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THE
ANNALS OF KANSAS
1886-1925

In Two Volumes



Volume One, 1886-1910

JENNIE SMALL OWEN, *Annalist*
KIRKE MECHEM, *Editor*



PUBLISHED BY THE
KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
NYLE H. MILLER, *Secretary* • TOPEKA, KANSAS

Introduction

THE FIRST *Annals of Kansas* was published in 1875 by Daniel W. Wilder. It was a volume of almost 700 pages of fine print, which began with the expedition of Coronado and ended with the year 1874. In 1886, Wilder issued a second edition; a reprint of the first with eleven years added.

These books were so popular and useful that subsequently half a dozen attempts were made to continue them. A good deal of time and money went into several of these projects. But the day of a one-man annals was past and in recent years it was recognized that only an organization like the Historical Society could undertake such a compilation. An annals committee was appointed in 1944 composed of Fred Brinkerhoff of Pittsburg, the late Cecil Howes of Topeka, Dr. James C. Malin of the University of Kansas and Justice William A. Smith of the Kansas Supreme Court. In 1945, the Legislature made the first appropriation to the Society for the present work, to begin where Wilder left off.

Work began July 1, 1945, under the direction of the editor. Fortunately, it was possible to employ Miss Jennie Small Owen to take charge of the compilation. For a few months, while questions of subject matter, method and style were being settled, she worked alone; afterward she had an assistant much of the time.

The most difficult problem was to decide what to include. At the beginning, three prominent Kansans, two lawyers and one professor of history, were asked to compile an annals for the same brief period, each from a different newspaper. There was agreement only on the outstanding (and obvious) events. A rather general policy was outlined for Miss Owen and her assistant, with a great deal of latitude in the matter of choice. Their task was to read the newspapers and summarize in brief notes the stories that seemed of value. These notes, which were made on separate cards, were typed and turned over to the editor. They were edited, and condensed as much as possible, and perhaps a third to a half were killed. The compilers and other staff members were given an opportunity to challenge this editing, and the manuscript was retyped and returned to the editor, who read it critically once more and approved it for the printer.

This is not to say that the editors think they have created something unique in the world, a history without errors. As far as possible, mistakes in compilation have been eliminated. But errors in source material, that primal curse of historians, cannot be entirely guarded against. It might be thought that a history based on newspapers would be especially subject to error, but this is not so. Newspapers in the aggregate are among the most trustworthy of human records. They are made by men trained in some degree at least to observe and report accurately. They are published, and so are subject to public criticism. They are factual and explicit. And they are contemporaneous, not the least of their virtues. Compared with the sources of much of the world's history—the hearsay, uncertain memory and special pleading of documents after the fact—newspapers are a miracle of truth and accuracy.

In addition, it was possible to verify most of the stories noted in the ANNALS. The principal sources were several state-wide dailies, which were read regularly. They were checked against each other for state and general news, and the local stories taken from them were verified in local papers. The *Kansas Farmer*, official organ for farm organizations and a source of agricultural news, was also read. In this way, state coverage of Kansas news was insured and one-paper and one-party news slanting were prevented.

There were many other sources. Hundreds of volumes in the Society's library were consulted, among them the official reports of all state departments, from which the statistical summaries that appear at the end of each year were compiled. Newspaper stories dealing with the state's business were also checked against these reports. Many reports of business and other organizations were consulted, including those of state-wide associations such as the Kansas Bar Association, etc. But the great bulk of the text came from the Kansas newspapers on file at the Historical Society.

This newspaper collection, which contains 60,000 bound volumes and is second in size only to that of the Library of Congress, greatly increases the value of the ANNALS as a work of reference. Every issue of every Kansas newspaper, with a few exceptions, is preserved there. The ANNALS, with approximately 14,000 dated entries, will therefore be an index to 14,000 stories on Kansas subjects. This fact justifies the inclusion of the scores of notices of meetings of organizations which appear in six-point type. Kansans, like other Americans, have organized for many reasons, and nothing is more illustrative of times and conditions than these associations. The notice of a meeting has little value in itself, but as a guide to a story

of the proceedings of a meeting it may have much value. These notices cover only state-wide organizations. Small type was used to save space and enable the casual reader to skip these entries easily.

The casual reader, it may be said, will not do as much skipping as he might suppose, for there is something curiously fascinating about an annals. Its appeal is like that of a family album or a collection of old letters. It has an advantage over conventional history because it doesn't interpret or bother about continuity. It has the charm of surprise and recognition. A bit of human nature or a flash of wit or a fact made odd by just being old will often pop out between a senator and a statistic and make the past come suddenly to life. This was a by-product, not a definite goal of the work, but it will be welcome, even to historians.

The goal was to make the ANNALS accurate, readable, comprehensive, concise and unprejudiced—an impossible achievement, no doubt. Manifestly, a forty-year record of Kansas, which will be a standard reference for perhaps a hundred more, could not be written in a few thousand words. On the other hand, it could not be too inclusive or expensive. The manuscript of the first draft totaled about 1,500,000 words and was cut to about 600,000. This volume, the first of two, covers the first twenty-five years, 1886 to 1910, inclusive. The second will include fifteen years, 1911 to 1925, inclusive, and will contain the index to both volumes. All pictures not otherwise credited are from the Society's collections.

The Society is indebted to many individuals for help and support. The work would have been impossible of course without the approval of Governors Andrew F. Schoeppel, Frank Carlson and Edward F. Arn, and the co-operation of members of the Legislatures. The late Cecil Howes of Topeka, Fred Brinkerhoff of Pittsburg, Robert C. Rankin of Lawrence, William T. Beck of Holton, and T. M. Lillard, Justice John S. Dawson and Justice William A. Smith of Topeka gave valued aid and encouragement. Dr. James C. Malin of the University of Kansas was generous with time and expert advice. Most of all, the Society is indebted to the newspaper men of Kansas, living and dead, who for eighty years donated the papers from which the ANNALS was compiled. This collection is itself the best history of Kansas, the most complete and the most minute ever preserved about a commonwealth.

Nearly every member of the Society's staff was called on at one time or another to help. This volume is evidence of Miss Jennie Owen's splendid achievement in a task that was very often tedious and discouraging. Nyle Miller, who was assistant secretary of the

Society when the work began, was from the first one of its enthusiastic promoters, and later, in addition to other responsibilities in connection with it, saw this volume through the press. Much credit is due to Jim Sallee for his careful and faithful work as assistant annalist for the past four years. Others who took hours from their own duties to give valuable assistance are Edgar Langsdorf, assistant secretary; Helen McFarland, librarian, and her assistants, Alberta Pantle, Lorene Anderson, Portia Anderson and Mrs. Robert I. Forbes; Forrest Blackburn and Mrs. Charles Sneller of the newspaper division; Mrs. Lela Barnes, head of the manuscript division, and Robert Richmond, archivist. Patti Muller and Ruth Hutson, formerly employed by the Society, were also among those who assisted.

KIRKE MECHEM, *Editor.*

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The Annals of Kansas

1886

JANUARY 1.—A severe storm, one of a series known as the "Blizzard of '86," swept Kansas with rain, turning to ice and snow. It was accompanied by high winds and below-zero temperatures. Many settlers living in temporary houses, and cowboys and travelers, bewildered when landmarks and trails were obliterated, were frozen to death. Some estimates placed the number at nearly 100. Rabbits, prairie chickens, quail and antelope died. Railroad traffic and business were paralyzed. Hundreds of men worked with picks and shovels to clear tracks; railroads spent several hundred dollars a day to feed snowbound passengers. Food and fuel shortages were serious. Farmers burned corn to keep warm. Many of the great cattle companies were ruined. It was estimated that 80 per cent of the cattle in the storm's path were killed; those that survived were "walking skeletons."

—Twelve carloads of buffalo bones had been shipped from Cimarron since May, 1885. They sold for \$10 a ton and were made into harness ornaments and cutlery handles.

—George W. Glick, Atchison, former Governor, took charge of the U. S. pension office at Topeka which served Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, Indian territory and New Mexico territory.

—Fort Scott now had electricity and a street railway.

—Robert L. Downing played in *Tally-Ho* and *A Tin Soldier* at the Grand Opera House, Topeka.

—Food prices in Topeka newspapers included: butter, 20 cents a pound; eggs, 20 cents a dozen; New York full-cream cheese, 15 cents a pound; prunes, 18 pounds for \$1; sugar, 14 pounds for \$1, and coffee, 8 pounds for \$1.

—Over 500 pounds of rabbits were being shipped daily from Osborne.

—The *Anti-Monopolist*, *Enterprise*, published a history of Dickinson county.

—The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, had 372 posts.

—The State Board of Education met at Topeka.

JAN. 2.—Two wagonloads of slaughtered antelope were shipped from Wallace county to Eastern markets.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Wallace County Register*, Wallace; S. L. Wilson, editor and owner; the first paper in Wallace county.

JAN. 3.—A gang at Wichita attacked Charley Sing and ordered him and other proprietors of a Chinese laundry to leave town. The Chinese were promised police protection.

—Judge David J. Brewer in the U. S. Circuit Court held that Henry Bradley, enjoined by the district court at Atchison from selling liquor, was not deprived of his rights as a citizen.

JAN. 4.—Adelaide Moore played in *A School for Scandal* and *As You Like it* at the Grand Opera House, Topeka.

JAN. 5.—In Meade county's first election, Meade Center was chosen county seat. The following officers were elected: Hugh L. Mullen, John D. Wick

and Christian Schmocker, county commissioners; M. B. Reed, county clerk; W. F. Foster, treasurer; N. K. McCall, probate judge; C. W. Adams, register of deeds; T. J. McKibben, sheriff; Ed E. Buechecker, coroner; Price Moody, surveyor; Nelson B. Clarke, superintendent of public instruction.

—A cougar was shot near Sun City, Barber county.

—The Newton Milling and Elevator Co. was organized with a capital stock of \$50,000. Bernard Warkentin was one of the directors.

—The State Board of Pharmacy met at Topeka.

JAN. 6.—A Chautauqua county farmer received a \$50 premium for the best bale of upland cotton at the New Orleans Exposition. It was grown, ginned and shipped by Exodusters, Negroes who migrated to Kansas.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Frisco Pioneer*; Euphrates Boucher, editor and publisher; the first newspaper in Morton county.

JAN. 7.—The Lindsborg *News* quoted broomcorn at \$280 a ton.

—Kansas had a school population of 461,044.

—The Westmoreland *Recorder* published a 14-column history of Pottawatomie county.

JAN. 8.—Charles F. Scott bought the interest of E. E. Rohrer and became the sole owner of the *Iola Register*.

—The Kansas Democratic Editors and Publishers Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 10.—The Sedan *Graphic* published a political history of Chautauqua county.

JAN. 11.—The Bar Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 13.—The Cheney *Journal* and the *German-American Advocate*, Hays, were printed on Manila paper because of the snow blockade.

—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Real Estate Agents Assn. met at Topeka. Members voted to ask the Legislature for \$25,000 to advertise Kansas.

JAN. 14.—Indians suffering from the cold annoyed Wichita citizens by begging admission to their homes.

—Governor Martin was appealed to in the Pratt county-seat war. Residents of Pratt and Saratoga were armed. Pratt charged that Saratoga had stuffed the ballot box in the election of October 1, 1885. Although Saratoga received more votes, county commissioners had decided in favor of Pratt, declaring a fraud. The county seat had been moved at night and by force from Iuka to Pratt. Suit was pending in the Supreme Court.

JAN. 15.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Wellington Monitor*; J. G. Campbell and Charles Hood, publishers.

JAN. 17.—Eugene F. Ware, Topeka, stated he became a poet through writing rhymes advertising the harness business.

JAN. 18.—The Attorney General moved to oust the Leavenworth county attorney for failure to enforce the prohibitory law. He listed over 130 names of county saloonkeepers.

—The Western Baseball League was organized at St. Joseph, Mo., with seven teams, including Topeka and Leavenworth.

JAN. 19.—A special session of the Legislature was convened to make a new apportionment for senators and representatives. Governor Martin asked for a law providing for arbitration of disputes between employers and employees.

He also called attention to the hog-cholera epidemic which had resulted in losses estimated at \$2,000,000.

—The Kansas State Historical Society met at Topeka.

JAN. 21.—Bishop Thomas Vail protested when the rector of St. John's Episcopal Church at Leavenworth held requiem mass for a suicide.

JAN. 22.—Judge Brewer of the U. S. Circuit Court in the case of John and E. Walruff, Lawrence, held that the state could prohibit brewers from manufacturing but must pay for property destroyed.

—The U. S. House of Representatives voted to give Mary A. Bickerdyke a pension for services to the Union Army during the Civil War. "Mother" Bickerdyke, who lived in Kansas at intervals until her death, served as nurse and cook, and established army laundries and supervised hospitals. Later she settled several hundred veterans and their families in Kansas and secured aid for them when Indians, grasshoppers and drought depleted their resources.

JAN. 23.—Travelers halted by storms published Vol. I, No. 1, of the *B-B-Blizzard* at Kinsley: "Published once in a lifetime by a stock company composed of the passengers on snowbound trains at this point."

JAN. 25.—The Kansas Architects Assn. was organized at Topeka. J. G. Haskell, Topeka, was elected president; H. M. Hadley, Topeka, secretary.

JAN. 26.—David R. Atchison, U. S. Senator from Missouri, died in Clinton county, Missouri. The city and county of Atchison were named for him.

JAN. 28.—Two members of a Saratoga raiding party were wounded when Pratt was attacked during the county-seat fight. The courthouse at Iuka was burned.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Plainville Times*; S. G. Hopkins, editor and publisher.

JAN. 29.—The quarter-centennial of Kansas was celebrated at Topeka. Speakers included Gov. John A. Martin, former Governors Charles Robinson and Thomas Osborn, Judge Albert H. Horton, Judge James Humphrey, Cyrus K. Holliday, B. F. Simpson, Dr. Richard Cordley, Daniel R. Anthony, A. P. Riddle, J. B. Johnson, Samuel N. Wood, John Speer, Daniel W. Wilder, William Sims, Alexander Caldwell and Noble L. Prentiss.

—Hamilton county was organized with Kendall as temporary county seat. J. H. Leeman, Dennis Foley and Lawrence W. Hardy were named county commissioners; Thomas Ford, county clerk.

JAN. 30.—Corn was being burned in hundreds of stoves because of a coal shortage.

—Governor Martin directed the Adjutant General to investigate the Pratt county-seat conflict.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Our Messenger*, Topeka; official organ of the W. C. T. U.; Olive P. Bray, editor.

FEBRUARY 4.—The Supreme Court held that the law attaching Clark and Meade counties to Comanche county was unconstitutional, affirming the opinion of the Attorney General.

—The Kansas Eclectic Medical Assn. in extra session at Topeka resolved "that the State Board of Health shall not have power to enforce compulsory vaccination, nor to make any rule or regulation governing the practice of medicine."

FEB. 6.—Timothy hay sold for \$5.50 a ton; prairie hay at \$5.

—Eight antelope were captured near Leoti.

FEB. 7.—Pratt county offices and records were returned to Iuka from Pratt in accordance with a writ of mandamus issued by the Supreme Court.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1886

—The Knights of Labor asked Lawrence dealers to stop sales of the *Kansas City Journal*. The boycott, the result of the discharge of union printers several years before, reduced the *Journal's* circulation nearly 25 per cent.

FEB. 8.—W. F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody presented his "sensational" play, *The Prairie Waiif*, at the Grand Opera House, Topeka. He was assisted by Buck Taylor, Western scout, and a band of Indians.

FEB. 11.—The Board of Trustees of State Charitable Institutions met at Topeka.

FEB. 13.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Hugo Herald*; G. W. McClintock, publisher; the first newspaper in Stevens county.

FEB. 16.—The Royal Arch Masons grand chapter and the Royal and Select Masters grand council met at Topeka.

FEB. 17.—The Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons grand lodge met at Topeka.

FEB. 19.—A joint committee on state affairs, reporting on expenditures on the east wing of the State House, charged favoritism, incompetence, extravagance, inferior materials and workmanship, and recommended the discharge of the State Architect and members of the State House commission.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Hope Dispatch*; A. M. Crary, editor.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Kiowa County Signal*, Greensburg; Will E. Bolton, editor; Milo M. Lee, publisher.

FEB. 20.—The Legislature adjourned. Acts passed included: authorization for district courts to set up boards of arbitration in disputes between management and labor; permission to counties and cities to encourage development of natural resources by subscribing to stock of companies organized for such purposes; provision for the disposition of surplus taxes in the hands of county treasurers; suppression of obscene literature; prevention of hunting on Sunday; protection of birds; declaration of May 30 as a legal holiday; provision for the consolidation of cities; creation of the 22nd, 23rd and 24th judicial districts; provision for organization of militia; authorization for county high schools; regulation of certain joint stock and mutual insurance companies; provision for a department of pharmacy at K. U., and the re-creation of Morton and Seward counties.

FEB. 21.—G. J. Coleman, Mound Valley, arrested on a charge of cruelty for dehorning cattle, was discharged by the court.

FEB. 23.—The Board of Managers of the Kansas State Industrial Reformatory met at Topeka.

—The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, the Woman's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans met at Wichita.

—The Ancient Order of United Workmen grand lodge met at Topeka.

FEB. 25.—Governor Martin appointed R. C. Bassett, Seneca, judge of the 22nd judicial district, created by the 1886 Legislature. It included Doniphan, Brown and Nemaha counties. C. W. Ellis, Medicine Lodge, was named judge of the 24th district, comprising Barber, Comanche, Clark, Meade, and unorganized Kiowa counties. Stephen J. Osborn, Wa Keeney, was named judge of the 23rd district, which included Rush, Ness, Ellis and Trego counties and the unorganized counties of Gove, St. John, Wallace, Lane, Scott, Wichita and Greeley.

FEB. 27.—Osage City voted \$22,000 in bonds to aid the Council Grove, Osage City and Ottawa railroad, a branch of the Missouri Pacific.

MARCH 2.—The first steel rails of the Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota railroad, later a branch of the Missouri Pacific, were laid near Fort Scott.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1886

—Delegates of the Knights of Labor organized a state assembly at Topeka.

MAR. 3.—At Garden City the land office was "packed with new settlers."

—Nathaniel Stickney Goss, ornithologist, returned from Central America with 43 new species of birds. His collection was valued at \$100,000.

—Fourteen women held county offices in Kansas. They were Emily S. Rice of Harper, county clerk; Jennie Patterson of Davis, Ada E. Clift of Trego, and Mrs. A. M. Junken of Dickinson, registers of deeds; Gertie Skeen of Barber, Maggie Kilmer of Chautauqua, Sallie Hulsell of Cherokee, Mary Williams of Coffey, Mattie Worcester of Graham, Georgianna Daniels of Greenwood, Mrs. A. C. Baker of Labette, Annie E. Dixon of Lyon, Gertrude E. Stevens of Sheridan, and Lizzie J. Stephenson of Woodson, superintendents of public instruction.

—Barber county organized an immigration bureau.

MAR. 4.—The South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Parsons.

MAR. 5.—Immigrants were pouring into Anderson county, among them a group of Dunkards bound for Westphalia.

—The Garden City *Sentinel* advocated dividing Kansas at the 200-mile line and forming a new state of the western half, with Garden City as the capital.

—Kenneth and Hoxie, Sheridan county, were consolidated.

—Governor Martin issued a proclamation consolidating Wyandotte, Armourdale and Kansas City into a city of the first class, called Kansas City. Officials elected were: T. F. Hanna, mayor; John J. Moffitt, clerk; Frank S. Merstetter, treasurer; W. S. Carroll, attorney; J. H. Lasley, engineer; John Wren, street commissioner; J. K. Paul, fire marshal; John Sheehan, marshal; M. J. Manning, police judge; Charles Bohl, W. T. Brown, William Clow, Edward Daniels, Thomas Fleming, Charles Haines, Samuel McConnell, James Phillips, Cornelius Butler and J. C. Martin, councilmen.

MAR. 8.—About 250 Missouri Pacific shop employees at Atchison struck in protest against the Gould system.

MAR. 9.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand encampment met at Leavenworth.

—The Order of the Eastern Star grand chapter met at Newton.

MAR. 10.—A colony of 40 families from Berlin, Ontario, arrived at Garden City.

—Leverett W. Spring, author of *Kansas, the Prelude to the War for the Union*, resigned from K. U. The Topeka *Daily Capital* commented: "The loss of the professor would be more generally mourned if he had not attempted to write a history of Kansas."

MAR. 11.—A graveyard ghost in McPherson county turned out to be a man copying names from tombstones, to be used on a petition for an election to move the county seat to Galva.

—Ferdinand Fuller, member of the first party sent to Kansas by the Emigrant Aid Society of Massachusetts, died at his home in Lawrence. He designed the first University of Kansas building.

—Fort Scott protested when the Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota railroad imported cheap Italian labor.

—The Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at McPherson.

MAR. 12.—John Maloy wrote a history of Morris county for the Council Grove *Cosmos*.

MAR. 13.—Dodge City saloons were closed on complaint of William B. "Bat" Masterson, peace officer.

—The Attorney General interpreted the act of the Legislature pertaining to school lands as prohibiting their sale until three years after the organization of the county in which they lay.

MAR. 14.—Italians brought to Yates Center to work on the Verdigris and Independence railroad were withdrawn when citizens protested.

MAR. 16.—A Leavenworth census fraud was exposed. To boom real estate and secure larger legislative representation, 7,268 names had been added to the correct return of 22,000.

—The Kansas Christian Convention met at Wichita.

MAR. 18.—The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Holton.

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Assn. met at Willow Springs.

MAR. 19.—Governor Martin and Frank H. Betton, Labor Commissioner, conferred in Kansas City, Mo., with the Governor and Labor Commissioner of Missouri, regarding the Missouri Pacific strike. Their proposal for settlement was accepted by the workers.

—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad contracted to build 28 miles of road from Elvira, Chase county, via Bazaar and Matfield Green, to El Dorado.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Veteran Sentinel*; Will C. Higgins, editor; the first newspaper in Stanton county.

MAR. 20.—Paola was lighted by gas from a 310-foot well.

—The U. S. District Court at Atchison granted an injunction to the Missouri Pacific, restraining strikers from obstructing traffic.

MAR. 22.—Electric lights were turned on at Abilene. "Time will tell," remarked the *Reflector*, "whether it will be to the interest of the city to use the same to any extent."

MAR. 23.—Kiowa county was organized with Greensburg as temporary county seat. H. H. Patten, Jacob Dawson and C. P. Fullington were appointed county commissioners; M. A. Nelson, county clerk.

—Vice-President Hoxie of the Missouri Pacific modified the proposals of Governors Marmaduke and Martin for settlement of the strike. The Knights of Labor considered the conditions unacceptable, and the strike continued with several displays of violence.

MAR. 25.—The Northwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Kirwin.

MAR. 26.—Wano, Cheyenne county, ten months old, had 30 business houses and 55 residences.

MAR. 30.—Thirty Missouri Pacific engines were disabled by strikers at Atchison.

APRIL 1.—Cheyenne county was organized with Bird City as temporary county seat. J. M. Ketchum, W. W. McKay and J. F. Murray were appointed county commissioners; B. W. Knott, county clerk.

—Strikers at Parsons captured deputies, wrecked engines and disabled machines in the Missouri Pacific shops. The Adjutant General was authorized to call out the National Guard.

—Hamilton county held its first election; Syracuse was chosen county seat. Officers elected were: L. C. Swink, W. D. H. Shockey and L. W. Hardy, commissioners; Thomas Ford, clerk; Alvin Campbell, treasurer; C. H. Frybarger, probate judge; John Stanfield, register of deeds; Shade J. Denson, sheriff; John N. Sloan, coroner; William O. MacKinley, attorney; George W. Earp, clerk of the district court; John Robertson, surveyor; G. F. Rinehart, superintendent of public instruction. Kendall, a rival town, charged fraud and appealed to the Supreme Court. The court threw out the vote of Syracuse township and ordered county officers to return to Kendall until the general election in November.

—Hunting antelope with greyhounds was a popular sport in Cheyenne county.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Hector Echo*; C. C. Thompson, editor; the first newspaper in Greeley county.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Western Odd Fellow*, Osborne, a monthly; Topliff and Richey, publishers.

APR. 2.—The Rev. Philip Krohn, pastor of the Abilene Methodist Episcopal Church, confessed to scandal charges which led to his suspension. He was a member of the State Board of Charities and a former member of the Kansas State Agricultural College Board of Regents.

APR. 3.—A regiment of the Kansas National Guard was sent to Parsons during the railroad strike. At Atchison trains were running on schedule and 58 men were at work in the shops. Only those who assisted in destruction were refused employment. Mayor S. H. Kelsey of Atchison said the city would pay for all damage to Missouri Pacific property within the city limits.

—Fifty west-bound prairie schooners were passing through Oberlin daily.

—Greenwood county had over a thousand persons of foreign birth, including 219 English and Welsh, 192 Danes, 150 Germans, 125 Irish and 62 Scots.

APR. 5.—The State Board of Agriculture crop report showed that the wheat acreage was 16 per cent less than in 1885 because of light yield and low price. Forty per cent of the wheat sown had been killed by cold and the Hessian fly.

APR. 6.—An anti-dude club was formed at Newton. Fines to be levied included \$5 for carrying a cane during business hours, \$10 for wearing kid gloves or a plug hat, and \$20 for parting the hair in the middle.

APR. 9.—Paola voted \$20,000 for building the Kansas City and Southwestern railroad.

—Wichita employed 527 persons in factories. Products included stairs, sashes, blinds, doors, flour, brick, cigars, crackers, clothing, saddles, harnesses, shoes, fence, carriages, millinery, pumps, plows, bedsprings, iron, marble and stone.

—Thousands of acres of trees were being planted on timber claims in Kearney county.

—The Santa Fe reduced railroad rates to California to \$12 first class, \$7 second class.

—George C. Ropes, Topeka, was appointed State House architect and J. P. Parnham, Lawrence, superintendent of construction.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Gove County Gazette*, Gove City; Ralph L. Criswell, editor and proprietor.

APR. 12.—The Supreme Court ordered a public canvass of the Hamilton county-seat election of April 1.

APR. 14.—A tornado struck Nemaha, Pottawatomie and Wilson counties, causing much property damage.

—The Rock Island took over all stock and franchises of the Omaha, Abilene and Wichita railroad.

APR. 15.—The Wichita Academy was renamed Lewis Academy in honor of Hiram W. Lewis, who gave \$25,000 for a permanent endowment fund.

APR. 16.—Two steel barges were completed at Arkansas City for navigation on the Arkansas river. They were towed by the steamboat, *Kansas Miller*.

—The Hamilton county-seat election was declared illegal. The court ordered offices kept at Kendall.

APR. 18.—El Dorado celebrated installation of its waterworks. Special trains brought visitors from Newton, Fort Scott and Wichita.

APR. 20.—Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease lectured at Wichita on "Equal Suffrage and Its Influence on Temperance."

—The U. S. Senate confirmed the appointment of Edmund G. Ross, former U. S. Senator from Kansas, as governor of New Mexico territory.

APR. 21.—The Santa Fe bought the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe of Texas, a system with about 800 miles of track.

APR. 23.—Two hundred zinc workers at Pittsburg struck for higher wages. The top salary for furnace men was \$2.25 a day.

APR. 24.—A freight train was wrecked by strikers at Wyandotte. The engineer and firemen were killed.

—William Scully of London, England, owned over 70,000 acres of land in Kansas, largely in Marion, Dickinson, Butler and Marshall counties.

APR. 27.—Ford county voted a \$144,000 bond issue for construction of a railroad from Dodge City to Red Cloud, Neb., by the Chicago, Nebraska, Kansas and Southwestern.

APR. 30.—Frank Wilkeson, Salina journalist, was the author of "Cattle Raising on the Plains," published in *Harper's Magazine*.

—Clay county voted a \$100,000 bond issue to build a Rock Island extension through the county, the first proposition submitted by the road in Kansas.

MAY 1.—Work began on a \$40,000 building for Bethany College, Lindsborg.

MAY 4.—The Missouri Pacific strike ended in accordance with an agreement reached at St. Louis by a congressional investigating committee and the Knights of Labor.

—The Kansas State Sunday School Assn. met at Junction City.

—The Kansas Dental Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 6.—Fredonia held a Calico ball that netted \$45 toward the purchase of a town clock.

—Thousands of plover were slaughtered in Butler county. One hunter killed 2,000 in one day. Plover sold for 60 cents a dozen in Towanda and \$2.50 a dozen in New York.

—The Kansas Homeopathic Medical Society met at Topeka.

—The Social Science Club of Kansas and Western Missouri met at Ottawa.

MAY 11.—Greensburg was chosen permanent county seat at Kiowa county's first election. Officers elected were: J. L. Hadley, J. W. Gibson and B. F. Gumm, commissioners; J. N. Crawford, clerk; H. H. Patten, treasurer; W. N.

Hankins, probate judge; Frank L. Cruickshank, register of deeds; O. J. Greenleaf, clerk of the district court; O. L. Stockwell, surveyor; W. W. Payne, superintendent of public instruction.

—The Kansas Eclectic Medical Assn. met at Wichita.

—The Knights Templar grand commandery met at Kansas City.

MAY 13.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Eudora News*; M. R. Cain, editor and proprietor.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Western Cyclone*, Nicodemus; a Negro newspaper; Arthur G. Tallman, editor. Nicodemus was named for an ex-slave and located by Exodusters 12 miles north-east of Hill City, Graham county. Population was 333, of which 261 were Negroes.

MAY 14.—The Attorney General ruled that the *Police Gazette* could not be sold in Kansas.

—Hamilton county, population 4,000, had ten newspapers.

MAY 15.—The Rock Island bought the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska railroad.

—An anti-claim-jumping society was organized in Trego and Graham counties.

—Montezuma was founded in Gray county.

—Cheyenne county held its first election; Bird City was chosen county seat. Officers elected were: John F. Murray, John Elliot and John G. Long, commissioners; B. W. Knott, clerk; Charles L. Kerndt, treasurer; D. W. Cave, probate judge; H. E. Kingsley, register of deeds; George W. Reynolds, sheriff; James A. Scott, coroner; Joseph Crow, Jr., attorney; Edwin M. Phillips, clerk of the district court; J. A. Hoffman, surveyor; Etta Linn, superintendent of public instruction.

—Directors of the Kansas Teachers Reading Circle met at Topeka.

MAY 17.—Water was turned into the Eureka irrigating canal for the first time. It was intended to provide a controlled water supply to farmers in Ford county. The project was conceived in 1882 by George and J. W. Gilbert, and work began in 1884. The president of the company was A. T. Soule, the "Hop Bitters" millionaire of Rochester, N. Y.

MAY 18.—The Kansas Medical Society met at Atchison.

—The Knights of Pythias grand lodge met at Salina.

MAY 19.—The Seventh Day Adventists state convention met at Topeka.

MAY 22.—Great Bend had 300 buildings under construction.

—The Kansas Music Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 26.—N. S. Goss published a revised catalog of his *Birds of Kansas*.

MAY 28.—Strawberries sold at four cents a quart in Parsons.

—The military cemeteries at Forts Dodge and Larned were abandoned.

MAY 29.—A directors meeting at Chanute voted to consolidate the following railroads with the Chicago, Kansas and Western: Walnut Valley and Colorado; Pawnee Valley and Denver; Independence and Southwestern; Emporia and El Dorado Short Line; Colony, Neosho Falls and Western.

MAY 30.—Over 6,000 attended the dedication of the National Military Cemetery at Leavenworth.

MAY 31.—The Fort Dodge military reservation of over 12,000 acres was settled by squatters. Every quarter section was taken within 24 hours. The War Department had turned the reservation over to the Secretary of Interior. Squatters had first rights to purchase the land at appraised value.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1886

JUNE 1.—The Grand Opera House, Topeka, was sold to L. M. Crawford, Topeka, who owned opera houses in Topeka, Atchison, Wichita, and operated the Kansas-New Mexico circuit.

JUNE 3.—Lane county was organized with Dighton as temporary county seat. Joshua Wheatcroft, J. J. Schaffer and G. H. Steeley were appointed commissioners.

JUNE 5.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Caldwell Weekly Times*; D. D. Leahy, editor and publisher.

JUNE 6.—Patrick Fleming, one-time county attorney of Rawlins county, was hanged by a mob for the murder of five homesteaders.

—The Ancient Order of Hibernians met at Leavenworth.

JUNE 8.—The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Topeka.

JUNE 9.—The Kansas Pharmaceutical Assn. met at Emporia.

JUNE 10.—Completion of the Missouri Pacific to Salina was celebrated by 1,500 persons.

—Electric lights were in general use at Clay Center, which claimed to be the first city in the Republican valley to use electricity.

—The Smoky Hill Editorial Assn. met at Wa Keeney.

—The Kansas State Board of Health met at Topeka.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Sherman County Dark Horse*, Eustis; J. H. Tait, editor; Tait and Frank T. Pearce, proprietors.

JUNE 11.—The report of the commission appraising the Salt Springs lands in Saline, Lincoln, Mitchell, Cloud and Republic counties fixed valuations at from 50 cents to \$50 an acre, totaling about \$75,000. When sold, the money was to go to the State Normal School, Emporia.

JUNE 13.—Streetcar service was begun at Garden City. The first ride was free. Cars were designed for 15 persons but could hold 50 when all "hanging on" room was used.

JUNE 15.—C. C. Olney fenced 3,000 acres in Ottawa county with barbed wire.

—The first state Negro militia, the Garfield Rifles, was organized at Leavenworth.

—The United Presbyterian Church Synod of Kansas met at Topeka.

JUNE 17.—Seward county was organized with Springfield as temporary county seat. Walter I. Harwood, E. M. Campbell and Edward A. Watson were named commissioners; J. M. Wilson, clerk.

—The Kansas Veterinary Assn. met at Topeka.

JUNE 18.—Paola had a free city library of 3,000 books.

—Cimarron drug stores were taxed \$700 annually for selling whisky.

—Seven thousand acres of land adjoining Paola were leased for oil and gas prospecting.

—*Reminiscences of Early Days*, a pamphlet by Scott Cummins, was published at Canema, Barber county.

—Vol I, No. 1, *Cherryvale Republican*; S. L. Smith, editor; L. A. Sheward, publisher.

JUNE 19.—Directors of the fair association met at Topeka and adopted the name, Kansas Fair Assn.

JUNE 23.—N. S. Goss, ornithologist, discovered that the snowy plover is a Kansas bird. He secured three specimens in Comanche county.

—A branch office of the Louisiana state lottery was located at Topeka.

JUNE 24.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Logan Republican*; B. F. Coffman, editor and publisher.

JUNE 25.—Madstones, popularly believed to counteract the bites of rabid animals, were reported in 22 Kansas counties.

JUNE 26.—Topeka defeated Emporia in a cricket match.

JUNE 29.—Scott county was organized with Scott City as temporary county seat. Eugene McDaniels, A. H. Kilpatrick and Marion Cunningham were named commissioners; Charles S. Reed, clerk.

JULY 1.—Fifteen thousand persons attended the interstate Sunday School assembly at Ottawa. Dr. Lyman Abbott of New York and Gen. John A. Logan spoke.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Little River Monitor*; T. J. Robison, editor.

JULY 4.—A colony of Swedes settled in Clay county.

JULY 5.—Gen. John A. Logan spoke at the Methodist Episcopal Assembly at Lawrence to an estimated crowd of 40,000.

—A *Moonlight Boy*, a novel by Edgar Watson Howe, Atchison, was published.

JULY 7.—The Republican party state convention at Topeka nominated the following ticket: John A. Martin, Atchison, Governor; A. P. Riddle, Girard, Lieutenant Governor; E. B. Allen, Wichita, Secretary of State; Timothy J. McCarthy, Larned, Auditor; J. W. Hamilton, Wellington, Treasurer; S. B. Bradford, Carbondale, Attorney General; J. H. Lawhead, Fort Scott, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

—The Kansas and Missouri Press Assn. met at Topeka.

JULY 9.—The American Coursing Club was organized at Topeka.

JULY 14.—The Prohibition party state convention at Emporia nominated the following ticket: C. H. Branscombe, Douglas county, Governor; D. W. Houston, Anderson county, Lieutenant Governor; W. B. Klaine, Ford county, Secretary of State; C. H. Langston, Douglas county, Auditor; William Crosby, Jefferson county, Treasurer; W. S. Waite, Lincoln county, Attorney General; Mrs. C. N. Cuthbert, Sumner county, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

—The State Board of Pharmacy met at Topeka.

JULY 15.—Lane county held its first election. Watson was chosen county seat. Officers elected were: G. H. Steeley, John L. Schaffer and C. E. Houston, commissioners; T. J. Smith, clerk; W. H. Lee, treasurer; V. H. Grinstead, probate judge; Maurice Roche, register of deeds; D. G. McClellan, sheriff; P. B. Dick, coroner; T. J. Womack, attorney; E. G. French, clerk of the district court; P. W. Hey, surveyor; Grace Hoover, superintendent of public instruction.

JULY 16.—Hundreds of women and children were engaged in the silk-cocoon industry. The majority were Russian Mennonites in Marion, Harvey, Sedgwick and Reno counties. Miss Mary M. Davidson, Junction City, wrote a manual for beginners in silk culture.

JULY 20.—A suit was filed in the Supreme Court to compel the return of Rush county offices and records to Walnut City from La Crosse.

—Rep. Edmund N. Morrill, Hiawatha, demanded that the Secretary of the Interior detain Chaco, the Apache murderer of the McComas family in 1883, until evidence could be furnished to warrant his conviction. Mrs. McComas was a sister of Eugene Ware, Kansas poet.

JULY 22.—Jacob Stotter sold his interest in the *Wellington Press* to A. L. Runyon, veteran newspaperman and father of Damon Runyon.

JULY 25.—The Denver, Memphis and Atlantic railroad reached Norwich.

JULY 26.—*Mr. Desmond, U. S. A.*, a novel with scenes and incidents laid at Fort Leavenworth, by John Coulter, formerly of the *Leavenworth Times*, was published by McClurg's, Chicago.

JULY 27.—Kansas departments of the G. A. R. and the W. R. C., accompanied by the Modoc and Flambeau Clubs of Topeka, left in 14 railroad coaches to attend the national G. A. R. encampment at San Francisco.

—Willie Sell, 16, was sentenced to life imprisonment for murdering his family at Osage Mission (St. Paul) in March.

—Clay Center was building \$15,000 and \$75,000 hotels, a \$25,000 opera house, and eight \$8,000 brick houses.

JULY 28.—The Wichita Piscatorial Society left in a special car, decorated with tall corn, to spend a month in the Minnesota lake region.

JULY 29.—The Sheridan county seat was moved from Kenneth to Hoxie, ending all residence at Kenneth.

JULY 30.—The steamer *Kansas Miller* made a trip from Arkansas City to Fort Smith, Ark., with a cargo of 100,000 pounds of Kansas flour.

AUGUST 3.—Stevens county was organized with Hugoton as temporary county seat. John Robertson, H. O. Wheeler and J. B. Chamberlain were named commissioners; J. W. Calvert, clerk.

—A thousand men were working on the Rock Island between Topeka and St. Joseph, Mo. Graders were at work on the Santa Fe extension from Arkansas City to Galveston. The Missouri Pacific was laying track from El Dorado to McPherson.

AUG. 4.—The Democratic party state convention at Leavenworth nominated the following ticket: Thomas Moonlight, Leavenworth, Governor; S. G. Isett, Chanute, Lieutenant Governor; W. F. Petillon, Dodge City, Secretary of State; W. D. Keely, Leavenworth, Auditor; L. P. Birchfield, Jewell county, Treasurer; A. S. Devenney, Johnson county, Attorney General; W. J. A. Montgomery, Clay county, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

—The Prince Hall Knights Templar met at Topeka.

AUG. 5.—Seward county held its first election; Fargo Springs was chosen county seat. Officers elected were: E. M. Campbell, P. W. Kimball and Charles Mayo, commissioners; Oliver Leisure, clerk; A. T. Ragland, treasurer; L. A. Etzold, probate judge; George W. Ferner, register of deeds; G. W. Neeley, sheriff; Dr. C. M. Carpenter, coroner; C. J. Traxler, attorney; W. E. McClure, clerk of the district court; A. L. Stickel, surveyor; Charles Edwards, superintendent of public instruction.

AUG. 7.—The Topeka *Daily Capital* listed 44 fairs to be held in the state during the year.

AUG. 10.—Scott county held its first election; Scott City was chosen county seat. Officers elected were: H. M. Cranor, C. Garrett and Eugene McDaniel, commissioners; Charles S. Reed, clerk; W. R. Hadley, treasurer; Thomas Poulson, probate judge; C. C. Hadley, attorney; B. F. Griffith, register of deeds; B. F. Daniels, sheriff; Dr. J. F. Bond, coroner; S. T. Burgess, clerk of the district court; William E. Daugherty, surveyor; Miss Lulu Boling, superintendent of public instruction.

AUG. 14.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Little Sand-Pounder*, Abilene. It was "devoted to the science of pounding sand in a rat hole."

AUG. 16.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Clay Center Evening Times*; D. A. Valentine, editor.

AUG. 18.—The Attorney General ruled that "any woman over 21 years of age is qualified to vote at a school meeting."

—Shawnee county led all others with a school population of 14,505 and an apportionment of \$7,397.55. Leavenworth was second and Sedgwick third.

AUG. 19.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners reduced freight rates on wheat and corn five to ten per cent.

AUG. 20.—The Supreme Court ordered a canvass of the Seward county election returns. All votes cast in the "Owl building" at Fargo Springs were ordered thrown out. Ballots cast at the "wagon box" were to be accepted.

AUG. 22.—Amos A. Lawrence died at Nahant, Mass. He was treasurer of the New England Emigrant Aid Society and gave nearly \$12,000 toward founding a Free-State college in Kansas. The sum eventually went to the University of Kansas. The city of Lawrence was named for him.

AUG. 25.—Samuel N. Wood was kidnaped at Woodsdale, Stevens county. Hugoton had been declared temporary county seat. Citizens of Woodsdale wanted to postpone the election, holding that the county did not have a sufficient population to qualify for organization. Wood, the leader of the Woodsdale faction, was seized by Hugoton partisans and taken on a "hunting trip" to the Texas Panhandle.

—Street cars began running at Council Grove.

—The Anti-Monopolists state convention began at Topeka.

AUG. 31.—The Supreme Court issued a writ of habeas corpus ordering the abductors of Sam Wood to produce his body in court.

—Reno county voted to issue \$200,000 in bonds to the Rock Island and \$125,000 to the Fort Smith, Kansas and Nebraska railroad.

—The Geuda Springs, Caldwell and Western railroad was completed to Caldwell.

SEPTEMBER 1.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Broom Corn Reporter*, Fort Scott; Solomon Schulein, manager.

SEPT. 2.—Gove county was organized with Gove City as temporary county seat. Jerome B. McClanahan, William Stokes and Lyman Raymond were appointed commissioners; D. A. Borah, clerk.

—The Missouri-Kansas bridge across the Missouri river at Leavenworth burned.

—The Kansas Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met at Topeka.

SEPT. 3.—The Parsons and Pacific railroad grade was completed to Mound Valley.

—The Denver, Memphis and Atlantic railroad was completed to Coffeyville.

—Sam Wood, who was kidnaped at Woodsdale, August 25, was rescued by friends.

SEPT. 4.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Geuda Springs Crank*. It was established "for the elevation of public morals and horse thieves."

SEPT. 6.—The Western National Interstate Fair Assn. met at Lawrence.

SEPT. 8.—A sugar-cane factory began operation at Fort Scott.

SEPT. 9.—The Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota railroad began work on its

depot at Topeka, laid the first rail in Shawnee county, and had 25 miles graded and ready for track.

—Stevens county held its first election; Hugoton was chosen county seat. Officers elected were: J. E. Hunt, J. B. Chamberlain and W. L. Clark, commissioners; J. W. Calvert, clerk; C. W. Kirby, treasurer; William Guinn, probate judge; H. F. Nichols, register of deeds; A. P. Ridenour, sheriff; W. J. D. Holderman, coroner; J. L. Pancoast, attorney; W. E. Allen, clerk of the district court; G. B. Teams, surveyor; J. P. Cummings, superintendent of public instruction.

—The Emporia Normal board of regents reported that all but 20 acres of the Salt Springs land had been sold for \$78,882, which was \$3,362 more than the appraised value.

—Nineteen Osage county druggists made 2,812 liquor sales in June. "Reasons for purchase" totaled 215. Indigestion came first, biliousness second.

—The Universalist Church state convention met at Seneca.

SEPT. 13.—The enlarged edition of Daniel Webster Wilder's *Annals of Kansas*, 1541-1885, was issued. It contained 1,196 pages, the largest book so far printed in the state. The price was \$5 a copy.

SEPT. 14.—The Southern Kansas Academy at Eureka was dedicated and opened for classes.

—Electric lights were turned on at Junction City for the first time.

—Judge Brewer in the U. S. Circuit Court held that the Santa Fe had authority to build through other states and to acquire the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad of Texas.

SEPT. 15.—The first passenger train over the Missouri Pacific extension traveled from Wichita to Hutchinson.

—Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina, opened.

SEPT. 18.—A Fort Scott oil well yielded six barrels a day with an estimated value of \$8 to \$10 daily.

SEPT. 20.—Fifteen members of the Topeka Bicycle Club left on a two-day cycling trip to Junction City for the state meeting of the League of American Wheelmen.

—Sherman county was organized with Eustis as temporary county seat. L. J. Gandy, O. D. Dickey and Rufus Edwards were named commissioners; J. H. Tait, clerk.

—E. C. Walker, editor of *Lucifer, the Light Bearer*, and Lillian Harman, daughter of his partner, Moses Harman, were arrested at Valley Falls on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. On the preceding day they had contracted a free-love marriage, the ceremony being performed by Mr. Harman.

SEPT. 21.—The Kansas National Guard went into camp at Fort Riley.

SEPT. 23.—A new town on the Rock Island in Brown county was named Horton in honor of Albert H. Horton, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

—The Coolidge *Border Ruffian* reported high winds in Hamilton county: "Two quarter sections of land were blown into this office. Anyone having lost their claims during this blow can have same by removing the property and paying for this advertisement."

SEPT. 27.—An estimated 20,000 persons attended P. T. Barnum's circus at

Topeka. "The Greatest Show on Earth" was also scheduled for Junction City and Emporia.

SEPT. 28.—*Thirty Years in Topeka*, by F. W. Giles, was published.

—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas met at Cherryvale.

SEPT. 29.—Central Kansas College opened at Great Bend.

SEPT. 30.—Track-laying began on the El Dorado and Walnut Valley railroad.

—Governor Martin issued a proclamation against importation of cattle from Illinois, Ohio and Canada because of pleuro-pneumonia.

—The Knights of Labor state assembly was organized at Topeka.

OCTOBER 1.—Larned streetcars began running.

OCT. 4.—A woman's suffrage convention at Leavenworth was the first of 11 to be held in the state. Others were at Abilene, Lincoln, Florence, Hutchinson, Wichita, Anthony, Winfield, Independence, Fort Scott and Lawrence.

OCT. 5.—The Independent Order of Good Templars grand lodge met at Topeka.

—The Improved Order of Red Men of Kansas met at Emporia.

OCT. 6.—The G. A. R. reunion began at Emporia.

OCT. 7.—The Presbyterian Synod of Kansas met at Emporia.

OCT. 9.—The Chicago, Kansas and Western railroad filed an amended charter to build and operate 52 lines in Kansas with an estimated 7,274 miles of track. Capital stock was \$154,000,000, said to be the largest of any railroad company in the country.

OCT. 10.—A colony of 50 persons settled near Coolidge in Hamilton county.

—Wild turkeys were plentiful in Ford and Clark counties.

OCT. 12.—The Southwestern Kansas Exposition was formally opened at Garden City by Governor Martin.

—Nearly 5,000 men and 3,000 teams were working on the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska (Rock Island) railroad.

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand lodge met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Conference of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod met at Waterville.

OCT. 14.—Independence was lighted with electricity.

—E. C. Walker and Lillian Harman, defendants in the "free love case," were found guilty and sentenced to 75 and 45 days in jail. They appealed to the Supreme Court.

—The Kansas Society of Friends met at Lawrence.

OCT. 17.—Topeka's steam brickyard, with a capacity of 50,000 bricks daily, was in operation.

OCT. 18.—The federal pension office at Topeka was said to be the fourth largest in the nation, with 26,000 names on the rolls.

OCT. 19.—Gove county held its first election; Gove City was chosen county seat. Officers elected were: Lyman Raymond, John W. Campbell and James Hamilton, commissioners; D. A. Borah, clerk; F. F. Wright, treasurer; J. H. Jones, probate judge; L. F. Jones, register of deeds; J. W. Hopkins, sheriff; W. H. Crater, coroner; P. J. Cavanaugh, attorney; William Murphy, clerk of the district court; F. B. Cope, surveyor; G. G. Lehmer, superintendent of public instruction.

OCT. 21.—Republicans praised Charles Curtis as the most successful county attorney in the state. The Topeka *Daily Capital* said "the people of Shawnee

county are proud of their faithful son. He did his duty despite the jeers and threats of the whisky element."

—Partisans of Kendall swore out warrants for the arrest of members of the Hamilton county election board. They were arraigned at Kendall and denied bail. A writ of habeas corpus was secured, and the men were escorted home by the sheriff and citizens.

—The General Assn. of Congregational Ministers and Churches of Kansas met at Topeka.

OCT. 23.—Holbrook Hall, gift of Miss Mary Holbrook of Holbrook, Mass., and Boswell Hall, gift of Charles Boswell of West Hartford, Conn., were dedicated at Washburn College.

OCT. 24.—The Sixth Kansas Cavalry Veterans Assn. met at Pleasanton.

OCT. 26.—The American Woman's Suffrage Assn. met at Topeka. Delegates included Julia Ward Howe, Lucy Stone and Susan B. Anthony.

OCT. 27.—The Kansas Anti-Horse Thief Assn. met at Parsons.

NOVEMBER 1.—The Adjutant General authorized a Negro National Guard company at Topeka.

—St. Aloysius' Catholic Church was dedicated at Wichita. It cost \$75,000.

—The Kansas Central Elevator Co. purchased the "largest cornsheller in the world," invented by Kansas men.

Nov. 2.—Garden City organized a Law and Order League to aid in enforcing the prohibitory law.

—The general election was held. State officers elected, all Republican, were: John A. Martin, Atchison, Governor; A. P. Riddle, Girard, Lieutenant Governor; E. B. Allen, Wichita, Secretary of State; Timothy J. McCarthy, Larned, Auditor; J. W. Hamilton, Wellington, Treasurer; S. B. Bradford, Carbondale, Attorney General; J. H. Lawhead, Fort Scott, Superintendent of Public Instruction; D. M. Valentine, Ottawa, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

—A settlement of broomcorn growers from Illinois was established near Garden City.

—The peanut crop in Kearney county averaged 30 bushels per acre.

Nov. 3.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Ford County Republican*, Dodge City; Rush E. Deardoff and M. W. Sutton, editors and publishers.

Nov. 4.—The Young Men's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Ottawa.

Nov. 5.—Fifty-six prisoners in the State Penitentiary were under death sentence.

—Marley K. Kittleman, Harper, defeated Charles K. Gibson in a foot race at Wichita that attracted sportsmen from New York, San Francisco and other cities. Betting was said to involve over \$100,000. Kittleman's time for the 125 yards was 14.25 seconds.

—The Young Women's Christian Assn. of Kansas held its first meeting at Ottawa in connection with the Y. M. C. A. meeting. Miss Anna S. Campbell, Fort Scott, was elected president; Miss May L. Parker, Topeka, secretary.

Nov. 6.—The Sterling syrup works closed for the season after making over 40,000 gallons.

—Hamilton county commissioners threw out votes of an entire precinct because of fraud and ordered the records moved to Syracuse. An armed mob at Kendall threatened to shoot anyone attempting to remove them.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1886

Nov. 8.—Sam Purple was hanged by a mob near Jetmore for the murder of his wife and two children.

—Sherman county held its first election; Eustis was chosen county seat. Officers elected were: C. E. Bennett, John Bray and E. L. Lyons, commissioners; G. W. Benson, clerk; J. E. Rule, treasurer; Lewis E. Tobias, probate judge; E. W. Penny, register of deeds; R. G. Albright, sheriff; A. E. Tice, coroner; W. K. Brown, attorney; A. E. Keller, clerk of the district court; F. S. Palmer, superintendent of public instruction.

Nov. 9.—The Supreme Court ordered Hamilton county officials to canvass the vote in Coombs precinct, thrown out three days before.

Nov. 16.—Snow Hall, K. U.'s new natural history building, was dedicated.

—Dodge City voted a \$140,000 bond issue for the Denver, Memphis and Atlantic railroad extension to Kingman.

—Chase county voted an \$80,000 bond issue for the Chicago, Kansas and Western railroad.

Nov. 17.—Governor Martin designated Richfield as temporary county seat of Morton county and named Frank Robinson, D. D. Sayer and James McClain as county commissioners; E. F. Henderson, clerk.

—The Missouri Valley Unitarian Church conference met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Academy of Science met at Emporia.

—The Kansas Baptist Convention met at Newton.

Nov. 25.—A 22-inch coal vein was struck near Admire City, a new town on the Missouri Pacific.

Nov. 26.—The Rock Island had 1,000 men and 300 teams working near Hutchinson.

Nov. 27.—Nearly nine-tenths of the counties voted railroad bonds during the year. One state officer commented: "The tendency of some of the new counties to rush headlong into debt is alarming. It will bankrupt them. Something must be done by the Legislature to prevent this reckless voting of bonds."

Nov. 29.—The first engine and caboose on the Kansas, Pacific and Western railroad reached Pratt.

—There were 1,667 post offices in Kansas. Seventy-five had been discontinued during the year and 180 established. Names changed included: Bangor, Coffey county, to Gridley; Barnard, Linn, to Boicourt; Bismarck, Wabaunsee, to Halifax; Blue Mound, Linn, to Bluemound; Brandley, Seward, to Richfield; Morton; Bridge, Saline, to Chico; Churchill, Ottawa, to Tescott; Colorado, Lincoln, to Beverly; Cowland, Hodgeman, to Ravanna; Dallas, Norton, to Oronoque; Debolt, Labette, to Stover; Deerton, Labette, to Valeda; Fawn Creek, Montgomery, to Fawn; Fort Harker, Ellsworth, to Kanopolis; Grand View, Morris, to Delavan; Guilford, Wilson, to Benedict; Gypsum Creek, Saline, to Digby; Harwoodville, Seward, to Fargo Springs; Hatfield, Sedgwick, to Mays; Holden, Butler, to Brainerd; Howe, Rush, to Lippard; Kenneth, Sheridan, to Hoxie; Lucas, Pawnee, to Marshall; Maud, Kingman, to Calista; Memphis, Bourbon, to Garland; Mid-Lothian, Harper, to Freeport; Naomi, Mitchell, to Excelsior; Newcastle, Cherokee, to Stippville; Ozark, Anderson, to Kincaid; Pliny, Saline, to Gypsum; Reno Centre, Reno, to Partridge; Rooks Centre, Rooks, to Woodston; Salt Creek, Reno, to Abbyville; Satanta, Comanche, to Comanche; Shilo, Ness, to Harold; Ship, Comanche, to Shep; State Line,

Cheyenne, to Rogers; Tiblow, Wyandotte, to Bonner Springs; Tolle, Butler, to Wingate; Ulysses, Clark, to Lexington; Waseca, Johnson, to Holliday; Zamora, Hamilton, to Kendall.

—The Attorney General ruled that Wallace county was still organized under the law of 1868 although in the "grasshopper year" of 1874 the entire population left the county and the records were lost. Wallace was attached to Ellis county for judicial purposes in 1875. Resettlement was rapid in 1886, and a full set of officers was elected.

Nov. 30.—Dickinson county voted a \$276,000 bond issue for the Chicago, Kansas and Western, the Santa Fe, and the Chicago, St. Joseph and Fort Worth railroads.

DECEMBER 1.—Dr. A. A. Holcombe, State Veterinarian, reported widespread fatality among cattle from cornstalk disease.

—The Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Kansas, met at Topeka.

DEC. 2.—A 45-inch coal vein was discovered at Cato, Bourbon county.

—Wellington now had street cars, a waterworks, gas and electricity.

DEC. 3.—Chautauqua county grew 100 bales of cotton in 1886.

—The Great Bend *Tribune* remarked that the number of railroads under construction to every little town in western Kansas "is only equalled by the number of street railways, waterworks, electric lights, colleges and children to fill them. A town of 150 inhabitants that hasn't at least four trunk lines and all these other advantages is considered too unimportant to put on the maps."

DEC. 6.—The first train over the Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota railroad arrived at Topeka.

DEC. 7.—A 40-inch vein of coal was discovered at Clyde.

—The Kansas State Horticultural Society met at Emporia.

DEC. 8.—The first Kansas State Sanitary Convention met at Wichita under the auspices of the State Board of Health.

—The State Board of Trustees of Charitable Institutions met at Topeka. The biennial report recommended a ward for insane convicts in prison. Under existing laws the insane were sent from prison to asylums.

DEC. 9.—The Leavenworth city council refused to install electric lights.

DEC. 10.—Beloit had completed a 100-bedroom hotel at a cost of \$25,000.

—Samuel J. Crawford, state claim agent at Washington, D. C., reported that over 275,000 acres, valued at \$1,381,000, had been patented to the state in lieu of lands in Indian reservations. Crawford recommended that railroad land grants be adjusted by federal agencies. He pointed out that railroads frequently violated terms of the grants by failing to build over specified routes.

DEC. 14.—The Kansas State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met at Olathe.

—The Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 16.—A 42-inch vein of coal was located in Clay county.

—The Kansas Veterinary Assn. met at Topeka and reorganized as the Kansas Veterinary Medical Assn.

DEC. 20.—The Cedar Vale *Star* was taking stovewood, coal, vegetables, apples and chickens on subscriptions.

—Kansas still had 2,000,000 acres of government land, enough for 12,000 families, according to the State Board of Agriculture.

DEC. 22.—The Supreme Court ordered Governor Martin to organize Wichita county and locate the county seat at Leoti.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1886

DEC. 23.—The Topeka, Salina and Western and the Kansas and Colorado railroads consolidated as part of the Missouri Pacific.

DEC. 24.—Governor Martin proclaimed Leoti as temporary county seat of Wichita county. R. F. Jenness, S. W. McCall and J. F. Brainard were named commissioners; Lilburn Moore, clerk.

—The 20th district court declared the Pratt county-seat election of October, 1885, illegal, allowing the county seat to remain at Iuka.

DEC. 26.—Gen. John A. Logan, for whom Logan county was named, died at Washington, D. C.

DEC. 28.—The Kansas State Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Academy of Language and Literature met at Topeka.

DEC. 30.—*Emigrant Life In Kansas* by Percy G. Ebbutt, was published by Swan Sonnenschein & Co., London.

THE YEAR IN BRIEF

AGRICULTURE. The late summer drought caused the worst crop year since 1874. Total acreage as computed by the State Board of Agriculture was 52,572,160, including 2,693,760 acres of unorganized land. Farm acreage totaled 25,607,413 acres, and farm values were \$431,405,347. A summary of crop statistics for 1886:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Winter wheat	982,029	13,580,592	\$7,961,946.00
Spring wheat	83,503	990,441	520,557.00
Corn	5,802,018	139,569,132	37,966,031.80
Rye	164,819	2,525,385	1,004,480.00
Barley	34,100	728,368	214,497.00
Oats	1,178,642	35,777,365	8,860,603.55
Buckwheat	2,110	33,213	23,665.10
Irish potatoes	99,394	7,274,765	4,402,305.50
Sweet potatoes	3,585	358,500	358,500.00
Castor beans	30,641	306,410	459,615.00
Cotton	682	204,600*	16,368.00
Flax	87,904	879,040	791,136.00
Hemp	158	110,600*	5,530.00
Tobacco	409	245,400*	24,540.00
Broomcorn	68,399	38,633,500*	1,352,172.50
Millet and Hungarians	570,600	1,141,200†	4,873,751.00
Tame grasses	690,325	1,100,580†	6,387,751.00

* pounds

† tons

LIVESTOCK

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses	572,059	\$51,485,310
Mules and asses	83,642	8,364,200
Milk cows	627,481	15,687,025
Other cattle	1,460,652	40,898,256
Sheep	664,761	1,329,522
Swine	1,965,869	11,795,214

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY. The following valuations were given: city lots, \$46,-967,259.80; farm lands, \$142,657,158.35; personal property, \$55,491,972.18.

BANKS. Seventy-five banks were included in the tabulation published by the Secretary of State, as compared with 54 in 1885. Resources totaled \$7,715,134.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. The State Insane Asylum, Topeka, had 508 patients and 107 employees; the State Insane Asylum, Osawatimie, had 400 patients and 87 employees; the State Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth, Lawrence, had 30 pupils; the Institution for the Education of the Blind, Wyandotte, had an average attendance of 67; the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Olathe, had 202 students; the

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1887

State Reform School, Topeka, had 95 boys, and buildings to provide for 200 were under construction.

CHARTERS. Banks, building and loan, trust companies, 241; boards of trade, fairs, merchant and civic assns., 49; cemetery and funeral assns., 57; churches and affiliated organizations, 255; coal and mining industries, 38; creameries and dairy organizations, 5; gas, light, water and power companies, 47; grain, milling and elevator companies, 16; hotels, 17; insurance companies, 15; livestock and poultry, produce companies, 15; lodges, clubs, guilds and benevolent societies, 66; printing and publishing companies, 15; railroads, 124; real estate, town and immigration companies, 255; schools and colleges, 8; stage lines and freighting companies, 6; street railways, 37; telegraph and telephone companies, 20; miscellaneous, 122. Total number of charters for the year, 1,408.

EDUCATION. There were 7,520 organized school districts in 91 counties with 6,791 schoolhouses and 9,387 teachers. Of 497,785 children of school age, 365,239 were actually enrolled. School terms averaged six months.

The University of Kansas for the year 1886-1887 had a faculty of 27 and a student body of 459, including 14 graduate students. Kansas State Agricultural College had an enrollment of 428 and a faculty of 18. The State Normal School, Emporia, had an enrollment of 724 and 13 instructors. All three schools reported an urgent need for books.

FINANCIAL. The State Treasurer's fifth biennial report showed total receipts of \$4,792,655.26 since July 1, 1884, as against disbursements of \$4,962,894.17. The balance in the state treasury at the end of the fiscal year was \$584,273.16.

INDUSTRY. Assessors' rolls for March 1, 1886, listed 795 mechanical and manufacturing firms in the state, employing 11,320 persons at total wages of \$5,158,612. Capital invested amounted to \$16,369,724. Cost of raw materials purchased was \$31,651,913, and the value of finished products was \$48,471,406.

INSURANCE. Fire insurance written by 88 companies authorized to do business in the state totaled \$120,046,025. Life insurance sold by 21 authorized companies amounted to \$8,259,449.

POPULATION. The biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture gave the population as 1,406,738, an increase of 138,208 over the preceding year. The largest city in the state was Leavenworth with 29,150; Topeka, 25,005; Kansas City, 21,229, and Wichita, 20,129.

RAILROADS. Sixty-four railroads operated 4,517 miles of main track in Kansas. Total earnings were \$62,766,858.90 for the year ending June 30, 1886. Freight totaled 16,260,673 tons, an increase of 705,278.07 tons over 1885. During the first ten months of 1886, 950 miles of new track were laid, more than in any other state. The aggregate value of all railroad equipment as fixed by the State Board of Railroad Assessors was \$32,434,936.68.

WEATHER. The mean temperature for 1886 was 52.96 degrees. The highest temperature recorded was 105 on August 16, and the lowest was -18 on January 9. Rainfall over the state averaged 24.24 inches, 11.02 inches below the annual average. The drought during July, August and September was the first serious one since 1874.

1887

JANUARY 1.—Charles Robinson, former Governor, became superintendent of Haskell Indian Institute, Lawrence.

—The Manhattan and Blue Valley and the Marysville and Blue Valley consolidated under the name Blue Valley Railroad Co. Both were built and operated by the Union Pacific.

Some prices were: prairie chickens, \$4.50 a dozen; quail, \$1.75 a dozen; venison saddles, 13 cents a pound; rabbits, 60 cents a dozen; turkeys, 4 and 5 cents a pound; dried apples, 2½ cents a pound; sugar-cured ham, 10 cents a pound; bacon, 9 cents a pound; potatoes, 40 cents a bushel; butter, 20 cents a pound; eggs, 22 cents a dozen; full-cream cheese, 22 cents a pound.

—During 1886 Stafford county paid \$666 in bounties for wolf scalps; \$9 for wildcat scalps.

—The sorghum-syrup works at Sterling had averaged 45,000 gallons a year since 1881. In 1886, 8,000 bushels of seed were saved. It was sold to France, Germany, Russia and Australia.

—During the last six months of 1886, 85 railroads were chartered, more than in any other state.

JAN. 4.—The Dodge City Cowboy Band accepted an invitation to attend inaugural ceremonies for the Colorado governor.

—Buffalo meat cost 15 cents a pound at Dodge City; ten years earlier it cost three cents.

JAN. 5.—John L. Sullivan appeared at Topeka and later at Leavenworth, Atchison, Wichita and Kansas City, "in an interesting exhibition of manly art."

—The McPherson *Daily Freeman*, published by H. B. Kelly, charged that Topeka was dominated by railroad interests, notably the Santa Fe, which attempted to control the state through the majority party.

—The U. S. Senate confirmed the appointment of Thomas Moonlight, Leavenworth, as governor of Wyoming territory.

—Twenty wolves were captured in a hunt at Baldwin.

—The Catholic Knights of America met at Hiawatha.

JAN. 6.—*Early Reminiscences of Pioneer Life*, by the Rev. James Shaw, was published at Atchison.

—Negro voters of Shawnee county petitioned the Legislature to strike out the word "white" from a constitutional provision regarding the state militia.

—Oleomargarine was becoming an important industry. N. F. Acers, internal revenue collector, collected \$10,000 in November, 1886, on the manufacture of "bogus butter."

JAN. 10.—John Alexander Martin, Atchison, took the oath of office as Governor for his second term. All former Governors but three were present. Speeches were made by Robinson, Carney, Osborn, Anthony, St. John and Glick.

JAN. 11.—The Legislature convened. Governor Martin recommended restrictions on counties voting railroad bonds; modification of legislation covering state institutions; abolishment of the mileage system; more equable division of judicial districts, and a stiffer prohibitory law.

—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Bar Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

JAN. 12.—Boston Corbett, who shot John Wilkes Booth, Lincoln's assassin, was elected third assistant doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. Corbett had lived on a homestead in Cloud county since 1878.

—The Bar Assn. of Kansas admitted its first woman member, Mrs. Maria E. DeGeer, Sharon Springs.

—The Kansas Real Estate Agents Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture met at Topeka.

JAN. 13.—Bill Nye, humorist, commented on the Kansas drugstore liquor traffic: "If you would like to go to a flourishing country and put out a big bass-wood mortar in front of your shop in order to sell the tincture of damnation throughout bleeding Kansas, now is the accepted time. If it is the great burning desire of your heart to go into a town of 2,000 people and open the 13th drug store in order that you may stand behind a tall black walnut prescription

case day in and day out, with a graduate in one hand and a Babcock fire extinguisher in the other, filling orders for whisky made of stump water and the juice of future punishment, you will do well in Kansas. It is a temperate state and no saloons are allowed there. All is quiet and orderly and the drugstore business is a big success."

JAN. 14.—Allen Ditson, builder of streetcars used in Garden City, sued for \$3,800 owed him by the city. The cars had remained idle after running only a few days.

JAN. 15.—The Missouri Pacific completed its branch to Sterling.

JAN. 18.—The Kansas State Historical Society met at Topeka.

—The Kansas and Missouri Associated Press met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Architects Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 19.—The Kansas Assn. of County Clerks met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Temperance Union met at Topeka.

JAN. 21.—The Spearville *Blade* reported 93 miles of the Eureka irrigation canal completed, with 50 miles of lateral canals. It was designed to irrigate 400,000 acres. The company had contracts totaling over \$150,000 for water rent at \$2 per acre for 1888.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *St. John County Capital*; Lewis and Rader, publishers.

JAN. 22.—A committee appointed to investigate the status of Wallace county reported that it had functioned from its organization in 1868 until 1874, the grasshopper year, when its population "depleted." In 1875 the Supreme Court had declared the organization void. Until that decision was changed the county could claim no legal organization.

JAN. 24.—Larned voted \$125,000 in bonds for the Denver, Memphis and Atlantic railroad.

—The Parsons and Pacific railroad was completed from Parsons to Coffeyville.

JAN. 25.—The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 26.—The Trans-Mississippi Associated Press met at Topeka.

JAN. 27.—Kansas millers reorganized the Kansas Mill Assn. at Newton.

JAN. 28.—The Wichita German Immigration Society was organized.

JAN. 29.—Susan B. Anthony, Kansas suffragist, was quoted by the *Kansas City Times* as saying "Ingalls has to go." Senator Ingalls had made some anti-suffrage and anti-British remarks.

JAN. 30.—Masked farmers lynched Richard Wood, Negro, for raping a white girl at Leavenworth. Wood was taken from the county jail and dragged to death behind a horse.

—The Topeka *Daily Capital* praised Sen. Preston B. Plumb for voting for woman suffrage. "Senator Ingalls, in voting against the bill, placed himself in the unfortunate position . . . that he did when he voted to keep the whisky saloon in the basement of the Capitol."

JAN. 31.—The *Kansas City Times* quoted London newspaper comments on Senator Ingalls' agitation over the fisheries question. The *Pall Mall Gazette* said: "Kansas is about the last place in creation to which one should look for wise or well-informed diplomacy or statesmanship." The *London Chronicle* remarked that "Ingalls is not a person whose utterances are awaited with anxiety by a deferential world, nor is it likely that his clap-trap eloquence will be approved in his own country."



Gathering cow chips on the prairie. The chips, used for fuel, were sometimes called "prairie coal."



The Planters Hotel, Leavenworth, built in 1855, was "to be owned by Southern men and conducted on exclusive Southern principles."

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Blacksmith shop at Seneca in the 1880's.



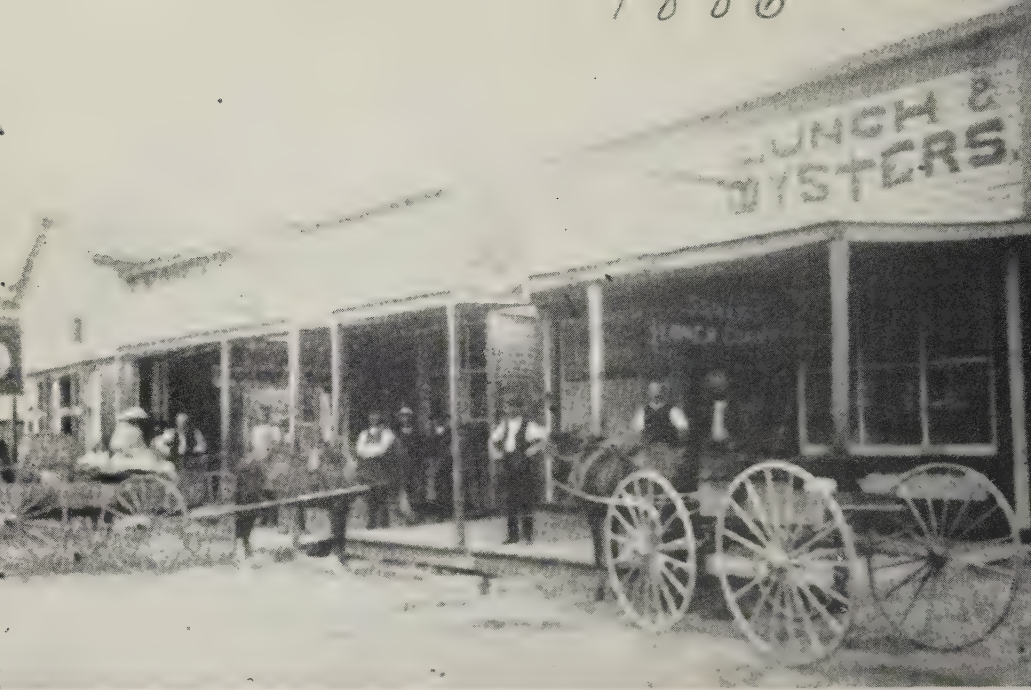


Peter Robidoux's store, Wallace. For many years, while the Union Pacific was building through western Kansas and Fort Wallace was active, Robidoux did a booming business. However, his trade declined, and one day in the 1890's after he had failed to sell a single item, he locked his doors and never reopened them. Approximately \$20,000 worth of merchandise was left to rot on the shelves.

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The Dodge City Cowboy Band. It played at the inaugural of President Benjamin Harrison and for several years had a national reputation.





Dodge City street scene, 1886. The rip-roaring cow town of the 1870's and early 1880's was beginning to quiet down when this picture was taken. Law and order was replacing "Judge Lynch," and Boot Hill was on its way to a place in American legend.

Circus parade at Manhattan
in the 1880's.





Covered wagons in a boomer camp on the Walnut river near Arkansas City, 1889.

[27]

G. A. R. grand encampment at Winfield, 1888. The "boys in blue" are marching into the recently-completed Grand Opera House. *Courtesy H. L. Hart, Winfield Courier.*





A family gathering at the Ottawa Chautauqua in 1886. Persons attending from out of town lived in the tents. *Courtesy Ruth Hunt.*

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Early electric street car used by the Topeka Rapid Transit Co. The company changed from mules and horses on December 1, 1888.





Fred Stone (second from left) with his family when they were living in Topeka. Fred became a famous theatrical figure. His most celebrated role was that of the Scarecrow in *The Wizard of Oz*. Courtesy

Lucile Elmore.



Original stone house at Silksville where a French colony was founded by Valetton de Boissiere. A political refugee, he hoped to establish the silk industry in Kansas, but was unable to make the enterprise successful.



Empire City, a mining town in Cherokee county, as it looked in the 1880's.



Oakley street scene about 1887, the year the name of the county was changed from St. John to Logan.

FEBRUARY 1.—A “weigh social” was held at Sabetha. A man paid a third of a cent per pound of a woman’s weight for the privilege of eating supper with her.

—I. Horner, Emporia, addressed a joint session of the Legislature on the silk-culture industry. He exhibited Kansas silk and urged encouragement.

—The Kansas Eclectic Medical Assn. met at Topeka.

FEB. 2.—Real estate was booming throughout the state. Daily transfers in Wichita averaged \$400,000. The *Sedgwick Pantagraph* said Wichita was six miles wide and nine miles long and contained 24,000 real estate agents.

—The Knights of Labor state assembly met at Topeka.

FEB. 3.—Morton county voted for Richfield as permanent county seat.

—The Order of the Loyal Legion, Kansas commandery, met at Topeka.

FEB. 4.—The *Leavenworth Times* reported 200 saloons in the city, one for every 30 families.

FEB. 5.—Vol. I, No. 1, *McPherson Daily Republican*; S. G. Mead, publisher.

FEB. 7.—Senator Plumb presented to the U. S. Senate a memorial from the Kansas Legislature requesting the organization of Oklahoma territory.

FEB. 8.—Fred and Eddie Stone gave a program at Lukens’ Opera House, North Topeka, consisting of songs, dances, Irish and Negro sketches, acrobatic and contortion acts. Total receipts were \$12. (Fred Stone, a Kansan, became famous in the theatrical world.)

—On advice of the Attorney General, Wichita county held its election. Leoti won when voters of rival towns relied on a Legislative postponement and did not vote. Another election was called for March 10.

—Burlington voted \$40,000 in bonds for the Chicago, Kansas City and Texas railroad.

—The Kansas Mill Assn. met at Newton.

FEB. 9.—At Lawrence 29 churches held services with sermons in five languages.

—Track laying was completed to Great Bend on the Hoisington extension of the Missouri Pacific.

FEB. 10.—The House of Representatives voted for the woman suffrage bill, 91 to 22. Kansas thus became the first state to grant municipal suffrage to women. They now could vote in elections for city and school officers and on school bonds, and might hold municipal offices.

FEB. 11.—The largest saloon in Leavenworth, the *Saratoga*, was closed upon complaint of Carl Mueller and F. H. Anthony. Later the two were attacked by a gang but were rescued by police and placed in jail for protection.

—Directors of the Western National Fair Assn. met at Lawrence.

—The Kansas Intercollegiate Oratorical Assn. held its annual contest at Ottawa. Baker was first, Washburn second.

FEB. 13.—An unofficial mining report for 1886 showed \$656,419 in sales of ores and gravels, all shipped from Galena.

FEB. 14.—Eureka voted \$100,000 in bonds for the St. Louis, Fredonia and Denver railroad and \$46,000 for the St. Louis, Newton and Denver.

FEB. 15.—Boston Corbett, doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, was discharged after he threatened to shoot several persons. Later he was declared insane and taken to the State Hospital.

—The Royal Arch Masons grand chapter and the Royal and Select Masters grand council met at Atchison.

FEB. 16.—The Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons grand lodge met at Atchison.

FEB. 17.—Thomas W. Stevens, Kansan, was a guest of the New York Citizens' Bicycling Club. He had recently made a world bicycling tour, leaving San Francisco in April, 1884, returning there in January, 1887.

—In the Wichita county-seat election, Leoti partisans organized the registration boards before Coronado voters arrived and refused to register them. Coronado citizens then organized their own boards in a covered wagon outside the precinct house.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Florence Weekly Bulletin*; J. B. Crouch, editor.

FEB. 22.—The Kansas Bankers Assn. was organized at Topeka. John R. Mulvane, Topeka, was elected president; C. N. Beal, Topeka, secretary.

FEB. 23.—The U. S. Marshal arrested Moses Harman and his son, George, publishers of *Lucifer, the Light Bearer*, the "free love" paper at Valley Falls, on charges of circulating obscene literature through the mails.

—Leavenworth saloonkeepers and bartenders resolved to boycott the Leavenworth *Times* and all advertisers because it favored closing saloons.

FEB. 24.—The Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota railroad was sold to the Missouri Pacific.

—The House passed a bill changing the name of St. John county to Logan, in honor of the late Gen. John A. Logan. John P. St. John, former Governor, was in disfavor with Republicans because he had bolted the party to become leader of the Prohibitionists.

FEB. 25.—Garden City levied a \$250 annual tax on druggists.

FEB. 26.—Senator Ingalls took the oath of office as president pro tem of the U. S. Senate.

FEB. 27.—Two persons were killed and seven wounded in a flare-up of the Wichita county-seat dispute at Coronado.

MARCH 1.—A contract was let for construction of shops at Horton by the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska railroad. Cost was estimated at \$250,000.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Daily Walnut Valley Times*, El Dorado; Alvah Shelden, editor; John McGuin, publisher.

MAR. 2.—The Senate rejected the nomination of Dr. A. A. Holcombe for another term as State Veterinarian and reduced the appropriation for the office from \$10,000 a year to \$3,000.

MAR. 3.—The city clerk of Weir City refused to register women as voters. He believed the new law was unconstitutional.

—Coronado and Leoti, rivals for the Wichita county seat, were surrounded by armed guards, and strangers were not allowed to enter. Merchants carried guns while waiting on customers. Streets were patrolled day and night.

—The South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Chanute.

MAR. 4.—The Supreme Court held that the "wagon box" vote in the Seward county election of August 5, 1886, was legal and that Springfield was the rightful county seat.

MAR. 5.—The Adjutant General left for Wichita county to investigate the county-seat fight and expected to alert National Guard units at Sterling and Larned.

—The Supreme Court held that although Leavenworth city officials had not issued licenses authorizing the sale of liquor they had achieved the same end "by shifts and subterfuge, even more culpable and indefensible."

—The state executive council appointed a board of police commissioners at Leavenworth to enforce the prohibitory law. They were to discharge the city marshal, the police judge, the police force, and make new appointments.

—The law fixing terms of court in Wallace and other counties became effective. Although no law specifically legalized the county's organization, the Supreme Court in a similar case had ruled that establishment of terms of court was recognition.

—The Legislature adjourned. Acts passed included: the creation of Garfield, Gray, Haskell, Grant, Stanton and Kearney counties and definitions of the boundaries of Hamilton, Finney, Hodgeman and Ford; provision for appointment of police commissioners by the executive council upon petition from a city of the first class; clarification of laws relating to organization of new counties and regulations regarding county-seat elections; consent to the purchase of land by the federal government for the location of Haskell Institute; requirement that laborers be paid at regular intervals in lawful money and not in any form of scrip or token money; creation of a State Board of Pharmacy; prohibition of pools or price-fixing agreements in grain and livestock; granting of woman suffrage in municipal elections; an appropriation of \$13,000 to establish and conduct a silk station; a liquor law to suppress the "drugstore saloon."

MAR. 7.—The Atchison Land and Improvement Co. was organized. The company "had \$1,000,000 in capital stock and owned \$1,500,000 worth of real estate" in and near Atchison.

MAR. 8.—Henry Ward Beecher died. As a leader of antislavery forces he had urged immigration to Kansas to make it a free state. In 1856 he published an eight-page pamphlet, *Defence of Kansas*, asking for money and arms to fight slavery. He sent Bibles and rifles to a group of emigrating pioneers which became known as the Beecher Bible and Rifle Co. Sharps rifles soon were known as "Beecher's Bibles."

—The Supreme Court held that Wallace county was legally organized by the Legislature's act fixing time for holding court.

—A Santa Fe special train ran from Topeka to Kansas City, 65 miles, in one hour and 45 minutes.

—The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, the Woman's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans met at Abilene.

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand encampment met at Wichita.

—The Order of the Eastern Star grand chapter met at Topeka.

MAR. 9.—Work began on the \$165,000 Rock Island station and general offices at Topeka.

—The Adjutant General arrested 14 men in connection with the Wichita county shooting affray of February 27.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Larned Daily Chronoscope*; E. E. Stevens, editor.

MAR. 10.—Wichita county held an election for permanent county seat. Leoti received 420 votes and Coronado 353. However, Coronado's votes were not cast at the places designated by the commissioners.

—The Protestant Episcopal Church accepted Salina's proposal to donate \$50,000 and 15 acres for its military academy. (St. John's Military Academy.)

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1887

—The Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Winfield.

MAR. 11.—The State Architect's plans for the main building of the State House were adopted.

MAR. 13.—Nine denominational colleges were operating in Kansas.

Lack of funds caused cancellation of the April term of the U. S. District Court at Topeka.

—Leavenworth had five flour mills, four elevators, a brass foundry, a flaxseed oil mill, a glucose works, a bridge and iron works, and factories making stoves, brooms, boots and shoes, clothing, cigars and tobacco, paper boxes, candy, barrels, crackers, cement, fruit evaporators, fire brick, furniture and patent medicine.

MAR. 14.—The machine shops of the St. Louis, Fort Scott and Wichita railroad were located at Fort Scott.

MAR. 15.—Clarence H. Venner, Boston broker, lost his suit in the U. S. Circuit Court to restrain the Santa Fe from building a line from Kansas City to Chicago and another known as the Indian Territory and Texas extension.

—Thirty carloads of freight and emigrants arrived in Garden City from the East.

—The Topeka City Railway and the Rapid Transit Co. began laying track on Jefferson street, both claiming right of way.

MAR. 16.—A \$25,000 contract for building Cooper Memorial College at Sterling was let. Ground was broken for a new \$34,000 waterworks.

MAR. 17.—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Assn. met at Jewell City.

—The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Junction City.

MAR. 18.—The *Anthony Republican* reported that real estate sales from March 2 to 16 totaled \$1,140,162.

—Wichita donated \$25,000 and 223 acres southwest of the city for a Quaker college to be called John Bright University. An additional 630 acres was purchased by the Friends Society. More than \$100,000 was to be spent for buildings.

MAR. 19.—The Western Baseball League admitted Kansas City.

—Governor Martin made the following appointments for the five new judicial districts: Frank Doster, Marion, 25th district; A. L. Redden, El Dorado, 26th district; A. J. Abbott, Garden City, 27th district; S. W. Leslie, Kingman, 28th district; O. L. Miller, Kansas City, 29th district.

MAR. 20.—Fort Scott had a sugar factory, planing mill, tobacco factory, four cigar factories, two flour mills, a railroad chair car factory, two furniture factories, two hominy mills, three carriage and wagon factories, a woolen mill, three marble factories, a castor oil plant, three bedspring and mattress factories, three railroad machine shops, two potteries and a baking powder factory.

MAR. 22.—Crawford county druggists decided not to take out applications for liquor permits, which required them to present petitions signed by 25 qualified voters and 25 reputable women, to advertise the time and place of hearing for at least 30 days, and upon receiving the license to post a bond of \$1,000 as surety for abiding by the prohibition law.

MAR. 24.—The Hamilton county-seat fight was believed ended when the new county-boundaries act went into effect. Kendall became part of Kearney county and left Syracuse with no rival.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1887

—The Northwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Ellsworth.

MAR. 26.—The first engine on the Fort Scott and Wichita railroad arrived at Kiowa.

—Anthony was building an opera house and several business blocks.

MAR. 27.—The Attorney General ruled that women could not vote for justices of the peace and constables, as they were township, not municipal officers.

MAR. 28.—The State Board of Silk Commissioners met at Topeka. Larned, Peabody, Hutchinson, Newton and McPherson all wanted the silk station.

MAR. 29.—The Knights of Pythias held a state jubilee at Ottawa.

MAR. 31.—The Kansas League of Professional Baseball Players was organized at Emporia.

APRIL 3.—The Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska (Rock Island) railroad began the first passenger and Pullman service which eliminated changing cars en route from Topeka to Chicago.

—Travel on the Santa Fe was nearly 50 per cent heavier than a year ago. West-bound trains sometimes ran in as many as three sections.

APR. 4.—Leavenworth Negroes honored C. H. J. Taylor, assistant city attorney of Kansas City and recently appointed minister and consul general to Liberia. He had practiced law in Leavenworth and Kansas City and had been admitted to practice before the U. S. Supreme Court.

—Lillian Harman and E. C. Walker, the "free lovers," who had been in the Oskaloosa jail since September, 1886, were released when Moses Harman paid the costs. The Supreme Court had affirmed the decision of the Jefferson county district court which declared that the Legislature has power "to prescribe reasonable regulations relating to marriage, and that punishment may be inflicted upon those who enter into marriage in disregard of the prescribed statutory requirements."

—The State Silk Commission decided to locate the silk station at Larned and voted to pay a bounty of 50 cents for the best cocoons raised by an individual or family.

APR. 5.—Municipal elections were held. Women voted in most cities. Mrs. Dora Salter was elected mayor of Argonia, Sumner county. Two women were elected to the school board at Parsons. At Abilene the women's vote defeated all councilmen opposed to woman suffrage. Five women were elected to the city council in Syracuse.

APR. 6.—St. John's real estate transfers totaled over \$100,000 in a week. Business houses and a \$20,000 courthouse were under construction.

—Alfalfa was reported to be a profitable crop in western Kansas. It was excellent for cattle, horses and sheep. Three to four crops could be cut each season, and each crop yielded three to four tons per acre.

APR. 7.—The Ladies of the G. A. R. met at Topeka.

APR. 10.—Topeka's baseball club, Goldsby's Golden Giants, defeated the St. Louis Browns, 12 to 9, before 3,000 persons at Topeka.

—A prairie fire near Nicodemus, Graham county, caused nine deaths and large property damage. The fire was driven through Rooks and Phillips counties by a 40-mile wind.

APR. 11.—The Rock Island general offices were moved from Atchison to Topeka.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1887

APR. 12.—Dickinson county voted a \$100,000 bond issue for the Chicago, Kansas and Western and the Chicago, Omaha and Southwestern railroads.

—A large flow of natural gas was struck at Fort Scott at a depth of 221 feet. Pressure was 125 pounds to the inch.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Hutchinson Daily Herald*; Fletcher Meridith, proprietor.

APR. 13.—A streetcar line and a \$50,000 hotel were under construction at Great Bend.

—The Kansas Music Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Knights of Honor met at Ottawa.

APR. 14.—The location of the state silk station was changed from Larned to Peabody.

APR. 15.—Hays City voted bonds for a Santa Fe extension to Little River.

APR. 18.—Ground was broken for the Santa Fe depot southwest of Kansas City on 2,500 acres purchased by the Santa Fe and Pullman company. They planned to found a summer resort town there called Quivira.

APR. 19.—The Kansas State Sportsmen's Assn. held a trapshooting tournament at Atchison.

APR. 23.—The Supreme Court held that Wallace county was not legally organized.

APR. 26.—Remains of a wind wagon, "a combination flying machine and go-cart," were reported by the *Kansas City (Mo.) Times*. Wind wagons were designed to replace bull trains on the prairies and had wheels, a deck and sails. John B. Wornall, Westport, steersman on the trial run, described it as lively traveling. The project collapsed when a group of passengers, en route to a camp meeting, were "becalmed in a hollow." Several wind wagons were reported to have crossed Kansas.

—The Kansas Dental Assn. met at Topeka.

APR. 28.—Natural gas was struck at Ottawa.

APR. 29.—Beloit offered 20 acres and \$40,000 to any church organization that would build a college there.

APR. 30.—The *Allen County Democrat*, Iola, claimed that of the 38,000,000 pounds of broomcorn raised in Kansas in 1886, nearly 6,000,000 were grown in Allen county.

MAY 1.—John Walruff, Lawrence brewer, was sentenced to 30 days in jail and fined \$100 for violating the liquor law.

MAY 2.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Abilene Evening Reflector*; Henry Litts, editor.

—The Kansas Fair Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 3.—Boston and Topeka capitalists bought 1,500 acres west of Topeka for \$500,000. Plans were to build a summer resort with a hotel, a botanical garden, an observatory, and an artificial lake, connected with the city by a boulevard. The syndicate also purchased the franchise of the Circle Street Railway Co.

—The Kansas Medical Society met at Winfield.

MAY 4.—The Kansas State Sunday School Assn. met at Wichita.

MAY 5.—Chapman claimed the only county high school in the state; only Dickinson county had taken advantage of the law passed by the 1886 Legislature.

—The Kansas Homeopathic Medical Society met at Kansas City.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1887

MAY 6.—A second state forestry station was located near Dodge City on 160 acres donated by citizens.

—The editor of the *Great Bend Tribune*, looking over his exchanges, discovered that every town in Kansas would have "two or three railroads this year"; there were 150 "Queen Cities"; 600 towns would double in population; in 450 towns it was impossible to keep up with construction; 285 would become great distributing centers; 585 papers announced that their towns would soon be in the midst of the greatest boom ever known, and all towns reported heavy investments by Eastern capitalists.

MAY 10.—Sen. J. W. White, Lyons, was awarded \$20,000 in a libel suit against W. E. Carr, editor of the *Ellinwood Express*. Carr sold his paper and left the state before the trial.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Sterling Evening Bulletin*; W. M. Lamb, Tom L. Powers and Clarence Prescott, publishers.

—The Knights Templar grand commandery met at Salina.

MAY 11.—The Agricultural Fair and Trotting Assn. was organized at Wichita.

—The Kansas and Missouri Press Assn. met at Wichita.

MAY 12.—The Social Science Club of Kansas and Western Missouri met at Kansas City.

MAY 13.—Coal was discovered at Marysville at a depth of 231 feet.

—A. T. Soule, Rochester, N. Y., millionaire, bought an interest in the First National Bank of Dodge City. He offered \$50,000 and a site to the Presbyterian Church to locate a college near Dodge City. Soule also purchased the Dodge City waterworks.

MAY 14.—The Kansas Master Plumbers Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 15.—Chief Wasiki, former leader of the Ponca Indians in Cowley county, was buried at Arkansas City with great ceremony.

MAY 17.—The Knights of Pythias grand lodge met at Atchison.

MAY 18.—The Boston-Topeka syndicate bought the Topeka City Railway for \$250,000. Its investments in Topeka totaled nearly \$1,000,000.

—The Seventh Day Adventists state convention met at Topeka.

MAY 19.—The president of the Walnut City Business Men's Assn. claimed that an election call to vote for the Rush county seat was based on petitions containing names obtained by whisky and misrepresentation. He claimed that all papers in the case were stolen from the county clerk's office.

MAY 20.—In a speech at Abilene, Senator Ingalls, explaining his vote against the woman suffrage amendment, said that "women are women and their place is in the home."

MAY 21.—The Kansas Travelers Protective Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 23.—The St. Louis, Fort Scott and Wichita railroad, sold by order of the U. S. Circuit Court, was purchased by the Missouri Pacific.

MAY 24.—Natural gas, struck at Girard at a depth of 60 feet, had a flow sufficient to furnish the city with light and fuel.

MAY 27.—The Church of the River Brethren met at Ottawa.

MAY 28.—The Kansas Conference of Swedish Baptists met at Lawrence.

MAY 30.—A catfish weighing 79 pounds was caught in the Arkansas river near Sterling.

JUNE 1.—Real estate transfers in Topeka during the first five months of 1887 totaled \$7,641,867. For the same period in 1886 the total was \$1,560,109.

—The Attorney General was in Wichita to enforce the closing of saloons.

—A contract for completion of the State House went to George H. Evans and Co., Topeka, for \$422,055.

—A Wichita employment agency was reported to have hired 500 men for 30 days at \$1.65 a day to vote for the county seat of an unspecified county.

JUNE 3.—*Railway Age* reported that Kansas laid the third largest amount of track in the country during the first five months of 1887: 262 miles.

JUNE 6.—A Kearney county census, required before the first election, was being taken. Lakin was reported to have employed 200 men at \$1.65 a day to vote. Citizens of Chantilly threatened homesteaders with signs, "Vote for Chantilly for county seat or leave the county."

JUNE 8.—The Kansas Pharmaceutical Assn. met at Wichita.

JUNE 9.—Judge Brewer in the U. S. Circuit Court held that the U. S. District Court for Kansas had jurisdiction over the Cherokee Strip, reversing the decision of the Arkansas court.

JUNE 10.—St. John remained county seat of Stafford county. Stafford lacked 56 names on its petition and withdrew.

—The Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Atchison, was completed.

—Contracts were let for a \$25,000 addition to Emporia Normal, and the erection of the \$40,000 Sisters of St. Joseph College, Abilene.

JUNE 11.—The Missouri Valley Turner Society met at Topeka.

JUNE 14.—Salina complained that it had given \$40,000 to the Missouri Pacific for a depot and that the company was spending only \$7,000.

—Oliver Edwards, Doniphan county, had 50,000 carp in his ponds. He had started two years before with four males and eight females.

—The first through train on the Santa Fe to Galveston, Tex., passed through Wichita.

JUNE 15.—Fifteen thousand attended the laying of the cornerstone of the new courthouse at Columbus.

—The Ottawa Chautauqua opened. Sam Jones, evangelist, and Gen. William H. Gibson were speakers. A chorus of 300 sang. Five hundred tents were provided for guests.

JUNE 16.—The Winfield Chautauqua attendance was estimated at 20,000.

—The Kansas State Board of Health met at Topeka.

—JUNE 17.—The Governor ordered State House flags displayed when news came that captured Confederate flags were to remain in Washington.

—Stanton county was organized with Johnson City as temporary county seat. Frank Woodruff, Charles A. Soper and A. H. Fisher were appointed commissioners; Will H. Quick, clerk.

JUNE 18.—The Rock Island finished laying track to Peabody.

—The Kiowa extension of the Santa Fe was 105 miles southwest of Kiowa. The line west from Great Bend to Denver had reached Dighton.

JUNE 21.—Leavenworth county claimed the country's largest apple orchard: 437 acres with 50,000 trees.

—A pleasure steamer, *Belle of the Walnut*, was launched at Arkansas City.

—Business buildings at Leavenworth burned; loss was estimated at \$200,000. The seven-man fire department proved inadequate. The *Times* criticized the mayor for devoting "too much time to protecting whisky sellers and organizing bogus booms, and too little to building a fire department."

—A warrant was issued for the arrest of two judges and the clerk of the election in Kendall township, Hamilton county, charged with forging poll books in November, 1886. An armed mob released the prisoners.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Kinsley Daily Mercury*; W. S. Hebron, editor.

JUNE 22.—Missouri Pacific track was laid into Fort Scott.

—Ford county voted \$181,000 in bonds for the Arkansas, Kansas and Colorado and the Dodge City, Montezuma and Trinidad railroads.

—A creamery at Hiattville, Bourbon county, was sending a carload of butter and cheese to New York every week.

JUNE 24.—On Sunday in Olathe "it is impossible to buy a cigar or newspaper or hire a buggy."

JUNE 26.—Mathias Splitlog, "the wealthiest Indian in the United States," was swindled out of \$140,000 in land and money according to the *Wichita Eagle*. "Mr. Splitlog isn't worried, he still has \$864,000."

JUNE 27.—Fifteen thousand attended a natural gas celebration at Paola.

JUNE 28.—Two horse thieves and 21 stolen horses were captured by the Barber county sheriff.

JUNE 29.—Cimarron was elected temporary county seat of Gray county.

JULY 1.—The State Auditor issued certificates payable in 1890 for Quantrill raid claims approved by the commission of 1875.

—Daniel Webster Wilder, Hiawatha, replaced R. B. Morris, Atchison, as Superintendent of Insurance.

—Haskell county was organized with Santa Fe as temporary county seat. James E. Marlow, Joseph Comes and C. H. Huntington were appointed commissioners; Lowry G. Gilmore, clerk.

—Lakin was chosen temporary county seat of Kearney county, winning from Chantilly by 140 votes.

JULY 5.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Pittsburg Daily Headlight*; M. F. Sears, editor.

JULY 6.—The State Veterinarian reported Texas fever among cattle in Washington county. He charged that the owner had paid the Missouri Pacific a \$5,000 bonus to transport them after rejection by an inspector.

—William Dill, Leavenworth, was appointed Assistant Attorney General to help prosecute over a hundred liquor cases there.

JULY 7.—Mitchell county voted \$180,000 in bonds for the Strong City extension of the Santa Fe.

—The Oberlin and Garden City land offices reported great emigration into western Kansas, many coming from Nebraska.

JULY 8.—The Pittsburg gasworks was completed; the city was "brilliantly illuminated."

JULY 9.—John N. Reynolds, an ex-minister, editor of the *Atchison Times*, was indicted by a grand jury on charges of using the mails to defraud.

JULY 11.—Teachers' institutes began in 27 counties.

JULY 12.—The Rock Island reached Hutchinson.

—J. N. Allen, Phillips county, had 16 acres of timber claims averaging 7,000 trees to the acre, including walnut, ash, boxelder, mulberry, hackberry, sycamore and catalpa.

—The *Newton Daily Republican*, commenting on the streetcars, said: "Newton has the best-trained streetcar mules in the country. When they are near a siding where the cars are to pass they let out a long strain of melodious sound, and when they reach the end of the line they add a cadenza that ends in a *diminuendo*. Thus it is that our people know when the streetcars are coming."

—The Kansas Millers Assn. met at Newton.

JULY 13.—Men employed by the Barber Asphalt Co. at Topeka struck for wages of \$1.75 a day, an increase of 25 cents.

JULY 16.—Garfield county was organized with Ravanna as temporary county seat. George Goff, John Bull and J. E. Dixon were appointed commissioners; Clarence Van Patten, clerk.

JULY 18.—The Kansas League of American Wheelmen met at Paola.

JULY 19.—The Silk Culture Committee, meeting at Topeka, was told that the state silk station at Peabody was receiving cocoons from every section of the state. Companies from Dallas, New York, Kansas City, Boston and St. Louis had requested displays.

—The Kansas Chautauqua began at Topeka.

JULY 20.—Gray county was organized with Cimarron as temporary county seat. J. Q. Shoup, E. S. McClellan and Frank V. Hull were appointed commissioners; G. C. Pratt, clerk.

—The Topeka Rapid Transit Co. used its first steam motor. The company had 12 miles of track in use. The Topeka City Railway Co. had ten miles of track. The West Side Circle Railway Co. was building in the western suburbs.

JULY 21.—The Missouri and Kansas Telephone Co. enlarged its Topeka facilities to care for 600 subscribers.

JULY 23.—An election was held in Rush county to vote on removal of the county seat from Walnut City to La Crosse. A temporary injunction was issued, preventing a canvass on grounds of fraudulent petition.

JULY 27.—The Livestock Sanitary Commission brought suit against the Missouri Pacific for illegally shipping cattle with Texas fever to Washington county. Circulars were sent to all railroads calling attention to the laws.

JULY 28.—Kansas Negroes held an industrial convention at Hutchinson. It was stated that Negroes in southwest Kansas owned 767,000 acres valued at \$1,225,000 and town property valued at \$965,000.

JULY 31.—*Around the World on a Bicycle*, by Thomas J. Stevens, Kansan, was published by Scribner's.

AUGUST 1.—Nicodemus celebrated Emancipation day. Several fights, resulting in two deaths, took place.

AUG. 2.—An "album" was sent to President Cleveland asking him to stop in Topeka on his Western tour.

—Two-thirds of the voters in Harper county petitioned for an election to move the county seat from Anthony to Harper. The courthouse at Anthony was under guard.

—The Rock Island laid track at Wellington. It had contracted to ship 30,000 head of cattle to Chicago from Caldwell by September 1.

AUG. 3.—Shalor W. Eldridge, owner of the Eldridge House at Lawrence, which was destroyed by Quantrill, presented a claim of \$60,000 to the State Auditor.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1887

AUG. 4.—Millbrook, Hill City and Plainville were damaged by a "straight wind."

—Vol. I, No. 1, Hugoton *Hermes*; Charles M. Davis, publisher.

AUG. 5.—Pittsburg druggists were sued by the Law and Order Society for selling soda water on Sunday.

AUG. 7.—Leavenworth citizens, by a "nickel subscription," paid the \$100 fine of Bill Bond, who horsewhipped D. R. Anthony, editor of the Leavenworth *Times*.

AUG. 8.—Normal institutes opened four-week terms in 37 counties.

AUG. 9.—An anti-saloon Republican campaign opened at Topeka with many prominent sponsors.

—The Union Labor party state convention met at Topeka.

AUG. 11.—The Church of the Brethren College was located at McPherson.

AUG. 16.—Texas fever was reported under control. One man, who had illegally shipped in infected cattle, was fined \$200.

—The Knights of Labor state assembly met at Topeka.

AUG. 17.—The Santa Fe announced new freight rates of five cents per hundred pounds, a reduction of four cents, on wheat and other grains.

AUG. 18.—Wamego and Topeka were connected by telephone.

—Citizens of Kendall who went to Syracuse for a Republican meeting were beaten and run out of town.

—Highest wages paid to laborers in Topeka was \$1.75 a day.

AUG. 20.—Hailstones ten inches around caused \$5,000 damage at Atchison.

—Osborne raised \$250 for Millbrook storm sufferers.

AUG. 23.—The quarantine of September, 1886, against cattle from Illinois, was lifted.

—The Great Western Stove Foundry and Machine Works at Leavenworth employed 400 men.

AUG. 29.—The Central Protective Assn. of Kansas and Missouri was organized at Kansas City, Mo., for protection against horse thieves.

—Russell Springs received 542 votes for temporary county seat of Logan county, Logansport 273.

—Dr. A. G. Abdelal, a state pension examiner, was suspended, charged with extorting money from applicants.

AUG. 31.—John Ritchie, member of the Leavenworth and Wyandotte constitutional conventions, died at Topeka. He helped found Washburn College and donated the land for the school.

SEPTEMBER 1.—"In politics the virtues of women would do more harm than their vices," wrote Senator Ingalls in an anti-suffrage article, "The Sixteenth Amendment," which appeared in *Forum*.

SEPT. 2.—The Free Methodist Church conference met at Topeka.

SEPT. 3.—The Western National Fair Assn. met at Lawrence.

SEPT. 6.—Clarence H. Venner, Boston, filed suit to restrain the Santa Fe from issuing \$10,000,000 in new stock. He claimed the issue was illegal. Judge Brewer failed to grant an injunction.

—First classes were held at Garfield University, Wichita.

SEPT. 7.—A salt vein struck at Ellsworth at 730 feet was 155 feet thick.

SEPT. 8.—An injunction against the organization of Grant county charged the census taker with fraud, drunkenness, conspiracy and favoritism.

SEPT. 9.—Labette was the leading castor bean county with 8,946 acres.

—The Universalist Church state convention met at Hutchinson.

SEPT. 10.—Fifty-six cars of cattle were shipped from Caldwell to Chicago over the Rock Island, the first shipment on the line. Cars were elaborately decorated. The train ran in three sections; the last carried a Pullman car for cattlemen and a brass band.

SEPT. 16.—At Fort Scott and Leavenworth Negro children were refused admittance to schools reserved for whites.

SEPT. 17.—Logan county was organized with Russell Springs as temporary county seat. J. W. Kearns, N. C. Phinney and R. P. McKnight were appointed commissioners; Joseph W. Jones, clerk.

—Buildings under construction at Salina included the four-story brick National Hotel; the \$50,000 Episcopal military school; a \$25,000 lodge building; three ward schools, \$10,000 each; a Knights of Pythias building, \$30,000; the *Tribune* building, \$25,000; the Huntington Opera House, \$30,000.

SEPT. 18.—The Carey Hotel, Wichita, was completed at a cost of \$120,000.

SEPT. 20.—A day's run at the Parkinson Sugar Works, Fort Scott, yielded 23,000 pounds of sugar from 200 tons of cane.

A window-glass factory at Fort Scott, said to be the first west of the Mississippi river, was ready to begin operation.

SEPT. 22.—Leavenworth celebrated the 17th anniversary of the Riverside coal discovery with a trades parade; 350 decorated floats took part.

—J. A. Stewart, Wichita drugstore clerk, pleaded guilty on 208 counts to violating the liquor law and was sentenced to 17 years in jail and fined \$20,000, plus costs.

SEPT. 26.—Grading began on the Garden City Nickel Plate railroad which would connect Finney county with the Denver, Memphis and Atlantic railroad in Lane and Ness counties.

SEPT. 27.—A 300-foot vein of salt was discovered in South Hutchinson by Ben Blanchard, who was disappointed in his efforts to find gas, oil or coal.

—Johnson City was voted permanent county seat of Stanton county.

—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas met at Salina.

—The Kansas Christian Convention met at Hutchinson.

SEPT. 30.—A sunflower badge worn by Kansas delegates at the G. A. R. convention in St. Louis attracted attention. The *Newton Daily Republican* believed they would attach the name of "Sunflower State" to Kansas.

OCTOBER 4.—A suit began in the Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of the metropolitan police law. It was claimed the law was unconstitutional because it suspended general laws.

—The Independent Order of Good Templars grand lodge met at Topeka.

—The Improved Order of Red Men of Kansas met at Girard.

OCT. 5.—The glassworks at Paola turned out "the first bottles made west of the Mississippi river."

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1887

—The Adjutant General disbanded National Guard companies at Columbus, Fort Scott, Robinson, Seneca, Jewell City and Smith Center.

—The Western Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South met at Council Grove.

—The Union Veterans met at Topeka.

OCT. 6.—The Arkansas Valley Editorial Assn. met at Hutchinson.

—The Presbyterian Synod of Kansas met at Wichita.

OCT. 7.—Boom times at Wichita were indicated by an optimistic list of factories, capital and employees:

<i>Factory</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Employees</i>
Burton Car Works	\$1,000,000	2,000
Watch factory	250,000	400
Packing house	50,000	400
Ten brickyards	750,000	350
Two iron works	75,000	100
Two sash and door factories	70,000	80
Spice mills	10,000	20
Soap factory	25,000	15
Vinegar works	10,000	15
Two carriage factories	20,000	50
Terra cotta works	20,000	50
Ice factory	60,000	35
Illinois Washer Co.	15,000	25
Two artificial stone works	25,000	50
Archer Electrical Manufacturing Co.	60,000	15
Stair factory	3,000	10
Boot and shoe factory	100,000	150
Goldback Leather Co.	135,000	200
Picket factory	20,000	100
Miscellaneous	29,000	57
Totals	\$2,727,000	4,122

OCT. 10.—The Kansas Society of Friends met at Lawrence.

OCT. 11.—A contract was let for construction of 30 miles of irrigation ditches in Finney and Kearney counties.

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand lodge met at Wichita.

—The Kansas Ministers Union met at Salina.

—The Kansas Baptist Convention met at Salina.

OCT. 12.—The Washington county courthouse was completed and paid for.

—The case of H. H. Cook, editor of the *Ottawa Journal*, who had sued A. T. Sharpe of the *Ottawa Republican* for \$10,000, was dismissed. Sharpe had called Cook a watermelon thief.

—Santa Fe was chosen permanent county seat of Haskell county.

—The Kansas Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met at Omaha, Neb.

OCT. 14.—John N. Reynolds, editor of the *Atchison Times*, was sentenced to 18 months in the penitentiary and fined \$200 for using the mails to defraud.

—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Assn. met at Newton.

OCT. 16.—It was estimated that over 25,000 women voted in the municipal elections in April under the new law.

OCT. 17.—The American Coursing Club races began at Great Bend.

OCT. 18.—Wichita University was opened under the direction of the Synod of the Interior of the Reformed Church. (This is not the Wichita University which was established in 1926 when Wichita voted to take over Fairmount College.)

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1887

—The Kansas Turner Society met at Topeka. Member towns had withdrawn from the Missouri Valley Turner Society.

OCT. 19.—Governor Martin commuted the sentence of J. A. Stewart, Wichita drugstore clerk, from 17 years to six months and cut the fine from \$20,000 to \$600.

OCT. 20.—The General Assn. of Congregational Ministers and Churches of Kansas met at Wichita.

OCT. 23.—The Santa Fe reached Salina.

—Dodge City made plans for a \$100,000 sugar factory.

OCT. 24.—Over 30 carloads of cotton had been raised near Iola.

—The Y. M. C. A. building at Marion, the first in Kansas, was completed at a cost of \$15,000.

OCT. 25.—The Missouri Pacific purchased 100 acres near Winfield for a shops location.

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Abilene.

OCT. 26.—Five Englishmen were arrested in Paris for forging securities of the Southwestern Kansas Railroad Co.

—The Kansas Anti-Horse Thief Assn. met at Anthony.

—The Kansas Academy of Science met at Topeka.

OCT. 27.—The Young Men's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Wichita.

OCT. 29.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Horton Daily Headlight*; Brundidge and Bear, publishers.

OCT. 31.—The Atchison Library Assn. received a \$10,000 donation from J. P. Pomeroy.

—An artesian well near Meade Center spouted water to a height of nearly 40 feet.

—“Buffalo Bill” Cody offered \$1,000 a head for buffalo owned by C. J. Jones, Garden City. He wanted the animals for his wild west show.

—In the Gray county-seat election Cimarron defeated Ingalls, 754 to 711.

NOVEMBER 1.—Cooper Memorial College, Sterling, was opened under the direction of the United Presbyterian Synod.

—The first train passed over the “dummy” railroad line between Kansas City and Leavenworth. Fare was 74 cents one way, \$1 a round trip.

Nov. 2.—A trial of a new electric switch signal by the Santa Fe proved successful. It was invented by McClure and Wright of Junction City and was expected to lessen the danger of open switches.

Nov. 4.—The *Wichita Eagle* printed the first issue on its web-perfecting press, the first in Kansas. It had a capacity of 1,600 pages per minute.

—The Young Women's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Lawrence.

Nov. 5.—A grand jury at Marion investigated charges of corruption made against members of the silk commission by the dismissed superintendent, I. Horner.

—The Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the district court which perpetually enjoined the canvass of the 1885 Pratt county-seat election, won by Iuka. Saratoga, the rival town, wanted another election.

Nov. 7.—The Supreme Court ordered Gray county commissioners to canvass returns of the election on October 31.

Nov. 8.—Dr. A. G. Abdelal, recently suspended from the State Board of Pen-

sion Examiners, was reinstated when charges against him were dismissed by a federal grand jury at Leavenworth.

—County elections resulted generally in victory for Republican tickets. J. W. Robison, El Dorado, was elected to fill the vacancy in the 23rd senatorial district. In Seward county the Fargo Springs ticket won over Springfield in a test of county-seat sentiment. In Harper county a similar contest resulted in victory for Harper over Anthony. Both Eminence and Ravanna claimed a majority in Garfield county.

Nov. 12.—Cimarron received a majority in the Gray county-seat vote on October 31.

Nov. 13.—Haysville, 12 miles south of Wichita, was destroyed by fire.

Nov. 15.—Lee Mosier, convicted of the murder of Hugh B. Lawler, was executed at Wichita. It was the first legal hanging in Kansas since 1870.

—The Supreme Court issued a writ of mandamus in behalf of Robert Crawford, Negro resident of Fort Scott, to compel admittance of his son to school.

—The Attorney General ordered the clerk of the district court in Garfield county to move his office from Ravanna to Eminence.

Nov. 16.—Members of the election board of Union township, Rush county, were arrested for falsifying returns.

—J. E. Rule, Sherman county, claimed he had been elected county treasurer but was refused recognition by the commissioners. He filed a petition in the Supreme Court asking that the rival treasurer, J. H. Tait, be compelled to turn over the office. He asked \$5,000 damages.

Nov. 18.—Wano and Bird City claimed victory in the Cheyenne county-seat election. Bird City took possession of the courthouse; Wano men arrived and threatened to drive them out.

Nov. 19.—The Rock Island reached Clay Center.

—The unusual number of jurymen used in the Wyandotte county district court in the train-wrecking case, during the railroad strike, had exhausted the list of 900 jurors, with two terms remaining before another list could be prepared.

Nov. 21.—A reception was held at Topeka for Arthur O'Connor and Sir Henry Gratten Esmonde, Irish members of Parliament.

Nov. 22.—The Kansas State Historical Society received from John Brown, Jr., a medal which had been presented to his mother by France in 1874 in commemoration of the services of John Brown, the Abolitionist. The medal is solid gold, 2¼ inches in diameter, with a portrait of Brown in relief on one side and a suitable inscription on the other. Victor Hugo was among those who signed the presentation letter.

—Kansas had 23 colleges.

—Mary E. Merrill became the first woman to practice law in Sedgwick county.

—The Sherman county-seat election was won by Goodland. "Money carried the day," declared the *Sherman County Democrat*, Eustis.

Nov. 24.—Thomas Nast, "king of caricaturists," lectured at Crawford's Opera House, Topeka.

—The Kansas State Firemen's Assn. was organized at Abilene.

Nov. 25.—Quo warranto proceedings were brought in the Supreme Court in Garfield county offices disputes.

Nov. 28.—The number of post offices established in Kansas since December 1, 1886, was 217. Name changes included: Altory, Decatur county, to Kanona; Arnold, Labette, to Angola; Baldwin City, Douglas, to Baldwin; Bates, Pratt, to Isabel, Barber; Big Timber, Riley, to Cleburne; Bittertown, Lyon, to Olpe; Bonasa, Wichita, to Leoti; Boone, Sumner, to Hukle, Sedgwick; Bluestem, Russell, to Lucas; Bluff Creek, Harper, to Bluff; Bluffville, Ellsworth, to Geneseo; Braman Hill, Wyandotte, to Summundaewot; Brown's Grove, Pawnee, to Burdette; Buena Vista, Barton, to Hoisington; Bureau, Logan, to McAllister; Candish, Ness, to Nonchalanta; Christian, McPherson, to Moundridge; Corbitt, Ford, to Bucklin; Cuyler, Garfield, to Eminence; Damorris, Morris, to Dwight; Dowell, Kiowa, to Wellsford; Dresden, Kingman, to Olcutt, Reno; Durham Park, Marion, to Durham; Easdale, Ellis, to Pfeifer; Eli, Cowley, to Hooser; Elgin, Chautauqua, to New Elgin; Everett, Woodson, to Vernon; Far West, Morris, to Latimer; Front, Allen, to Bayard; Gopher, Logan, to Winona; Greystone, Wilson, to Sidell; Hart's Mill, Chautauqua, to Hewins; Irene, Pratt, to Cairo; Jurett, Wilson, to Buxton; Kalamazoo, Sedgwick, to Anness; Kansas Center, Rice, to Frederic; Keimfield, Rush, to McCracken; King City, McPherson, to Elyria; LaMont's Hill, Osage, to Vassar; Larimore, Franklin, to Imes; Leland, Kingman, to Spivey; Leslie, Reno, to Medora; Matanzas, Chautauqua, to Newport; Mule Creek, Ellsworth, to Crawford, Rice; Nasby, Saline, to Trenton; New Kiowa, Barber, to Kiowa; Nilesville, Ottawa, to Niles; Nyack, Crawford, to Midway; Pike, Wabaunsee, to Willard, Shawnee; Purcell, Sumner, to Anson; Radical City, Montgomery, to Ritchie; Rattlesnake, Stafford, to Hudson; Sherwin City, Cherokee, to Sherwin Junction, Pratt; Silverton, Pratt, to Preston; Sorghum, Rice, to Bushton; Surprise, Grant, to Tilden; Veteran, Stanton, to Johnson; Weaver, Osage, to Rosemont; Worth, Butler, to Elbing; Zenith, Reno, to Sylvia.

Nov. 30.—The Livestock Sanitary Commission met to adjust claims arising from Texas fever quarantines. Nearly 1,200 cattle were under restriction in Washington, Sumner and Crawford counties. In Washington 964 had been in possession of the sheriff since April 4. Shippers had violated the new cattle inspection law.

—The Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Kansas, met at Topeka. The diocese was divided into four convocations: northeast, southeast, northwest and southwest.

DECEMBER 1.—Quarantined cattle in Washington county were ordered sold unless owners paid costs.

—*Poems of the Plains*, by Thomas Brower Peacock, Topeka, was published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. The Philadelphia *Times* said Peacock was regarded by the *Saturday Review*, London, as the great American poet.

DEC. 2.—One divorce for every 15 marriages was the average in Kansas, according to a survey by the Department of Interior.

—Western Kansas was suffering from a fuel famine. It was claimed that the Santa Fe had refused to move coal from the mines. Six cars of coal, en route to Garden City, were switched off at Syracuse by citizens. Crowds threatened to burn railroad property and rob the engines of coal.

—Comanche county young people resorted to peanut picking as a recreation in place of cornhusking bees.

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DEC. 5.—The U. S. Supreme Court, in the liquor case involving Ziebold and Hagelin, Atchison brewers, upheld the state's right to take over the brewery. "There is here no justification for holding that the state, under the guise merely of police regulation, is aiming to deprive the citizen of his constitutional rights, for we cannot shut from our view the fact . . . that public health, morals and safety may be endangered by the use of liquor. . . . If, therefore, a state deems prohibition . . . to be necessary to the peace and security of society . . . this court cannot override the will of the people. . . . The property is not taken away from its owner; they are only prohibited from using it for a specific purpose."

DEC. 7.—The State Sanitary Board met at Topeka. Discussed were communicable diseases, water and ice supply, food adulteration, and sanitary conditions of schoolhouses and grounds.

DEC. 8.—I. Horner, former superintendent of the State Silk Station at Peabody, died in poverty at Kansas City, Mo. Horner had advocated silk as a suitable industry for Kansas and devoted much time and money to the project.

—In the Grant county dispute, Cincinnati alleged fraud in the census and brought suit in the Supreme Court to prevent organization of the county with Ulysses as county seat.

DEC. 10.—Judge Brewer in the U. S. Circuit Court held that the Walruff brewery at Lawrence was a common nuisance and directed the U. S. Marshal to close it. John and August Walruff were enjoined from using the brewery to manufacture intoxicating liquor.

—After nine years of fighting, the Rush county seat, by Supreme Court decision, was moved from La Crosse to Walnut City.

DEC. 13.—The Kansas State Horticultural Society met at Marion.

DEC. 14.—Gold badges were presented to members of the Topeka baseball club, champions of the Western League.

DEC. 15.—The Kansas Veterinary Medical Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 17.—The Walruff brewery at Lawrence was razed and the machinery shipped to Kansas City. Walruff's fight against prohibition had cost him an estimated \$25,000.

DEC. 21.—The Paola branch of the Missouri Pacific was completed, connecting Kansas City and Pueblo, Colo.

DEC. 22.—Russell Springs won the Logan county-seat election.

—George E. Harris, president of the Wichita city council, was arrested for selling liquor and indicted on 40 counts.

—The *Leoti Transcript* said there were 852 newspaper editors in Kansas, and commented: "This is an appalling statement coming as it does upon the verge of what promises to be a severe winter."

DEC. 23.—Much of the Holton business district was destroyed by fire. Loss was estimated at more than \$90,000.

—Kansas City used the installment plan in paying for public works. Improvements were encouraged by issuing tax bills through a term of years.

DEC. 24.—The State Silk Station at Peabody suspended operation until spring. The supply of cocoons was exhausted.

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DEC. 25.—Clark county asked for aid for new settlers made destitute by the drought.

DEC. 26.—The Kansas Academy of Language and Literature met at Topeka.

DEC. 27.—The Topeka *Daily Capital* employed a resident correspondent in Washington, claimed to be the first from a Kansas daily.

—The Kansas State Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 28.—The Kansas Prohibition party met at Topeka.

DEC. 29.—The Kansas Midland railroad was completed to Wichita from Ellsworth.

—The first passenger train on the Rock Island passed through Dodge City.

DEC. 31.—Jonathan G. Long, the "mayor of Sumner," Atchison county, died. He was the only remaining resident of the town, which was destroyed by a tornado and never rebuilt. Senator Ingalls' essay, "Catfish Aristocracy," published in the *Kansas Magazine* in 1872, described Long, who was six feet, seven inches and weighed 115 pounds. Long served in the Mexican and Civil Wars.

—Seven Lane county farmers, indicted by a federal grand jury, were brought to Topeka. They were accused of intimidating and injuring another farmer while trying to scare him off his homestead so they could jump his claim.

THE YEAR IN BRIEF

AGRICULTURE. Crops as a whole suffered from the drought and farmers incurred serious losses. The value of sorghum was greatly increased, however.

Crop statistics for 1887:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Winter wheat	1,298,619	8,616,244	\$5,352,562.75
Spring wheat	75,296	662,257	406,886.85
Corn	6,530,392	75,791,454	26,836,422.70
Rye	153,472	1,926,335	820,108.20
Barley	20,727	414,540	165,816.00
Oats	1,577,076	46,727,418	12,232,243.62
Buckwheat	4,229	63,435	47,576.25
Irish potatoes	114,728	9,178,240	6,883,680.00
Sweet potatoes	5,016	501,600	419,745.00
Sorghum: syrup	27,311	2,731,100*	1,103,345.00
Sorghum: forage	69,121	.....	691,210.00
Castor beans	43,342	405,488	364,939.20
Cotton	1,639	409,750†	32,780.00
Flax	142,577	1,400,741	1,190,629.85
Hemp	327	228,900†	11,445.00
Tobacco	740	440,000†	44,400.00
Broomcorn	70,111	42,066,600‡	1,472,331.00
Millet and Hungarian	508,441	1,016,882‡	4,764,901.00
Tame grasses	747,061	410,894‡	2,460,774.00

* gallons

† pounds

‡ tons

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Livestock statistics:

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses	648,037	\$58,323,330
Mules and Asses	89,957	8,995,700
Milk cows	692,858	13,857,160
Other cattle	1,568,628	31,372,560
Sheep	538,767	1,077,534
Swine	1,847,394	12,931,758

Other farm products:

<i>Product</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Value</i>
Butter	27,610,010 lbs.	\$4,323,403.84
Cheese	496,604 lbs.	59,592.48
Milk		447,381.00
Poultry and eggs sold		1,757,508.00

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. The biennial report of the board of trustees of State Charitable Institutions gave the following statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>
State Insane Asylum, Topeka.....	569
State Insane Asylum, Osawatimie.....	478
State Reform School for Boys, Topeka.....	145
Deaf and Dumb Institution, Olathe.....	209
Institution for the Blind, Wyandotte.....	84
Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth, Winfield.....	66
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Atchison.....	91*

* December 30

CHARTERS. Banks, building and loan, trust companies, 309; boards of trade, fairs, merchant and civic associations, 76; cemetery and funeral associations, 78; churches and affiliated organizations, 259; coal, oil and mining companies, 130; creameries and dairy organizations, 19; gas, light, water and power companies, 82; grain, milling and elevator companies, 22; hotels, 20; insurance companies, 13; livestock and poultry, produce companies, 34; lodges, clubs, guilds and benevolent societies, 123; printing and publishing companies, 34; railroads, 123; real estate, town and immigration companies, 557; schools and colleges, 34; stage lines and freighting companies, 3; street railways, 60; telegraph and telephone companies, 11; miscellaneous, 203. Total number of charters for the year, 2,190.

EDUCATION. The number of organized school districts had increased to 8,330 with 7,841 school buildings and 10,450 teachers. Of 526,734 persons between the ages of 5 and 21, 391,554 were enrolled as students. The total amount expended during the year for school purposes was \$4,064,945.49. The average salary of men teachers was \$39.28 per month; women teachers, \$32.50 per month. Average length of the school term was 22.8 weeks.

Fifty-one students were graduated from the University of Kansas in June, 1887. The enrollment for the fall term was 483, including 53 out-of-state students. Kansas State Agricultural College had a fall enrollment of 472, with 35 students from other states. The State Normal School, Emporia, reported an enrollment of 875 for the fall semester. Private schools and enrollments included Highland University, 91; Ottawa University, 215; Baker University, 386, and Bethany College, 340.

FINANCIAL. At the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1887, the state treasurer reported a balance of \$431,377.90. The state auditor's report showed receipts of \$3,210,238.20 from all sources, and disbursements of \$2,778,860.30. The aggregate value of all taxable lands was \$152,200,666, and the aggregate value of city lots, \$56,646,873. The valuation of personal property as returned by the county clerks was \$60,796,746.

GOVERNMENT. A list of state and federal officers, judges and members of the Legislature as taken from the *Laws of Kansas*:

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1887

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS, 1887

OFFICE	Name	Residence
Governor.....	John A. Martin.....	Atchison
Lieutenant Governor.....	A. P. Riddle.....	Minneapolis
Secretary of State.....	E. B. Allen.....	Wichita
Auditor of State.....	T. McCarthy.....	Larned
Treasurer of State.....	J. W. Hamilton.....	Wellington
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	J. H. Lawhead.....	Fort Scott
Attorney General.....	S. B. Bradford.....	Carbondale
State Printer.....	C. C. Baker.....	Topeka
Secretary State Board of Agriculture.....	William Sims.....	Topeka
Secretary State Historical Society.....	F. G. Adams.....	Topeka
Superintendent of Insurance.....	D. W. Wilder.....	Hiawatha
State Librarian.....	H. J. Dennis.....	Topeka
	Almerin Gillett.....	Emporia
Railroad Commissioners.....	James Humphrey.....	Junction City
	A. R. Greene.....	Cedarvale
Secretary Board of Railroad Commissioners...	H. C. Rizer.....	Eureka
Adjutant General.....	A. B. Campbell.....	Topeka
Governor's Private Secretary.....	James Smith.....	Marysville
Assistant Secretary of State.....	W. T. Cavanaugh.....	Topeka
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.....	F. H. Betton.....	Wyandotte
Assistant Auditor of State.....	S. S. McFadden.....	Topeka
Assistant Treasurer of State.....	R. R. Moore.....	Topeka

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS

JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES COURT FOR DISTRICT OF KANSAS

POSITION	Name	Residence
Judge of Circuit Court.....	David J. Brewer.....	Leavenworth
Judge of District Court.....	C. G. Foster.....	Topeka
District Attorney.....	W. C. Perry.....	Fort Scott
Assistant District Attorney.....	Eugene Hagan.....	Topeka
United States Marshal.....	W. C. Jones.....	Iola
Clerk of District Court.....	Joseph C. Wilson.....	Topeka
Clerk of Circuit Court.....	A. S. Thomas.....	Topeka

JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF KANSAS

OFFICE	Name	Residence
Chief Justice.....	Albert H. Horton.....	Atchison
Associate Justice.....	D. M. Valentine.....	Topeka
Associate Justice.....	W. A. Johnston.....	Minneapolis
	B. F. Simpson.....	Topeka
Commissioners of the Supreme Court.....	J. B. Clogston.....	Eureka
	Joel Holt.....	Beloit
Clerk.....	C. J. Brown.....	Topeka
Reporter.....	A. M. F. Randolph.....	Burlington

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1887

JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURTS OF KANSAS

DISTRICT	Name	Residence
First.....	Robert Crozier.....	Leavenworth
Second.....	H. M. Jackson.....	Atchison
Third.....	John Guthrie.....	Topeka
Fourth.....	A. W. Benson.....	Ottawa
Fifth.....	Charles B. Graves.....	Emporia
Sixth.....	C. O. French.....	Fort Scott
Seventh.....	L. Stilwell.....	Osage Mission
Eighth.....	M. B. Nicholson.....	Council Grove
Ninth.....	L. Houk.....	Hutchinson
Tenth.....	J. P. Hindman.....	Olathe
Eleventh.....	George Chandler.....	Oswego
Twelfth.....	Edward Hutchinson.....	Marysville
Thirteenth.....	E. S. Torrance.....	Winfield
Fourteenth.....	S. O. Hinds.....	Lincoln
Fifteenth.....	Clark A. Smith.....	Cawker City
Sixteenth.....	J. C. Strang.....	Larned
Seventeenth.....	Louis K. Pratt.....	Norton
Eighteenth.....	T. B. Wall.....	Wichita
Nineteenth.....	J. T. Herrick.....	Wellington
Twentieth.....	Ansel R. Clark.....	Sterling
Twenty-first.....	R. B. Spillman.....	Manhattan
Twenty-second.....	R. A. Bassett.....	Seneca
Twenty-third.....	S. J. Osborn.....	Wa Keeney
Twenty-fourth.....	C. W. Ellis.....	Medicine Lodge
Twenty-fifth.....	Frank Doster.....	Marion
Twenty-sixth.....	A. L. Redden.....	El Dorado
Twenty-seventh.....	A. J. Abbott.....	Garden City
Twenty-eighth.....	S. W. Leslie.....	Kingman
Twenty-ninth.....	O. L. Miller.....	Wyandotte

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

SENATORS

NAME	Post Office	NAME	Post Office
John J. Ingalls.....	Atchison	Preston B. Plumb.....	Emporia

REPRESENTATIVES

DISTRICT	Name	Post Office
First.....	E. N. Morrill.....	Hiawatha
Second.....	E. H. Funston.....	Carlyle
Third.....	R. W. Perkins.....	Oswego
Fourth.....	Thomas Ryan.....	Topeka
Fifth.....	John A. Anderson.....	Manhattan
Sixth.....	E. J. Turner.....	Hoxie
Seventh.....	S. R. Peters.....	Newton

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1887

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS, 1887

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

Dist.	NAME	Post Office	County
1	Sol Miller.....	Troy.....	Doniphan
2	A. J. Harvi.....	Atchison.....	Atchison
3	Matt Edmonds.....	McLouth.....	Jefferson
3	P. G. Lowe.....	Leavenworth.....	Leavenworth
4	W. J. Buchan.....	Wyandotte.....	Wyandotte
5	R. W. Blue.....	Pleasanton.....	Linn
5	W. M. Shean.....	Gardner.....	Johnson
6	W. J. Bawden.....	Fort Scott.....	Bourbon
7	M. C. Kelley.....	Mulberry Grove.....	Crawford
8	John N. Ritter.....	Columbus.....	Cherokee
9	C. H. Kimball.....	Parsons.....	Labette
10	L. U. Humphrey.....	Independence.....	Montgomery
11	R. N. Allen.....	Chanute.....	Neosho
12	L. K. Kirk.....	Garnett.....	Anderson
13	L. C. Wasson.....	Ottawa.....	Franklin
14	T. L. Marshall.....	Osage City.....	Osage
15	G. J. Barker.....	Lawrence.....	Douglas
16	Silas E. Sheldon.....	Topeka.....	Shawnee
17	J. S. Coddling.....	Louisville.....	Pottawatomie
18	W. W. Smith.....	Waterville.....	Marshall
19	George S. Green.....	Manhattan.....	Riley
20	L. B. Kellogg.....	Emporia.....	Lyon
21	E. M. Hewins.....	Cedarvale.....	Elk
22	Frank S. Jennings.....	Winfield.....	Cowley
23	A. L. Redden.....	El Dorado.....	Butler
24	R. M. Crane.....	Marion.....	Marion
25	Conrad Kohler.....	Enterprise.....	Dickinson
26	F. P. Harkness.....	Clay Center.....	Clay
27	George H. Case.....	Mankato.....	Jewell
28	R. M. Pickler.....	Smith Center.....	Smith
29	I. D. Young.....	Beloit.....	Mitchell
30	Ira E. Lloyd.....	Ellsworth.....	Ellsworth
31	H. B. Kelly.....	McPherson.....	McPherson
32	W. M. Congdon.....	Sedgwick.....	Harvey
33	John Kelly.....	Goddard.....	Sedgwick
34	W. J. Lingenfelter.....	Wellington.....	Sumner
35	J. W. Rush.....	Larned.....	Pawnee
36	J. W. White.....	Lyons.....	Rice
37	E. J. Donnell.....	Stockton.....	Rooks
38	H. S. Granger.....	Phillipsburg.....	Phillips

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

NAME	Office	Post Office	County
A. P. Riddle.....	President.....	Minneapolis.....	Ottawa
L. U. Humphrey.....	President pro tem....	Independence.....	Montgomery
C. C. Baker.....	Secretary.....	Topeka.....	Shawnee
Joel Moody.....	Assistant Secretary...	Mound City.....	Linn
C. O. McDowell.....	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Columbus.....	Cherokee
F. M. Higgason.....	Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms	Belleville.....	Republic

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1887

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

Dist.	NAME	Post Office	County
1	B. A. Seaver	Highland	Doniphan
2	C. W. Benning	Atchison	Atchison
3	Joseph Donahue	Farmington	Atchison
4	S. S. Cooper	Oskaloosa	Jefferson
5	G. W. McCammon	Valley Falls	Jefferson
6	Ed. Carroll	Leavenworth	Leavenworth
7	T. A. Hurd	Leavenworth	Leavenworth
8	M. H. Berry	Reno	Leavenworth
9	Frank Gable	Lansing	Leavenworth
10	Porter Sherman	Wyandotte	Wyandotte
11	James F. Timmons	Edwardsville	Wyandotte
12	Nick Reitz	Monticello	Johnson
13	J. J. Cox	Lawrence	Douglas
14	J. D. Bowersock	Lawrence	Douglas
15	J. V. Pollinger	Ottawa	Franklin
16	L. W. Hostetter	Wellsville	Franklin
17	W. H. Willhoite	Paola	Miami
18	C. Lewis	Fontana	Miami
19	Alfred Blaker	Pleasanton	Linn
20	J. F. Sawhill	Welda	Anderson
21	E. D. Lacey	Morantown	Allen
22	A. E. Currier	Hammond	Bourbon
23	Wiley Bollinger	Mill Creek	Bourbon
24	A. N. Chadsey	Cherokee	Crawford
25	E. H. Brown	Girard	Crawford
26	R. P. McGregor	Baxter Springs	Cherokee
27	H. B. Hubbard	Boston Mills	Cherokee
28	F. R. Morton	Parsons	Labette
29	J. H. Morrison	Oswego	Labette
30	R. S. Lybarger	Valeda	Labette
31	J. B. Ziegler	Independence	Montgomery
32	D. McTaggart	Liberty	Montgomery
33	J. W. Martin	Parsons	Labette
34	Wm. Miller	Chanute	Neosho
35	C. J. Butin	Fredonia	Wilson
36	W. H. Slavens	Yates Center	Woodson
37	Frank Fockele	LeRoy	Coffey
38	G. W. Doty	Burlingame	Osage
39	J. V. Admire	Osage City	Osage
40	C. P. Bolmar	North Topeka	Shawnee
41	George W. Veale	Topeka	Shawnee
42	J. B. McAfee	Topeka	Shawnee
43	S. E. Ream	Holton	Jackson
44	T. J. Elliot	Morrill	Brown
45	G. W. Conrad	Capioma	Nemaha
46	A. L. Coleman	Centralia	Nemaha
47	W. S. Glass	Marysville	Marshall
48	T. F. Rhodes	Frankfort	Marshall
49	J. W. Arnold	Louisville	Pottawatomie
50	Thomas Beattie	Wamego	Pottawatomie
51	Wm. Fryhofer	Randolph	Riley
52	P. V. Trovinger	Junction City	Davis
53	Charles Taylor	Eskridge	Wabaunsee
54	George Johnston	Plymouth	Lyon
55	D. A. Hunter	Emporia	Lyon
56	J. B. Clogston	Eureka	Greenwood
57	Asa Thompson	Howard	Elk
58	C. M. Turner	Sedan	Chautauqua
59	John A. Eaton	Winfield	Cowley
60	Louis P. King	Arkansas City	Cowley
61	John D. Maurer	Dexter	Cowley
62	D. W. Poe	Leon	Butler
63	E. D. Stratford	El Dorado	Butler
64	M. A. Campbell	Cottonwood Falls	Chase
65	J. N. Rogers	Marion	Marion
66	J. Hudson Morse	Peabody	Marion
67	J. S. Earlywine	Wiley	Morris
68	Harrison Flora	Poplar Hill	Dickinson
69	M. L. Potter	Plympton	Dickinson
70	A. J. Banner	Clifton	Clay
71	Chas. Williamson	Washington	Washington
72	Albert Hazen	Barnes	Washington
73	Gomer T. Davies	Republic City	Republic
74	John A. Jacobs	Seapo	Republic

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MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE—Concluded

Dist.	NAME	Post Office	County
75	George W. Knapp.....	Clyde.....	Cloud
76	James McCall.....	Janestown.....	Cloud
77	E. B. Crew.....	Delphos.....	Ottawa
78	J. Wayne Amos.....	Gypsum City.....	Saline
79	J. M. Simpson.....	Spring Valley.....	McPherson
80	A. W. Smith.....	McPherson.....	McPherson
81	T. J. Matlock.....	Burrton.....	Harvey
82	Rodolph Hatfield.....	Wichita.....	Sedgwick
83	R. E. Lawrence.....	Wichita.....	Sedgwick
84	A. H. Carpenter.....	Valley Center.....	Sedgwick
85	C. N. Bottorff.....	Wellington.....	Sumner
86	John A. Murray.....	Wellington.....	Sumner
87	Levi Thraillkill.....	Caldwell.....	Sumner
88	B. C. Cook.....	Attica.....	Harper
89	F. E. Gillett.....	Kingman.....	Kingman
90	T. A. McNeal.....	Medicine Lodge.....	Barber
91	J. M. Bowman.....	Saratoga.....	Pratt
92	Thomas T. Taylor.....	Hutchinson.....	Reno
93	E. J. Arnold.....	Nickerson.....	Reno
94	Frank Cox.....	Stafford City.....	Stafford
95	H. J. Roetzel.....	Ellinwood.....	Barton
96	R. F. Bond.....	Sterling.....	Rice
97	S. W. Bard.....	Ellsworth.....	Ellsworth
98	J. B. Corbett.....	Bunker Hill.....	Russell
99	J. D. Miller.....	Lincoln.....	Lincoln
100	S. H. Calderhead.....	Beloit.....	Mitchell
101	Z. T. Walrond.....	Osborne.....	Osborne
102	D. C. Wilson.....	Superior, Neb.....	
103	B. F. Wallace.....	Jewell.....	Jewell
104	W. M. Skinner.....	Gaylord.....	Smith
105	H. N. Boyd.....	Logan.....	Phillips
106	L. H. Leach.....	Stockton.....	Rooks
107	L. D. Kirkman.....	Walker.....	Ellis
108	John Hargrave.....	La Crosse.....	Rush
109	Wm. C. Edwards.....	Larned.....	Pawnee
110	L. G. Boies.....	Kinsley.....	Edwards
111	E. S. West.....	Avilla.....	Comanche
112	Francis C. Price.....	Ashland.....	Clark
113	M. J. O'Meara.....	Meade Center.....	Meade
114	W. H. Young.....	Spearville.....	Ford
115	T. S. Haun.....	Jetmore.....	Hodgeman
116	J. P. Johnson.....	Challacombe.....	Ness
117	W. S. Tilton.....	Wa. Keeney.....	Trego
118	James Justus.....	Millbrook.....	Graham
119	D. B. Kuney.....	Norton.....	Norton
120	F. L. Henshaw.....	Oberlin.....	Decatur
121	M. A. Chambers.....	Hoxie.....	Sheridan
122	H. P. Myton.....	Garden City.....	Finney
123	G. W. Goodsoe.....	Colby.....	Thomas
124	E. D. York.....	Atwood.....	Rawlins
125	J. T. Kirtland.....	Hartland.....	Hamilton
	C. H. Townsley.....	Slocy P. O.....	Gove
	S. J. Gillis.....	Fargo Springs.....	Seward
	John Pancoast.....	Hugoton.....	Stevens
	Wm. McK. Milligan.....	Greensburg.....	Kiowa
	John F. Murray.....	Bird City.....	Cheyenne
	S. W. Case.....	Scott City.....	Scott
	John W. Davis.....	Eustis.....	Sherman
	John Shetterly.....	Wallace.....	Wallace

NOTE.—Those in excess of 125 were admitted from counties organized subsequent to the apportionment.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE

NAME	Office	Post Office	County
A. W. Smith.....	Speaker.....	McPherson.....	McPherson
J. B. Clogston.....	Speaker pro tem.....	Eureka.....	Greenwood
H. L. Millard.....	Chief Clerk.....	Sterling.....	Rice
Will T. Walker.....	Assistant Clerk.....	Wellington.....	Sumner
C. A. Norton.....	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Beloit.....	Mitchell
John L. Waller.....	Ass. Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Leavenworth.....	Leavenworth

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INDUSTRY. Kansas had 801 industrial establishments with an invested capital of \$29,016,760. Wages totaling \$7,818,295 were paid to 15,856 employees. The cost of raw materials was \$34,019,357, and the value of finished products was \$51,061,791. Kansas coal mines in 1887, employing 4,728 miners and 870 day laborers, produced 39,251,985 bushels of coal. Osage and Cherokee counties were the largest producers with nearly 10,000,000 bushels each.

INSURANCE. The Superintendent of Insurance for the first time since the creation of the department tabulated life insurance business in the state. During the year policies totaling \$12,801,843 were issued by 28 authorized companies, by far the greatest amount ever written in Kansas. The total for 17 years of business was \$58,406,493. Fire insurance written in 1887 by 83 authorized companies amounted to \$137,228,880.

POPULATION. The total population of the state was 1,514,578, an increase of 107,840 over 1886. Leavenworth reported the largest population, 35,227; Topeka had 34,199, a gain of over 9,000; Wichita, 33,999, an increase of 13,000, and Kansas City, 33,110.

RAILROADS. The State Board of Railroad Assessors listed 87 companies, including main lines and branches, operating in the state. As of June 30, 1887, there were 6,549 miles of main track, an increase of 1,845 miles during the year. The railroads hauled 21,293,832.6 tons of freight. Total earnings from all sources were \$75,717,049.44.

WEATHER. The mean temperature for 1887 was 55.21 degrees. The highest temperature recorded was 111 in August, and the lowest was -32 in January. Rainfall was slightly less than normal, but the western half of the state had very little during the summer. Average precipitation was 24.67 inches. A drought in July caused one of the most disastrous crop years in history.

1888

JANUARY 3.—The Bar Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

JAN. 4.—George S. Murphy, trustee for the Rock Island, asked for a new trial at Wyandotte in the case against Mathias Splitlog, Indian millionaire, to force him to transfer lands in Wyandotte county.

JAN. 5.—The chairman of the Wichita city council and eight others were sentenced to from 30 to 300 days in jail and fined from \$10 to \$100 for violating the liquor law.

—Walking races at Topeka featured W. A. Hoagland, champion heel-and-toe walker of America.

—The Pratt county-seat case, before the Supreme Court two years, was decided in favor of Iuka.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Columbia*, Emporia; a Welsh newspaper edited by W. D. Evans.

JAN. 6.—The Union depot at Atchison was destroyed by fire; estimated loss, \$125,000.

—Four hundred Indians were enrolled at Haskell Institute.

JAN. 10.—The State Board of Pharmacy said 52 applicants passed license examinations in 1887.

—The first conviction under the Murray liquor law was made in district court at Garden City. The law prohibited the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors except for medical, scientific or mechanical purposes.

JAN. 11.—The first train over the Kansas City, Wyandotte and Northwestern arrived at Seneca.

—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture met at Topeka.

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JAN. 12.—Judge Robert Crozier in the Leavenworth district court reversed an earlier decision and declared illegal a warrant for seizure of liquor owned by John Giorgetta, who had filed suit for \$2,000 damages.

—Fifty armed men took Sherman county records from Eustis, legally-recognized county seat, to Goodland. Eustis partisans began court proceedings.

—Senator Ingalls' \$25,000 residence at Atchison was destroyed by fire.

—The Kansas Real Estate Agents Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 17.—An advertisement in a Baltimore paper for a man to start a canning factory at Junction City received 55 answers.

—The mayor of Kansas City ignored a Supreme Court order to pay police operating under the metropolitan police law and vetoed a city ordinance for their payment.

—The Kansas State Historical Society met at Topeka.

JAN. 18.—Eighty Negro families in Chautauqua county raised 700 bales of cotton in 1887 which sold for \$31,000.

—William C. Gouinlock, Warsaw, N. Y., let a contract for erection of a saltworks at Hutchinson, the first in Kansas.

—Coal was struck at Newton at 375 feet.

JAN. 21.—A large number of tramps, employed by railroads during the summer, were looking for work, sleeping in barns and calaboozes.

JAN. 24.—National Guard officers, investigating the Sherman county trouble, reported that residents of Eustis and Goodland were armed. Goodland claimed victory in the county-seat election of November 22, 1887, but a suit in district court prevented a canvass of the vote.

JAN. 25.—The Trans-Mississippi Associated Press met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 26.—The Kansas Assn. of Civil Engineers and Surveyors met at Wichita.

JAN. 28.—The Caldwell board of trade raised money to publicize the opening of Oklahoma and Indian territory.

—A grand jury at Wichita returned 19 indictments for violations of the liquor law. Bessie Stebbins, first woman found guilty in a liquor case, was sentenced to 30 days in jail and fined \$10.

—The Winfield *Tribune* announced: "Another sa—, we mean drug store, will be started in this city in a few days."

JAN. 30.—The new extension of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad from Wichita to Ellsworth began passenger service.

FEBRUARY 1.—A girls' industrial school was organized at Beloit by the W. C. T. U. Beloit had leased a building and subscribed funds for the institution. The 1889 Legislature accepted it as a state institution.

FEB. 2.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Almena Plaindealer*; Dr. W. Taylor, editor and proprietor.

FEB. 3.—Many large Swedish colonies were being settled in western Kansas. The Swedish Colonization Co. had sold nearly 50,000 acres in the past seven months.

FEB. 4.—A grand jury at Wichita indicted the county attorney, two justices of the peace and the constable for dismissing liquor cases for money. Four policemen were charged with taking bribes from jointists. Thirty-seven saloonkeepers were indicted.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1888

FEB. 7.—K. S. A. C. organized an agricultural experiment station as provided by the Hatch bill. Professors of agriculture, horticulture, botany and chemistry, and a veterinarian, would carry on work started by Edward M. Shelton, professor of agriculture.

—The Northern Kansas Immigration Society met at Beloit to boom the Solomon valley and get reduced railroad fares for settlers.

—The Central Protective Assn. of Kansas and Missouri met at Atchison.

FEB. 9.—The Topeka City council voted to install 120 arc lights of 2,000 candle power.

FEB. 10.—The Shawnee county district court granted a temporary injunction to prevent Governor Martin from organizing Grant county.

—The Kansas Intercollegiate Oratorical Assn. contest at Baldwin was won by L. A. Stebbins, K. U.

FEB. 11.—Governor Martin approved action of the Harvey county sheriff who chained to the track a Pullman palace car for 1886 taxes.

—The Supreme Court held that the metropolitan police law was constitutional but refused to order the Kansas City mayor to pay police salaries.

—A smallpox epidemic at Wichita totaled 47 cases with two deaths.

—The Supreme Court held that district courts did not have power to control executive action in matters relating to organization of new counties.

—The Supreme Court ordered Rush county officials to move from La Crosse to Walnut City within five days.

FEB. 14.—Seventy-five real estate agents, representing 15 counties, met at Hutchinson to discuss how to secure a share of the immigration to the state.

—The Royal Arch Masons grand chapter and the Royal and Select Masters grand council met at Junction City.

FEB. 15.—The Attorney General began suits in the Supreme Court against Seward county officers for allowing fraudulent claims, issuing bonds without vote, receiving bribes and systematically robbing the county.

—The Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons grand lodge met at Junction City.

FEB. 16.—Council Grove celebrated completion of a \$60,000 waterworks and electric light plant.

—The Ottawa board of trade adopted a resolution against the opening of Oklahoma territory. At Russell real estate men said it would be "detrimental to the future interest and prosperity of Kansas."

FEB. 17.—Kansas had about 300,000 acres of government land open to homestead and preemption entry and 800,000 acres of railroad land which could be bought for \$5 an acre on long time at low interest.

FEB. 20.—High water and ice in the Kansas river swept away the Bowersock Flour Mill at Lawrence.

FEB. 21.—The Gray county sheriff moved county records from Cimarron to Ingalls by court order.

—The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, the Woman's Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans met at Winfield.

FEB. 24.—Emporia's new \$162,000 waterworks was in operation.

—The Supreme Court directed Rush county officials to move offices and records to Walnut City before March 30.

FEB. 27.—The Ancient Order of United Workmen grand lodge met at Atchison.

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FEB. 29.—The Pratt county election showed a majority of 1,135 votes for Pratt. Iuka had been county seat.

—The third hearing of the Hillmon insurance case began at Topeka in the U. S. Circuit Court. Mrs. Hillmon had brought suit in 1880 against the New York Life Insurance Co., the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. and the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, to collect \$25,000. She claimed her husband, John W. Hillmon, was killed in a hunting accident on March 17, 1879, six months after their marriage and two months after taking out the insurance. The defendants claimed the man killed was not Hillmon.

MARCH 1.—A list of Kansas newspapers published by the Kansas State Historical Society showed 72 regular dailies.

—A tornado at Newton killed two persons.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Topeka Daily Mail*; Frank A. Root and Sons, editors and publishers.

MAR. 2.—Arthur Capper represented the Topeka *Daily Capital* at the G. A. R. encampment at Winfield. Adrian Reynolds of the Sedan *Times-Journal* said: "Arthur learned the printers' art in Garnett and went to Topeka a few years ago to take a position in the *Capital* composing rooms. . . . Having known Arthur from his babyhood and always as a good boy, we are proud, though not surprised, to see him developing into a man who is destined to make an honorable record in life."

MAR. 6.—Hill City won the Graham county-seat election.

MAR. 7.—The South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Fort Scott.

MAR. 8.—The New York Salt Mining Co. bought 5,000 acres at Hutchinson and planned the largest single salt block in the country with a daily capacity of 2,000 tons.

MAR. 9.—Leavenworth's historic hotel, Planters House, was sold for \$60,000.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Everest Enterprise*; Lowe and Green, publishers.

MAR. 10.—Rush county records were seized by armed men and taken from Walnut City to La Crosse, winner of the county-seat election on August 23, 1887.

—Forty thousand acres north of Bird City were sold to an English syndicate.

—The *Cheyenne County Democrat* announced: "No more we'll drink the foaming beer, nor quaff the cold, cold tea, but Holland Cordial still is here, sold on the strict Q. T."

—The Kansas Groccerymen's Assn. met at Topeka.

MAR. 12.—Towns along the Santa Fe were out of fuel. The Garden City *Herald* reported that "several young society gents were seen on their way to the residence of their best girls last night carrying a bucket of coal."

—Walnut City began proceedings in the Supreme Court for recovery of county records, stolen by La Crosse citizens.

MAR. 13.—John Brown, Jr., son of the Abolitionist, spoke to the G. A. R. at Topeka.

—Representatives of the Sac and Fox Indian agency made claims against the government for \$120,000, due for non-fulfillment of treaties. One band claimed no payment since 1869.

—The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Topeka.

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand encampment met at Fort Scott.

—The Order of the Eastern Star grand chapter met at Fort Scott.

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MAR. 14.—The Supreme Court ordered Gray county officers to move from Ingalls to Cimarron.

—The Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Wichita.

MAR. 15.—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Assn. met at Hiawatha.

MAR. 20.—Thomas county voted \$60,000 in bonds for the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska railroad.

—The Kansas Dairy Assn. was organized at Topeka.

MAR. 21.—The Northwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Salina.

MAR. 22.—The murder of a Columbus constable on March 16 led to the capture of an outlaw gang which had been operating near there. Clara Blalack, alleged leader of the gang, turned state's evidence.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Clerks met at Topeka.

MAR. 23.—Volcanic dust, two-feet thick, of the type known as Emory bank, was found in McPherson county.

MAR. 24.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Fairview Enterprise*; S. O. Groesback, editor.

MAR. 25.—The Wichita and Valley Center Motor Line Co. completed its 13-mile track and began running four trips daily.

—The Missouri Valley Unitarian Church conference met at Kansas City, Mo.

MAR. 27.—Lakin was named temporary county seat of Kearney county. W. J. Price, H. A. W. Corfield and S. R. Hibbard were appointed commissioners; J. H. Waterman, clerk.

MAR. 28.—The Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Rock Island and Santa Fe announced they would carry free of charge "a reasonable amount of grain and seed" to needy western Kansas settlers.

—The Kansas Bankers Assn. met at Topeka.

MAR. 31.—A company was organized to sink a shaft and mine for gold near Pence, Scott county, where a discovery had been reported.

APRIL 2.—Oskaloosa elected a woman mayor and council: Mrs. Mary D. Loman, mayor; Mrs. Hannah P. Morse, Mrs. Emma Kirkpatrick Hamilton, Mrs. Sarah Balsley, Mrs. Mittie Josephine Greden and Mrs. Carrie Johnson, council.

APR. 4.—The Supreme Court ordered Kiowa county commissioners to show cause why they should not be charged with contempt. They had failed to obey a court order to canvass returns of the election of November 8, 1887.

—A large deposit of "superior quality" ochre was found near Quenemo.

—The cornerstone of a Presbyterian college was laid at Dodge City.

—The Oklahoma Band of Wichita, organized to furnish drinks to stockholders, was raided and the secretary arrested. The band was chartered and stock had been issued at \$100 a share.

APR. 5.—The Ladies of the G. A. R. met at Topeka.

APR. 7.—The Supreme Court held that Kendall was temporary county seat of Hamilton county. In the Rush county case the Court held that Walnut City was county seat until commissioners canvassed returns.

—Cherokee had a \$100,000 fire which destroyed an entire block.

APR. 11.—Judge Foster in the U. S. District Court at Topeka quashed grand jury indictments against Moses Harman and E. C. Walker on charges of sending an "obscene, lewd and lascivious publication" through the mails. The indict-

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ments contained 142 counts based on issues of *Lucifer, the Light Bearer*, edited by the defendants.

—The Kansas Music Teachers Assn. met at Emporia.

APR. 12.—W. S. "The Tramp" Irwin, Abilene, tied with A. H. Bogardus, world champion wing shot, in a match at Abilene for \$200. Each man killed 80 of 100 birds.

APR. 13.—Edwin Booth appeared at Topeka in *Othello*. "The attraction was too rich for the virgin blood which courses through the veins of this community," the Topeka *Daily Capital* commented.

APR. 17.—The Kansas Conference of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod met at Kansas City, Mo.

APR. 18.—The Supreme Court ordered the Hamilton county sheriff to call an election for permanent county seat and to deliver books and records of his office to the rival sheriff who claimed he was elected on November 8, 1887. The county had two sets of officers, one from Kendall and one from Syracuse.

APR. 24.—Herington, population 2,200, was the end of four railroad divisions of the Rock Island. A depot and freight house, a \$25,000 opera house and a \$30,000 hotel had been built.

—Samuel Dexter Lecompte, Chief Justice of Kansas territory, 1854-1859, died at Kansas City. He presided at the Lecompton constitutional convention.

—Enoch Chase, one of the founders of Topeka, died at Topeka. His claim was near the site of Washburn College and his house had the first board floor in Topeka.

—A convention at Abilene favored moving the capital of Kansas to some central point. Delegates from Salina, Solomon, Minneapolis, Concordia, McPherson, Lyons, Ellsworth and Lindsborg were present.

—Liberal, Rock Island terminus which had been prairie two weeks before, now had over 100 buildings.

—The Kansas Dental Assn. met at Topeka.

APR. 25.—One person was killed by a tornado at Pratt.

APR. 26.—The I. O. O. F. home at Ellsworth was dedicated.

MAY 1.—The amended law to destroy the margin price between oleomargarine and butter went into effect. Wholesale dealers were required to pay a license fee of \$500 a year; retailers \$48.

—Parsons celebrated the opening of the \$75,000 Matthewson House.

—The Kansas State Sportsmen's Assn. met at Atchison.

—The Kansas Medical Society met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Eclectic Medical Assn. met at McPherson.

MAY 2.—The Kansas Homeopathic Medical Society met at Wichita.

—The Order of the Loyal Legion, Kansas commandery, met at Wichita.

MAY 7.—The Kansas and Missouri Associated Press met at Kansas City, Mo.

—The Kansas Master Plumbers Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 8.—The Knights Templar grand commandery met at Wichita.

MAY 10.—Vol. I, No. 1, Kensington *Mirror*; Nelson and Beacon, editors and publishers.

—The Kansas-Missouri Press Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Social Science Club of Kansas and Western Missouri met at Newton.

MAY 11.—An irrigation system was in operation on the Pawnee river near Larned. A large wheel turned by the current lifted eight troughs each holding eight gallons of water.

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MAY 14.—The Supreme Court ordered an election on June 20 for permanent Hamilton county seat.

MAY 15.—The Columbus outlaw gang received prison sentences ranging from three years to life.

—The Knights of Pythias grand lodge met at Newton.

MAY 16.—The Kansas Pharmaceutical Assn. met at Abilene.

MAY 17.—W. H. T. Wakefield, editor of the Council Grove *Anti-Monopolist*, was nominated for Vice-President of the United States on the United Labor party ticket.

—Natural gas prospectors at Anthony drilled through 315 feet of pure, solid rock salt. A local company was formed to produce salt commercially.

—Vol. I, No. 1, Colby *Tribune*; I. A. Kelley, editor and proprietor.

MAY 19.—The Kansas Travelers' Protective Assn. met at Salina.

MAY 22.—La Crosse attorneys agreed to move the county offices to Walnut City, the legal Rush county seat.

—The Seventh Day Adventists state convention met at Emporia.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Superintendents of Schools met at Salina.

MAY 23.—The Northwest Kansas Editorial Assn. met at Stockton.

MAY 26.—Boston Corbett, slayer of John Wilkes Booth, escaped from the State Insane Asylum, Topeka, where he had been confined since February, 1887.

MAY 30.—A Paola woman had a madstone, used 200 years in England. She claimed it cured victims of animal bites.

—John P. St. John, former Governor, was elected chairman of the Prohibition party national convention at Indianapolis. He was given a gavel made from wood of a telegraph pole on which he was hanged in effigy at Topeka in 1884.

—The Kansas Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was organized at Topeka.

MAY 31.—The state convention of independent Negro voters at Lawrence opposed the local Republican tickets because they had not recognized rights of Negroes.

JUNE 1.—Emporia Normal, with 900 students, claimed the largest enrollment of any normal school west of the Alleghenies.

JUNE 4.—The Wichita Exposition and Interstate Fair opened.

JUNE 6.—The Kansas State Sunday School Assn. met at Abilene.

JUNE 7.—Wichita celebrated its 18th birthday with a five-mile parade showing growth and progress.

JUNE 8.—National Guard officers, investigating Stevens county troubles, found citizens at Woodsdale and Hugoton armed. The hostility began over a railroad bond election.

JUNE 11.—Grant county was organized with Ulysses as temporary county seat. Commissioners appointed were J. P. Huff, Richard Brollier and P. F. Raudebaugh; clerk, Samuel A. Swendson. This made 105 counties with only Greeley unorganized.

—The Kansas State Temperance Union met at Topeka.

JUNE 14.—Farmers were buying stock in a company organized to build an irrigation ditch from the Arkansas river, west of Hartland, northeast to Scott county. The canal was to be 40 feet wide at the top, 26 feet at the bottom, and flow five feet of water.

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—Garfield University, Wichita, held its first commencement with four graduates.

—Five Kansas cities had typographical unions. Topeka led with 120 members.

—The Kansas State Board of Health met at Topeka.

JUNE 19.—The Supreme Court marshal in Stevens county said militia would be needed to protect the commissioners while they canvassed the bond-election vote.

—The Ottawa Chautauqua opened.

JUNE 20.—Coolidge won the Hamilton county-seat election.

—Ten thousand heard DeWitt Talmage, Brooklyn divine, at the Winfield Chautauqua.

JUNE 27.—Twelve Kansas newspapers were printed in German. Two were at Wichita and others at Leavenworth, Topeka, Fort Scott, Marysville, Emporia, McPherson, Wyandotte, Newton, Hutchinson and Hillsboro.

—The Wichita city directory listed a population of 37,500, an increase of 5,000 over 1887. New construction included the Crawford Opera House, the Rock Island depot, several churches and schools, the Burton Car Works and the Dold Packing House.

—The authorship of "John Brown's Body" was disputed. D. W. Wilder, author of the *Annals of Kansas*, declared the song was first sung by a Massachusetts regiment in 1861. "It takes pretty good authority to stand up against the *Annals*," the Kansas City *Star* said.

—The Y. M. C. A. at Fort Scott had free bathrooms.

JULY 3.—The Rock Island reached Goodland.

JULY 4.—The Democratic state convention at Leavenworth nominated the following ticket: John Martin, Topeka, Governor; Henry Miles Moore, Leavenworth, Lieutenant Governor; A. G. Thurman, Parsons, Secretary of State; W. H. Willhoite, Paola, Auditor; C. F. Diffenbacher, Great Bend, Attorney General; W. H. White, Council Grove, Treasurer; A. N. Cole, Phillipsburg, Superintendent of Public Instruction. Martin was opposed to prohibition but for enforcement of the law. He promised resubmission.

JULY 9.—Greeley county was organized with Tribune as temporary county seat. A. J. Rymph, A. K. Webb and R. Q. Thompson were commissioners; James W. Brown, clerk.

JULY 10.—The Kansas Chautauqua, with classes in Greek, theology, oratory, music and missions, began at Topeka.

JULY 11.—Congress appropriated \$100,000 to continue sugar manufacture experiments in Kansas.

JULY 19.—In the Wichita county-seat election Farmer City defeated Leoti.

—Earthenware in the form of jugs and jars with a capacity of 55,000 gallons was produced by a Lyons pottery in its first kiln.

—The Prohibition party state convention at Hutchinson nominated the following ticket: J. D. Botkin, Wichita, Governor; R. J. Finley, Dickinson county, Lieutenant Governor; L. K. McIntyre, Ford county, Secretary of State; R. M. Slonecker, Anderson county, Treasurer; G. Burdette, Negro, Cloud county, Auditor; Stanton A. Hyer, McPherson county, Attorney General; Miss Sarah A. Brown, Douglas county, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

JULY 21.—Kearney county held an election for permanent county seat. Fraud was charged before a canvass could be made.

JULY 25.—The Republican party state convention at Topeka nominated Lyman U. Humphrey, Independence, for Governor; A. J. Felt, Seneca, Lieutenant Governor; William Higgins, Shawnee county, Secretary of State; T. J. McCarthy, Larned, Auditor; J. W. Hamilton, Wellington, Treasurer; Lyman B. Kellogg, Emporia, Attorney General; George W. Winans, Junction City, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

—Seven men were killed in a renewal of the Stevens county war between Woodsdale and Hugoton.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Bugle Call*, Arkansas City; Harry E. Bird, editor and publisher; "devoted to the interests of the G. A. R. and kindred organizations."

JULY 28.—Thomas Carney, Governor of Kansas, 1863-1865, died at Leavenworth. Carney was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1864 but declined.

JULY 31.—Fifty Kansas newspapers had ceased publication the past six months.

—Noble Prentiss in the Newton *Daily Republican* said: "Mr. David Overmeyer of Topeka occupies four columns with his letter accepting a Democratic nomination for Congress. That is like putting four loads of fertilizer around a jimson weed."

—The German Methodists state camp meeting began at Lawrence.

AUGUST 1.—Five thousand Negroes attended an Emancipation Day celebration at Atchison.

AUG. 2.—Governor Martin ordered the Second regiment, Kansas National Guard, to Stevens county.

—The Kansas Farmers' Alliance was organized at Lyons.

AUG. 4.—The U. S. pension office at Topeka had 35,604 names on the rolls and an annual payroll of \$6,534,154.26. The district included Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, and New Mexico and Indian territories.

AUG. 6.—A. Joseph Henley, Wichita, sped five miles on his Columbia bicycle in 18 minutes, 45 seconds, lowering the state record by 35 seconds.

—AUG. 7.—An experimental grass station was established at Garden City by the Department of Agriculture. Tests over a five-year period would determine grasses most suitable to soil and climate.

—The Knights of Labor state assembly met at Atchison.

AUG. 8.—Leavenworth's canning factory in seven months had packed 75,000 cans of peas, 60,000 cans of corn and 115,000 cans of beans. Wages paid since July, mainly to women and children, totaled \$3,240.

AUG. 10.—Survivors of the First and Second Kansas and the First Iowa regiments observed the 27th anniversary of the Battle of Wilson Creek at Atchison.

AUG. 14.—Charles F. Scott, formerly of the *Iola Register*, took editorial charge of his new paper, the *Lawrence Tribune*.

—The Lawrence, Atchison and Southern railroad bought the Carbondale line from O. E. Learnard, Lawrence.

—The Wichita *Eagle* said fish in the Arkansas river were kicking up a terrible dust because the water supply had been cut off by irrigation.

AUG. 16.—Newton's cutlery works shipped its first lot of razors.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1888

AUG. 19.—Meade county had 40 artesian wells, used chiefly for irrigation. One flowed 150,000 gallons daily, another 100,000.

AUG. 21.—Victor Murdock and L. D. Washburn, two Kansans, set a new record for the ascent of Pike's Peak, according to the *Wichita Eagle*.

—At the Cincinnati Centennial Exposition a seven-foot grasshopper guarded the entrance to the Wichita building. Inside was a four-story pagoda filled with samples of corn, wheat, rye, oats, cotton, grasses, and cocoons raised on Osage orange.

AUG. 22.—Social clubs which provided for "participation in harmless sports, including refreshments and drinks, such as beers, wines, and liquors for distribution to members only" were declared illegal by the Attorney General.

—Grain and flour from Kansas were shipped to Antwerp, Belgium, and Glasgow, Scotland. The tariff was so low that grain could be shipped to Europe cheaper than to New York.

AUG. 27.—Fifty claims were taken in a "nickel mine" near Russell Springs.

AUG. 28.—The Union Labor party state convention at Wichita nominated E. P. Elder, Franklin county, for Governor; S. B. Todd, Marshall county, Lieutenant Governor; M. J. Albright, Kingman county, Secretary of State; Samuel Nutt, Sumner county, Treasurer; J. H. Lathrop, Decatur county, Auditor; W. F. Rightmire, Chase county, Attorney General; H. F. Hixon, Labette county, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

—The Prince Hall Masons met at Wichita.

AUG. 29.—The Western Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South met at Kansas City.

SEPTEMBER 1.—The Hiawatha Academy was dedicated.

SEPT. 3.—The county fair season inspired Walt Mason to write: "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the fair, the best in all America, and as for that, elsewhere; cucumbers, corn and cabbage and carrots will be there, as we go marching on."

—The Western National Interstate Fair Assn. met at Bismarck Grove, Lawrence.

SEPT. 6.—Kansas had a smaller percentage of criminals than any other state except Iowa, "also a prohibition state." There were a hundred fewer prisoners in Kansas than a year ago.

SEPT. 8.—Junction City's pressed brick factory burned its first 200,000 kiln of brick.

—Charles Robinson resigned as superintendent of Haskell Institute.

—The Supreme Court ordered Gray county commissioners to turn records over to the legal county clerk.

—The Douglass sugarworks began operation. The first output of 14,000 pounds of sucrose yielded 6,000 pounds of sugar. The plant cost \$35,000 and was paid for by citizens. Many farmers subscribed to stock to be paid for in cane.

—The Kearney county clerk and commissioners were fined \$100 each for failing to count the vote for permanent county officers.

SEPT. 9.—The State House was closed for the funeral of David Ware, janitor since 1862. Ware was born a slave in Missouri and came to Kansas in 1861. Governor Martin spoke briefly.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1888

—Ten salt-mining companies had been formed at Hutchinson since the discovery there ten months before. They were the Gouinlock, Wyoming, Hegwer, Riverside, Crystal, Diamond, Pennsylvania, Hutchinson, New York and Solar companies.

SEPT. 11.—Charles K. Holliday, Topeka, was appointed secretary of the American legation at Caracas, Venezuela.

—Wichita county reached a compromise in the county-seat dispute. Coronado and Farmer City were consolidated with Leoti, making a city of 1,200 with two railroads, the Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific.

SEPT. 12.—Two persons were burned to death in the Rockwell store's \$115,-000 fire at Junction City.

SEPT. 13.—Martin Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, believed use of the lister had increased the corn crop by 20 per cent.

—The Universalist Church state convention met at Junction City.

SEPT. 17.—The Kansas State Fair opened at Topeka.

SEPT. 19.—St. John's Episcopal Military Institute and Training School opened at Salina.

SEPT. 20.—Bethel College, founded by the Mennonite Church, opened at Newton.

SEPT. 21.—Conway Springs' sugar factory operated day and night, working 150 tons of cane daily.

SEPT. 25.—The Kansas Christian Convention met at Emporia.

—The Kansas Conference of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Leavenworth.

—The Kansas Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met at Leavenworth.

SEPT. 26.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas met at Wichita.

SEPT. 30.—The K. S. A. C. experiment station bulletin stated: "Experiments with more than a hundred sorts of winter wheat have satisfied us that the Kansas farmer can rely upon the fine, early-ripening red sorts, often of the Southern origin, of which Early Zimmerman and May are types."

OCTOBER 1.—The G. A. R. reunion began at Topeka.

OCT. 2.—The Lawrence *Daily Journal* requested: "Gentlemen, drive down the nails in your sidewalks."

—The Independent Order of Good Templars grand lodge met at Topeka.

—The Improved Order of Red Men of Kansas met at Salina.

OCT. 3.—Newspapers urged farmers to plant hedges to "produce moisture and check hot winds."

OCT. 4.—Nearly 2,000 bushels of apples were packed daily at Leavenworth.

—The Kansas League of American Wheelmen held races at Topeka. M. B. Mulvane, Topeka, won the one-mile race; A. J. Henley, Wichita, the three-mile race.

—The Presbyterian Synod of Kansas met at Hutchinson.

OCT. 5.—Vol. I, No. 1, *University Times*, published by K. U. students. W. A. White was business manager.

OCT. 6.—Judge Brewer of the U. S. Circuit Court appointed receivers for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad. The bond was \$200,000.

OCT. 9.—A large band of Pottawatomie Indians moved from Franklin county to Indian territory.

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—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand lodge and the Rebekah state assembly met at Salina.

OCT. 10.—A. C. Pierce, Junction City, was one of the first Kansas farmers to build and use a silo. It had paid for itself in a year.

OCT. 11.—The Catholic Knights of America met at Atchison.

—The Kansas Society of Friends met at Lawrence.

OCT. 14.—The K. S. A. C. experiment station exhibited 180 varieties of potatoes, 82 of tomatoes, 42 of sorghum and 30 of corn at the State Fair.

OCT. 15.—An estimated 5,000 persons attended the American Coursing Club races at Great Bend. The dogs were judged for speed, sagacity and endurance.

—Nine Hugoton men were indicted by a grand jury at Leavenworth on charges of conspiracy in Stevens county.

OCT. 16.—Ulysses was chosen permanent county seat of Grant county. Officers elected were: C. F. La Fluor, representative; W. F. Collins, clerk; T. M. Bland, treasurer; J. A. Buckles, register of deeds; T. W. Marshall, attorney; George C. Underwood, probate judge; W. W. Pierce, clerk of the district court; B. F. Morris, sheriff; F. B. Brown, superintendent of public instruction; Dr. J. H. Lucas, coroner; Charles W. Quick, surveyor; George Robinson, A. Ewen and H. H. McNutt, commissioners.

—The Kansas Baptist Convention met at Fort Scott.

OCT. 17.—The Young Men's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Abilene.

OCT. 18.—The General Assn. of Congregational Ministers and Churches of Kansas met at Kansas City.

—The Western Authors and Artists Club met at Kansas City, Mo.

OCT. 19.—Fifteen cars of baled alfalfa were shipped from Garden City to the East.

OCT. 20.—The Rev. Pardee Butler, 74, died at Farmington, Atchison county. He had lived in the county since 1855. During early days he was twice attacked by proslavery men; on one occasion he was set adrift on the Missouri river on a raft, and on the other he was tarred and cottoned and left on the prairie.

OCT. 22.—The Santa Fe and the Southern Kansas railroads were consolidated.

—J. P. Pomeroy, "angel of Graham county," sent a coal train to Hill City. It carried 19 cars of coal, lumber and merchandise. Citizens drove 20 miles to get their winter supplies. Pomeroy, a wealthy Atchison coal man, had also donated a courthouse to Graham county.

—The National Coursing Assn. held an open meet at Hutchinson.

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Lawrence.

OCT. 24.—White Chief, enrolled at the University of Kansas, was reportedly the first Indian college student in Kansas.

OCT. 26.—Antelope were still seen in Kiowa county, though in most counties "the last glimpse of white long since went over the hill."

OCT. 27.—The Hugoton men indicted for conspiracy were to be tried in the Texas federal court, according to a ruling by the U. S. Attorney General which gave Texas courts jurisdiction over No Man's Land.

—Atchison had a guitar factory.

OCT. 31.—The Kansas Academy of Science met at Leavenworth.

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NOVEMBER 1.—The Topeka *Commonwealth* was consolidated with the Topeka *Daily Capital*, under the name of Topeka *Capital-Commonwealth*. J. K. Hudson was editor.

—Lawrence's vinegar and cider works had turned out 2,000 barrels of cider valued at \$15,000. The works consumed 800 bushels of apples daily for which it paid about ten cents a bushel. The Kansas City *Times* commented: "Since the enactment of the prohibitory law, cider has become as staple as flour."

—Thousands of prairie chickens were coming to Gray county to winter.

Nov. 2.—Blue Mound, Linn county, was destroyed by fire. The town was badly damaged by a tornado in 1887.

—Judge Brewer in the U. S. Circuit Court ruled against settlers on disputed government land grants in Allen county. Title to thousands of acres was given to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad.

Nov. 6.—Benjamin Harrison, Republican, of Ohio, was elected 23rd President of the United States. State officers elected, all Republican, were: Lyman U. Humphrey, Independence, Governor; Andrew J. Felt, Seneca, Lt. Governor; William Higgins, Topeka, Secretary of State; Timothy McCarthy, Larned, Auditor; James W. Hamilton, Wellington, Treasurer; George W. Winans, Junction City, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Lyman B. Kellogg, Emporia, Attorney General; William A. Johnston, Minneapolis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. McCarthy, Hamilton and Johnston were reelected. (A complete list of elective Kansas officeholders, including members of Congress and Legislators, appears on pp. 86-91.) Two constitutional amendments were passed. One related to the state militia, striking out the word "white" to read: "The militia shall be composed of all able-bodied citizens between the ages of 21 and 45, except such as are exempted by the laws of the United States or the State." The other amended the Bill of Rights to read: "No distinction shall be made between citizens of Kansas and citizens of other states in reference to the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property."

—Grant county held its first general election. Edward Patton was elected representative; S. A. Swendson, clerk; Henry Bland, treasurer; J. A. Buckles, register of deeds; William E. Hutchison, attorney; G. C. Underwood, probate judge; W. W. Pierce, clerk of the district court; W. M. Lowderman, sheriff; F. B. Brown, superintendent of public instruction; J. I. Bates, coroner; E. F. Towler, surveyor; Virgil McCracken, D. C. Sullivan and H. H. McNutt, commissioners.

Nov. 7.—Eighteen Kansas newspapers and periodicals were edited by women.

—Sedgwick county won premiums on cotton, corn, millet, apples, melons and broomcorn at the Cincinnati Centennial Exposition.

—Peanuts averaged 40 bushels to the acre on the J. M. Phillips farm in Reno county.

—C. J. "Buffalo" Jones, Garden City, bought 50 head of buffalo at Winnipeg, Canada, for his ranch.

Nov. 9.—Thirty-nine miners were killed and 20 injured in a coal mine explosion at Frontenac.

—The Hamilton county-seat dispute was settled in favor of Syracuse when the Supreme Court ordered county records moved there.

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Nov. 13.—Fifteen hundred miners, meeting at Pittsburg, condemned George W. Findlay, State Mine Inspector, for not checking poor ventilation in mines and asked his removal. He said the explosion at Frontenac which killed 39 miners was caused by gas and coal dust and failure to sprinkle. He recommended that the Legislature compel sprinkling.

—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Assn. met at Emporia.

Nov. 14.—The National Grange and Farmers' Congress met at Topeka. They wanted a deep-water port on the Gulf of Mexico and laws for protection against Texas fever.

Nov. 15.—The Kansas Council of Women was organized at Emporia.

—The Young Women's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Newton.

Nov. 17.—The Missouri Valley Unitarian Church conference met at Topeka.

Nov. 18.—Over 100,000 barrels of apples had been packed at Leavenworth and shipped to Northern and Western states. They sold at \$1.40 to \$2.25 a bushel. Among the varieties were Ben Davis, Winesap, Willow Twig, Jennetings, Pearmain, Northern Spy, Pippins, Maiden Blush, Bellflower, Early Harvest, Red June, Rambo and Cooper's Early White.

Nov. 20.—An interstate convention, called to urge settlement of the Indian territory, opened at Wichita. Five hundred delegates from seven states attended.

—The Kansas Assn. of Trotting Horse Breeders met at Topeka.

Nov. 21.—The Kansas Assn. of County Clerks met at Topeka. They recommended assessment of property annually and creation of the office of county assessor.

—The Cherokee Strip Livestock Assn. met at Kansas City, Mo., and retained the Cherokee Strip lease of 5,000,000 acres for \$200,000 a year.

Nov. 24.—The Kansas State Industrial Reformatory building at Hutchinson was completed.

Nov. 26.—A colony of English people settled near Runnymede, Harper county, and bought farms and cattle ranches. F. J. S. Turnly's farm was their headquarters.

Nov. 27.—Kansas had produced some famous horses, said the Atchison *Champion*. "E. A. Smith sent out Sister Wilkes, who was bought for \$12,000, Musette for \$5,000, Wilkmont for \$2,500, and Rosemont sold to a buyer in Germany for \$5,000."

Nov. 29.—The editor of the *New West Echo*, Cimarron, offered prizes for a \$1 menu which would serve four persons. A sample was: tomato rice soup, baked bass with parsley, chicken fricassee, breaded veal chops with tomato sauce, stewed carrots, pickled beets, French-fried potatoes, coffee, apple cake and grapes. The chicken cost 25 cents, the fish 15 cents and the chops three cents a piece.

Nov. 30.—During the year, 181 post offices were established and 50 discontinued.

DECEMBER 1.—A Meade county official was in Topeka soliciting aid for destitute families.

—Twelve salt plants at Hutchinson produced an average of 35 carloads of salt daily.

—The Topeka Rapid Transit Street Railway Co. was converted from steam to electricity. The power plant was being built and wiring installed.

DEC. 4.—The Wellington Salt and Mining Co. began operation.

—The Kansas State Horticultural Society met at Hutchinson.

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DEC. 5.—The Amazon irrigation canal, being constructed by C. J. Jones, Garden City, was about 80 miles long and had reached the Gray county line.

—The Kansas State Sanitary Convention met at Emporia.

DEC. 6.—E. J. Copeland, Terryton, Finney county, harvested 400 bushels of peanuts from four acres. He sold them for \$1 a bushel.

—Five hundred men and 200 greyhounds took part in a wolf hunt in Cowley county. The kill totaled 25 jackrabbits, one skunk.

DEC. 10.—O. E. Learnard, Lawrence, was named superintendent of Haskell Institute, replacing Charles Robinson, resigned.

DEC. 11.—Bricklayers at Leavenworth struck when employers rejected the union practice of payment for eight hours on Saturday for seven hours work.

—Eminence was chosen permanent county seat of Garfield county. A bond issue for a courthouse and jail was rejected.

—Three hundred southwest Kansas farmers met at Wichita to discuss new methods and new crops.

—The Kansas State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met at Olathe.

DEC. 12.—The Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Kansas, met at Topeka.

DEC. 13.—Over 1,500 men were employed in the Rock Island shops at Horton. The monthly payroll was about \$60,000.

—The Kansas State Historical Society listed 849 publications in the state, including 721 weeklies, 6 semiweeklies, 49 dailies, 45 monthlies, a bimonthly, 4 quarterlies, 3 occasionals, and 19 others which did not send copies to the Society.

DEC. 14.—Eight counties had no railroads. They were Graham, Sheridan, Grant, Garfield, Haskell, Stanton, Morton and Stevens.

DEC. 15.—Sterling bought seed wheat for spring sowing and sold it on time to farmers whose fall wheat had failed.

DEC. 16.—*Man Story*, a book by E. W. Howe, Atchison, was published.

DEC. 18.—Delegates from five states and Indian and New Mexico territories met at Baxter Springs to petition for early opening of Indian territory. Indian delegates agreed to dissolution of tribal relations, making them citizens and creating a state.

DEC. 21.—The cotton gin at Medicine Lodge received and processed cotton from Pratt, Clark and Harper counties.

—Sterling marketed \$30,000 worth of broomcorn brush and \$60,000 worth of sorghum cane for the season.

DEC. 22.—Hodgeman county voted a \$50,000 bond issue for the Omaha, Dodge City and Southern railroad.

—The Dold Packing House, Wichita, had a capacity of 1,000 hogs daily. It had contracted for the first 30,000 pounds of salt produced by the Moore Salt Co., Kingman.

DEC. 25.—The State Eisteddfod held its annual songfest at Emporia. Some of the songs were sung in Welsh.

DEC. 26.—The Kansas State Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 27.—Logan county sportsmen reported game was plentiful, especially antelope.

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—*Railway Age* said that Kansas led in the amount of new railroad mileage for 1888.

—The Kansas Academy of Language and Literature met at Topeka.

DEC. 31.—Charles F. Scott sold the Lawrence *Daily Tribune* to Oscar Learnard, proprietor of the Lawrence *Journal*.

THE YEAR IN BRIEF

AGRICULTURE. A summary of crop statistics for 1888:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Winter wheat	1,078,943	16,135,120	\$11,750,996.83
Spring wheat	41,176	589,597	846,817.28
Corn	6,993,207	168,754,087	52,395,948.65
Rye	191,677	3,199,110	1,350,759.34
Barley	5,727	113,585	40,325.20
Oats	1,656,814	54,665,055	12,470,908.35
Buckwheat	3,824	49,984	40,298.48
Irish potatoes	126,185	8,199,044	5,234,356.30
Sweet potatoes	7,272	670,878	670,878.00
Sorghum: syrup	206,923	51,981*	2,079,240.00
Sorghum: forage	154,942	.....	1,026,948.72
Castor beans	14,778	122,502	122,502.00
Cotton	2,150	645,000†	51,600.00
Flax	163,655	1,340,222	1,206,199.80
Hemp	239	167,300‡	8,365.00
Tobacco	559	835,400‡	33,540.00
Broomcorn	52,054	27,385,800‡	958,503.00
Millet and Hungarian	471,539	943,078‡	3,997,517.00
Tame grasses	699,685	387,812‡	2,326,872.00

* gallons of syrup

† pounds

‡ tons

A summary of livestock statistics:

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses	700,723	\$63,065,070
Mules and asses	92,445	9,244,500
Milk cows	742,639	14,852,780
Other cattle	1,619,849	32,396,980
Sheep	402,744	805,488
Swine	1,433,245	11,465,960

Other farm products:

<i>Product</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Value</i>
Butter	29,232,442 lbs.	\$4,458,880
Cheese	443,233 lbs.	53,187
Milk .....	.....	582,607
Poultry and eggs sold .....	.....	1,805,672

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. The biennial report gave the following statistics for the year ending June 30, 1888:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>
State Insane Asylum, Topeka	681
State Insane Asylum, Osawatomie	500
State Reform School, Topeka	219
Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Olathe	220
Institution for the Education of the Blind, Kansas City	93
Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth, Winfield	102
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Atchison	105

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CHARTERS. Following is a tabulation of charters filed with the Secretary of State during 1888:

	No.
Banks, Building and Loan, Trust Companies.....	152
Boards of Trade, Fairs, Civic and Merchant Assns.....	33
Cemetery and Funeral Assns.....	54
Churches and Affiliated Organizations.....	200
Coal, Oil and Mining Companies.....	86
Creameries and Dairy Organizations.....	58
Grain, Milling and Elevator Companies.....	13
Gas, Light, Water and Power Companies.....	46
Hotels.....	3
Insurance Companies.....	3
Livestock, Poultry and Produce Companies.....	30
Lodges, Clubs, Guilds and Benevolent Societies.....	178
Mercantile and Manufacturing Companies.....	140
Printing and Publishing Companies.....	35
Real Estate, Town and Immigration Companies.....	38
Schools and Colleges.....	9
Street Railways.....	16
Sugar and Salt Companies.....	31
Telephone and Telegraph Companies.....	4
Miscellaneous.....	60
Total.....	1,284

EDUCATION. The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction showed 8,775 school districts in Kansas with 8,196 buildings and 11,310 teachers. Total attendance was 403,351. The average salary of men teachers was \$41.01 per month, of women \$33.64. The average school term lasted 24.8 weeks.

The University of Kansas catalogue listed 31 faculty members and 505 students for the fall term. Kansas State Agricultural College had a faculty of 23 and 445 students. Emporia Normal began its fall term with 15 faculty members and 930 students, including special students.

FINANCIAL. The balance in the state treasury on June 30, 1887, was \$431,377.90, to which was added during the fiscal year \$1,210,931.89 from taxes and \$1,666,460.84 from other sources, or \$3,308,830.63 from all sources including the original balance. Disbursements totaled \$2,983,948.57 which left a balance of \$324,882.06 in the treasury on June 30, 1888. Taxable property reported by county clerks included: aggregate value of all lands taxable, \$168,558,547; aggregate value of town lots, \$73,862,136; personal property, \$56,441,263; railroad property, \$52,829,654.55. The total value of all property as fixed by the State Board of Equalization was \$353,248,332.93. The total state tax levy was \$1,448,318.18.

INDUSTRY. Two new industries in Kansas were sorghum-sugar and salt. Both had been manufactured in the state previously, but not on the large scale assumed in 1888. An incomplete tabulation of salt production showed more than 122,000 barrels manufactured in 1888.

INSURANCE. The Superintendent of Insurance reported 126 companies doing business in Kansas. Eighty-eight fire insurance companies wrote business totaling \$132,400,552, and 29 life insurance companies wrote a volume of \$13,451,987. Nine other companies wrote miscellaneous insurance.

POPULATION. The population as compiled by the State Board of Agriculture, was 1,518,552, an increase of 3,974 over 1887. The eastern and central sections suffered population loss, while northwestern counties showed gains. The ten largest cities were: Leavenworth, 35,227; Topeka, 34,199; Wichita, 33,999; Kansas City, 33,110; Atchison, 17,023; Fort Scott, 16,159; Hutchinson, 13,451; Lawrence, 11,055; Salina, 9,559; Newton, 8,341.

RAILROADS. The State Board of Railroad Assessors listed 98 companies operating in the state with 8,311.36 miles of main track and 975.77 miles of side track. Statistics of June 30, 1888, showed total tonnage of 22,824,299 carried during the fiscal year. Total

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1889

freight earnings were \$49,349,366.18; passenger earnings, \$18,595,031.52, and earnings from all sources totaled \$79,050,673.63. Net earnings were \$27,045,898.16.

WEATHER. A July drought seriously injured the corn crop in several counties. For the year precipitation over the state averaged 23.9 inches. The low temperature reported was -42 at Concordia in January, and the highest was 117 at Bunker Hill in July.

1889

JANUARY 3.—Sharon Springs won the Wallace county-seat election over Wallace.

JAN. 5.—The Kansas City *Times* charged that directors of the State Penitentiary had defrauded the state of \$150,000 by manipulation of the coal mine.

—Wallace county was organized with Sharon Springs as temporary county seat. Commissioners were O. R. Brown, John W. Cessell and M. T. Griggs; clerk, Samuel L. Kay.

JAN. 6.—Charles K. Holliday, Topeka, was promoted to chargé d'affaires of the U. S. legation at Caracas, Venezuela.

JAN. 7.—Wichita was awarded a gold medal for its exhibit at the Cincinnati Centennial Exposition.

JAN. 8.—The Legislature convened.

—The Bar Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

JAN. 9.—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture met at Topeka.

JAN. 12.—Armed men from Ingalls seized the Gray county records at Cimarron and escaped after a gun battle in which one man was killed and several injured. All offices except those of clerk and surveyor had been at Ingalls for a year.

JAN. 14.—Governor Humphrey and other state officials were inaugurated.

JAN. 15.—The Kansas State Historical Society met at Topeka.

—The Cut Stone Contractors Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Registers of Deeds Assn. was organized at Topeka.

JAN. 17.—Wabaunsee county had a smallpox epidemic.

—Twenty-five head of C. J. Jones' buffalo stampeded through the streets of Kansas City, Mo. The herd had been taken off the train to feed before going on to Garden City.

JAN. 18.—Charles Curtis, after two terms as Shawnee county attorney, was credited with a record "which never has been equaled by a prosecuting attorney in Kansas." He lost only five criminal cases and no liquor cases.

JAN. 19.—The first complete cookstove made by the Manhattan Stove Works was on exhibition.

—The McPherson *Daily Republican* said the state had given \$13,000 to the silk commission to find out what any Mennonite could have told them in 15 minutes.

JAN. 22.—Preston B. Plumb was reelected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Treasurers was organized at Topeka.

JAN. 23.—The Trans-Mississippi Associated Press met at Topeka.

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JAN. 31.—Salmon Stephen Prouty, Free-State pioneer and newspaper man, died at Topeka. He settled in Lawrence in 1856.

FEBRUARY 4.—Twenty-five wagons filled with Oklahoma boomers left Wichita for Caldwell.

—Belle Starr, famous desperado, one-time scout for Quantrill and member of the James gang, was killed in a fight at Eufala, Indian territory.

FEB. 5.—The Kansas Dairy Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Conference of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod met at Topeka.

FEB. 6.—A contract was let to plant 139,000 cottonwood trees on eight timber claims in Hamilton county.

—The Supreme Court ordered the Gray county clerk and clerk of the district court to move their offices from Ingalls to Cimarron.

—The Kansas Farmers Alliance met at Topeka.

FEB. 7.—Wellhouse & Son, Leavenworth, shipped Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, Jonathan and Winesap apples throughout the West. From 50,000 trees they had shipped 7,000 barrels at \$1.80 a barrel.

FEB. 8.—The Kansas Intercollegiate Oratorical Assn. contest at Emporia was won by A. W. Brewster, Washburn College.

FEB. 9.—The Topeka clearinghouse reported gross exchanges of \$553,249, over 100 per cent more than the corresponding week in 1888.

FEB. 12.—Luther C. Challis, Atchison, donated a \$16,000 tract of land for a county courthouse.

FEB. 14.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Summerfield Sun*; Fabrick and Felt, editors and proprietors.

FEB. 18.—The Royal Arch Masons grand chapter and the Royal and Select Masters grand council met at Wichita.

FEB. 19.—Hartland won the second election for permanent Kearney county seat. The *Kearney County Advocate*, Lakin, charged fraud.

FEB. 20.—The *Sedan Graphic* urged Chautauqua county farmers to plant large-cob corn. Cobs were selling to the local pipe factory at \$40 a wagonload.

—The Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons grand lodge met at Wichita.

FEB. 22.—“The deadly cigarette is killing off a good many promising boys in various parts of the country,” declared the Topeka *Daily Capital*.

FEB. 23.—The Legislature legalized a Rush county election of 1887 which located the county seat at La Crosse.

—The state treasury received \$93,653.93 from the federal government, which was five per cent due from sale of government land.

FEB. 25.—A Legislative committee investigating charges of corruption against State Penitentiary officials exonerated John H. Smith, warden, and H. E. Richter, a director.

—Negroes urged the Legislature to forbid race discrimination in public schools.

FEB. 26.—The Ancient Order of United Workmen grand lodge met at McPherson.

FEB. 27.—Marsh Murdock of the *Wichita Eagle* reproved the *Oxford Mocking Bird* for stating that whisky is not an antidote for snakebite. “A man who would preach that doctrine would tell children there is no Santa Claus.”

—Father Ponziglione of Osage Mission celebrated his 50th anniversary in

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the Jesuit order. He came to Kansas in 1851 and established missions in Bourbon and Franklin counties.

—Governor Humphrey appointed new directors for the State Penitentiary and State Reformatory.

FEB. 28.—*Kansas Miscellanies*, by Noble Prentiss, was published.

MARCH 2.—Congress passed the Springer bill which opened Oklahoma territory. Though prohibited by law, whites had been filtering into the district in groups organized by David Payne, former Kansas legislator. Payne died in 1884, and the fight to open the territory was transferred to Congress. Railroad men, boomers and Western Congressmen lobbied in opposition to the Five Civilized Tribes, cattlemen and Indian rights advocates.

—Many Davis county citizens did not approve of the law changing the county's name to Geary and petitioned the Legislature accordingly. They claimed constituents were not consulted. The bill was introduced by a Morris county representative.

MAR. 4.—The Legislature adjourned. Acts were passed to: prohibit adulteration of food and drugs; provide for payment to counties to care for the destitute insane; appropriate \$9,700 for silk culture and forestry work; prevent cruelty to animals and protect fish and fish ponds; grant the federal government the right to purchase land for Haskell Institute; change the spelling of Kearney county to Kearny; establish health and safety requirements for miners; create the office of State Oil Inspector; prohibit the sale or gift of tobacco and narcotics to persons under 16; cede jurisdiction of Fort Riley to the federal government; appropriate money for the State Industrial School; change the name of Davis county to Geary.

—Marshall's band of Topeka, the Dodge City cowboy band, the flambeau clubs of Atchison and Topeka, and the Cyclone Club of Lawrence participated in the inaugural ceremonies at Washington, D. C.

MAR. 5.—J. A. Lippincott, chancellor of the University of Kansas, resigned to become pastor of the First Methodist Church, Topeka.

MAR. 6.—The South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Baldwin.

—The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Lawrence.

MAR. 7.—Senator Ingalls was reelected president pro tem of the U. S. Senate.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Hoisington Dispatch*; Ira H. Clarke, editor and proprietor.

MAR. 9.—The Supreme Court held that clubs where beer was dispensed by checks and other devices were liable to prosecution.

—An "aerial torpedo" invented by Dr. H. W. Parsons, Wamego, interested the War Department. A cylinder containing small barrels from which dynamite cartridges were dropped by electrical mechanism was suspended from a balloon which was reeled out in kite fashion. It was designed to use preceding infantry or cavalry attacks.

—The Supreme Court held that Clark county must issue \$121,300 in bonds for the Southern Kansas and Panhandle railroad because the road had complied with terms approved by the voters.

MAR. 12.—The Supreme Court ordered Grant county officers to move to Appomattox or show cause for refusing. It held that the majority counted for Ulysses in the last election was illegal.

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—The Order of the Eastern Star grand chapter met at Hutchinson.

—The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, the Woman's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans met at Emporia.

MAR. 13.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand encampment met at McPherson.

—The Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Larned.

MAR. 15.—Work began on the portico and approaches of the south end of the Capitol building.

MAR. 18.—The Industrial School for Girls, Beloit, organized by the W. C. T. U. in February, 1888, became a state institution.

MAR. 19.—A chair of anatomy, physiology and taxidermy was established at K. U., with L. L. Dyche as professor.

MAR. 21.—The Laffin and Rand Powder Co., New York, completed plans to build a plant near Columbus. It was to cover 500 acres, cost \$500,000 and employ 75 to 100 men.

MAR. 22.—The Supreme Court ordered Kearny county officers to move their offices from Lakin to Hartland.

MAR. 23.—President Harrison issued a proclamation opening Oklahoma lands and warning sooners not to occupy the land before noon, April 22.

MAR. 24.—The Santa Fe inaugurated a train to Chicago that left Topeka at 3:40 p. m. and arrived at 10:30 a. m.

MAR. 27.—Thomas Ryan, Topeka, was named envoy and minister to Mexico.

—The Northwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Jewell City.

MAR. 28.—The Kansas City *Times* remarked: "If Missouri gets any more offices Kansas will quit naming its babies Benjamin Harrison and go back to John Brown." The Wichita *Eagle* commented: "If the women of Kansas keep registering and voting it won't be long before there will be no babies in Kansas to name. However, John Brown is a good name for boy babies in states where the differences in sex is recognized."

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Assn. held its 25th annual meeting at Yates Center.

MAR. 30.—Citizens of French descent in Marion and Chase counties organized at Florence and discussed ways to attract French immigrants to Kansas.

MAR. 31.—Charles Burrill Lines died. He was a Free-Stater who came to Kansas in 1856 with the Beecher Bible and Rifle Co. to found Wabaunsee.

APRIL 1.—Women mayors were elected in three Kansas towns: Mrs. H. H. Miller, Rossville; Mrs. M. D. Morgan, Cottonwood Falls, and Mrs. J. M. Sullivan, Baldwin.

—Nearly 100 carloads of freight, consisting of livestock, furniture and implements, arrived at Arkansas City to be forwarded to Oklahoma territory on April 22, the official opening date.

APR. 5.—The Arkansas City *Traveler* said an Oklahoma-bound wagon passed through the town bearing this sign: "Chintz-buged in Illinoy, sicloned in New-brasky, white caped in Missouri, prohibited in Kansas, Oklahomy or Bust."

—The Ladies of the G. A. R. met at Topeka.

APR. 7.—Topeka had 42 miles of street railway, an increase of 32.5 miles in

two years. Horses, steam and electricity had replaced mules, and 176 workers, compared to 37 in 1886, drew annual wages totaling \$98,000.

APR. 10.—Silk culturists met at Wichita. In 1888 Kansas raised one-fifth of the country's cocoons.

APR. 11.—Manhattan citizens observed Arbor Day by planting 1,500 trees in the park.

APR. 13.—John Palmer Usher, Secretary of the Interior in Lincoln's cabinet, died at Philadelphia. After his resignation, Usher lived in Lawrence and was one of the promoters of the Union Pacific.

APR. 15.—A syndicate of English capitalists purchased \$400,000 worth of Wichita property.

APR. 19.—Stevens county commissioners voted a bounty of five cents for rabbit scalps.

APR. 22.—Oklahoma territory was opened. At the signal, thousands of men and a few women, afoot, on horseback, in wagons, buggies, hacks, carts, and on Santa Fe trains which ran in sections at 15-minute intervals, bolted for the "promised land." Racing horses, careening vehicles and jolting white-topped wagons, "like a mass of moving snow," made a memorable scene which was punctuated by the shouts and curses of the men who made the run. The mob, since the President's proclamation, had been camping along the roads and rivers and in southern Kansas towns which were patrolled by the U. S. Army. A number had eluded the patrol and had surveyed and squatted on land, and even erected buildings before the run. Those who "beat the gun" became known as sooners. Thousands were disappointed, and being unable to get food or shelter, headed back to Kansas the next day. Border towns profited. Arkansas City estimated that 50,000 land-seekers spent \$300,000 in the town.

APR. 25.—Hens were laying eggs for eight cents a dozen, which, said the *Leoti Transcript*, was "probably as cheap as they could afford to and furnish all the raw material."

APR. 26.—The *Rooks County Record*, Stockton, said prairie dogs were building their mounds higher, a sure sign of heavy rainfall.

APR. 27.—Joseph Jefferson appeared at Fort Scott in *Rip Van Winkle*.

APR. 28.—According to the assessor's report, 603 new homes were built in Wichita in 1888.

—The *Topeka Capital-Commonwealth* changed its name to the *Topeka Daily Capital*.

APR. 30.—The Kansas Dental Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 1.—The Kansas Homeopathic Medical Society met at Emporia.

—The Order of the Loyal Legion, Kansas commandery, met at Leavenworth.

MAY 2.—The Seventh Day Adventists state convention met at Ottawa.

—The Social Science Club of Kansas and Western Missouri met at Leavenworth.

MAY 6.—A windstorm in Stafford and Rice counties killed two men and injured several others.

—Journeymen plumbers at Topeka struck. They asked for a nine-hour work day with ten hours pay, for an agreement that master plumbers would hire only union men, and for regulation of employment and wages of apprentices.

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—The Kansas Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor met at Topeka.

—The Missouri Valley Unitarian Church conference met at Topeka.

MAY 7.—The Kansas Medical Society met at Topeka.

MAY 8.—Garfield University, Wichita, organized law and medical departments and employed 17 professors to conduct three-year courses.

MAY 9.—The Kansas Republican League met at Topeka.

MAY 10.—The Kansas and Missouri Associated Press met at Topeka.

MAY 13.—The Kansas Master Plumbers Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 14.—The Kansas Assn. of County Superintendents of Schools met at Wichita.

—The Kansas Bankers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Knights Templar grand commandery met at Fort Scott.

—The Kansas State Firemen's Assn. met at Junction City.

MAY 15.—At Kansas City a man was jailed for selling two Bonner Springs men a "cyclone cable" to prevent houses from blowing away.

—William Parr, Galveston, bought 7,000 tons of salt from the Riverside Salt Co., Hutchinson. He had been importing salt from England.

—The Kansas Abstractors Assn. was organized at Hutchinson.

MAY 16.—The Northwest Kansas Editorial Assn. met at Minneapolis.

—The Kansas Pharmaceutical Assn. met at Atchison.

MAY 18.—The Kansas Travelers Protective Assn. met at Hutchinson.

MAY 21.—Harrison Kelley, Republican, was elected U. S. Representative from the fourth district to fill a vacancy.

—The Christian Sunday School convention, in session at Manhattan, raised \$16,000 toward an endowment for Garfield University.

—The Knights of Pythias grand lodge met at Leavenworth.

—The Kansas Classis of the Reformed Church met at Fairview.

—The Kansas State Sunday School Assn. met at McPherson.

MAY 22.—The Missouri Pacific shops were located at Atchison on a 97-acre tract purchased by Jay Gould. The city was to pay a bonus of \$100,000.

MAY 23.—Ten thousand visitors attended Leavenworth's trades display, a parade three miles long with floats representing 150 concerns.

MAY 26.—The Lawrence *Daily Journal* printed a letter from Horace Greeley to Charles Dana, written at Lawrence in 1859, during his Western trip. Greeley described Kansas as follows: "Rain—mud most profound, flooded rivers and streams—glorious soil—worthless politicians—lazy people—such is Kansas in a nut-shell."

MAY 28.—Two persons were killed by a tornado in Chase county.

MAY 30.—Eugene F. Ware, "Ironquill," Fort Scott, read a poem at the Memorial Day services at Arlington cemetery, Washington, D. C.

MAY 31.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Kansas Medical Journal*, published monthly at Topeka; Dr. W. L. Schenck, Dr. J. E. Nunney and Dr. S. G. Stewart, editorial committee.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Western Poultry Breeder*, published monthly at Topeka; Thomas Owen, editor.

JUNE 1.—T. H. Jones, El Dorado, had a 200-acre orchard containing 9,000 apple trees, 1,500 plum trees, 1,250 grapevines and 1,000 raspberry bushes.

JUNE 3.—Clay Center telegraphed \$50 to Pennsylvania for relief of Johnstown flood sufferers.

JUNE 4.—A Topeka mob lynched Nat Oliphant, who had killed Alonzo Rodgers and injured his wife when caught burglarizing their home.

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JUNE 5.—Junction City sold a carload of corn which netted \$195 for the people of Johnstown, Pa.

—The Kansas League of American Wheelmen held races at Ottawa. A. B. Mulvane, Topeka, won the half-mile, and Colie Bell, Minneapolis, the ten-mile race.

JUNE 6.—The Southern Kansas Academy, Eureka, held its first commencement.

JUNE 7.—The Supreme Court upheld the claim of Ingalls as permanent county seat of Gray county.

—Severe rains and hailstorms were reported at Hoxie, Luray, Wichita, Clay Center and Minneapolis. At Hoxie hailstones from one to ten inches in circumference fell to a depth of eight inches. Cattle were killed and crops ruined.

—The Northeast Kansas Editorial Assn. was organized at Valley Falls.

JUNE 8.—Wamego was filled with wagons loaded with harvesting machines. One firm had sold 32 Buckeye self-binders.

—The Kansas Turner Society met at Marysville.

JUNE 10.—Manhattan sent three carloads of corn to Chicago to be sold for the Johnstown flood benefit. At Salina two carloads of flour, a carload of cornmeal and \$1,146.75 were contributed.

JUNE 13.—The Kansas Veterinary Medical Assn. met at Topeka.

JUNE 14.—Normal University, Olathe, founded in September, 1888, held commencement exercises for one graduate.

—"The free love paper, *Lucifer*, has been moved to Arkansas," announced the *Abilene Reflector*. "We have no love for Arkansas, but inflicting *Lucifer* on the state is pretty hard."

JUNE 15.—Wichita voted \$100,000 in bonds for construction of school buildings.

JUNE 18.—Cooperative cheese factories at Kinsley and Lewis, Edwards county, used 11,000 pounds of milk daily and produced 1,100 pounds of cheese.

—The Ottawa Chautauqua opened.

JUNE 23.—Atchison society boycotted a performance of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

JUNE 25.—The Topeka Chautauqua opened.

JUNE 26.—A corncrib built by the Dewey brothers near Manhattan was 12 feet high, 24 feet wide and 340 feet long; capacity, 50,000 bushels.

—Efforts of C. J. Jones to cross buffalo with domestic cattle had not been entirely successful. The result was superior meat and fur but diminished powers of reproduction.

JUNE 27.—F. H. Snow, State Entomologist, reported that a contagious disease called chinch bug cholera was rapidly destroying the insects.

JULY 4.—Liberal was building a sugar plant after voting a \$15,000 bond issue.

—"Since an analysis of Wellington salt showed it to be 99.4 per cent pure," quipped the *Emporia Republican*, "it is understood that Hutchinson is arranging an analysis showing salt there to be 100.6 per cent pure."

JULY 5.—The Supreme Court held that the Garfield county seat was Eminence and not Ravanna.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Riley Regent*; Charles A. Southwick, editor.

JULY 10.—Work began on a four-story building at Salina for a wholesale grocery company organized by H. D. Lee of Galion, O.

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—Kansas agricultural leaders toured northern Kansas to study irrigation for a Congressional committee considering a national reservoir system.

JULY 15.—Kingman voted \$20,000 in terminal bonds for the Hutchinson, Oklahoma and Gulf railroad.

—A mounted review at Fort Riley honored Gen. W. T. Sherman. The general also visited Fort Leavenworth.

—Hod carriers working on the State House dome struck for a pay increase from \$1.75 to \$2.00 a day because of the added risk. New workers were hired.

JULY 18.—New wheat at Lyons sold at 59 cents a bushel.

—Kingman county reported record crops with farmers paying off mortgages.

—James H. Canfield of K. U. was elected president of the National Educational Assn.

—Edwin M. Shelton of K. S. A. C. was named instructor of agriculture for the Australian government.

—Water was turned into the Amazon irrigation ditch in Ford county.

JULY 23.—Heavy rains fell throughout northern Kansas. Trains were delayed because of washouts. Junction City reported steady rain for 36 hours. Weir City and Fredonia had eight to ten inches.

JULY 25.—D. W. Wilder, Superintendent of Insurance, criticized the activities of certain legislators in behalf of "wildcat" companies.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Herington Times*; A. M. Crary, editor.

JULY 26.—Female "White Caps," the Ku Klux Klan of the day, warned the editor of the *Syracuse Journal* not to support a certain candidate in the fall election or he would be tarred and feathered.

JULY 28.—Peaches were rotting in Kansas for lack of a market.

JULY 29.—Fire at Wichita destroyed the three-story Cannon Trust Co. building and the Wichita Wholesale Grocery Co. Damage was estimated at \$170,000.

JULY 31.—Clay Center beat Wakefield, 71 to 63, at cricket.

AUGUST 1.—An English syndicate bought coal rights to 1,500 acres two miles south of Leavenworth.

—Lawrence Negroes celebrated the abolition of slavery in the West Indies.

AUG. 3.—The Eureka irrigation canal project in Ford county was sold to the Kansas Waterworks and Irrigation Co., an English syndicate, for \$1,000,000.

AUG. 4.—The Rev. J. A. Bright, Abilene, was elected secretary of the World Sunday School Assn. at London, England.

—The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, shipped two carloads of Kansas-grown bluegrass seed to Europe.

—The *Arkansas City Traveler* said that a West Bolton farmer was boring out cobs from two acres of corn to furnish Wichita with 65 miles of sewer pipe.

AUG. 5.—The Knights of Labor state assembly met at Leavenworth.

AUG. 6.—Marysville voted \$10,000 in bonds for the Topeka, Westmoreland and Marysville railroad for building a line to Topeka.

AUG. 9.—The federal pension office at Topeka had 38,570 on its rolls for the year ending June 30 and a payroll of \$7,231,808.48.

AUG. 10.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Kansas City Press*; J. B. Hipple, editor and proprietor.

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AUG. 13.—The Kansas State Temperance Union met at Topeka.

AUG. 14.—Sixty delegates from Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska met at Atchison to discuss protests by Missouri river citizens against railroad freight rates.

—The Topeka Flambeau Club, asked to name a price for which it would go to Paris to "illuminate" the exposition, set the figure at \$25,000.

—The Atchison *Daily Champion* said there were no chiggers in Kansas until "they were brought in by grasshoppers from Texas."

—The Kansas Farmers Alliance met at Newton. The convention ratified the constitution of the National Farmers and Laborers Union of America.

AUG. 20.—The State Board of Agriculture asked Leavenworth county officials if the "startling" census returns were a mistake. "No mistake, prohibition," the county clerk replied. The figure gave Leavenworth a population of 20,806 as compared to 35,227 for 1888.

AUG. 22.—A \$50,000 pontoon bridge across the Missouri river at Leavenworth was opened.

—Three hundred bushels of castor beans were shipped from Ashland to St. Louis. The crop of 2,500 acres had been bought for \$1 per bushel.

—An artesian well at Richfield was flowing 36,000 gallons of water daily.

AUG. 25.—The Swift and Co. packing house at Armourdale had a \$150,000 fire.

AUG. 28.—The Western Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South met at Atchison.

AUG. 29.—The Prince Hall Masons met at Leavenworth.

—Vol. I, No. 1, Colby *Free Press*; Borden and Edmunds, editors and proprietors.

AUG. 30.—Watermelons were a drug on the market at Wichita.

—The *Linn County Clarion*, Mound City, reported that hundreds of farmers were making \$9 an acre on oats, \$20 an acre on wheat and \$15 an acre on corn.

SEPTEMBER 3.—The \$20,000 Dickinson County High School was dedicated at Chapman. It was the first under the law providing for county high schools.

SEPT. 4.—The Kansas State Board of Pharmacy met at Abilene.

SEPT. 7.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Alma Signal*; Matt Thompson, editor.

SEPT. 10.—The Kansas Assn. of Trotting Horse Breeders met at Wichita.

SEPT. 11.—The Sixth Kansas Cavalry Veterans Assn. met at Junction City.

SEPT. 12.—The Kansas Conference of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Atchison.

SEPT. 13.—The U. S. Senate committee on irrigation visited Garden City.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *University Kansan*, Lawrence; published by K. U. students.

SEPT. 14.—A statue of Gen. U. S. Grant, by Lorado Taft, was unveiled at Fort Leavenworth.

—The townsite of Franklin, laid out in 1854 as a rival to the Free-State town of Lawrence, was sold at sheriff's auction to satisfy a mortgage. George Noble, Topeka, bought the land for \$38,000.

SEPT. 16.—The Kansas State Fair opened at Topeka.

—Greeley county voted \$20,000 in bonds for a courthouse at Tribune.

SEPT. 17.—The Hutchinson fair opened.

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SEPT. 18.—An informal reception was given at Topeka for Jeremiah Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture. He was in Kansas to inspect the sugar industry.

—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas met at Beloit.

SEPT. 23.—Larned schools and churches were closed because of diphtheria.

SEPT. 24.—The Kansas Christian Convention met at Topeka. The church raised \$30,000 to complete the \$100,000 endowment of Garfield University.

SEPT. 30.—Charles F. Meserve became superintendent of Haskell Institute.

OCTOBER 1.—The third interstate deep-harbor convention began at Topeka with delegates from 15 states. The convention resolved that it was "the duty of Congress . . . to secure a deep-water port on the northwest coast of the Gulf of Mexico."

—Pleasanton's canning factory ended the season with a product of 200,000 cans of peas, corn, beans and cherries.

—The G. A. R. reunion began at Ellsworth. Ellsworth county citizens gave 160 acres to the veterans. The state appropriated \$40,000 for buildings, of which \$18,000 had been spent for five cottages. A dining hall and auditorium were to be built.

—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Assn. met at Wichita.

—The Independent Order of Good Templars grand lodge met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Atchison.

OCT. 2.—John Alexander Martin, Governor of Kansas, 1885-1889, died at Atchison. He came to Kansas in 1857 and in 1858 bought the *Squatter Sovereign*, a proslavery paper at Atchison. He changed its name to *Freedom's Champion* and later to the Atchison *Daily Champion*, which he published until his death.

—The Lawrence canning factory had in storage 1,500,000 cans of corn; 1,100,000 cans of tomatoes; 90,000 gallon-cans of apples; 47,000 three-pound cans of apples; 225,000 cans of peas; 550,000 cans of white wax beans; 35,000 cans of Kaw Valley baked beans; 30,000 cans of strawberries, and 5,000 cans of pumpkin.

OCT. 3.—The Young Women's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Manhattan.

—The Presbyterian Synod of Kansas met at Lawrence.

—The Kansas Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ met at May Day, Riley county.

OCT. 5.—The Supreme Court decided the Garfield county-seat case in favor of Eminence. Ravanna had won the election, but the Court held the vote was fraudulent. In the Gray county-seat case, the Court ruled in favor of Ingalls.

OCT. 7.—Bishop Thomas H. Vail died at Philadelphia. For 25 years he was Episcopal bishop of Kansas and was chiefly responsible for founding Christ Hospital and Bethany College, both in Topeka.

OCT. 8.—The National Coursing Assn. races began at Hutchinson.

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand lodge met at Topeka.

—The Improved Order of Red Men of Kansas met at Leavenworth.

OCT. 10.—George Evans and Co., contractors for the State House, began proceedings in the Supreme Court to compel the State Auditor to pay for work done. The Auditor refused because there was no money in the State House fund.

—The Kansas Society of Friends met at Lawrence.

—The Kansas Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met at Lawrence.

OCT. 12.—Grant county had paid over \$2,300 in bounties for rabbit scalps.

OCT. 15.—The State Board of Agriculture was awarded a gold medal by the Paris Exposition for its sixth biennial report. A publication of the State

Labor Department was awarded a silver medal, and the Conway Springs and Douglass sugar plants received honorable mention for their sorghum-sugar syrup.

—The Kansas Baptist Convention met at Clay Center.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Treasurers met at Topeka.

OCT. 16.—The Young Men's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Jetmore Republican*; W. D. Pratt, editor and proprietor.

OCT. 20.—Kansas won the \$500 prize for the six best ears of corn at the St. Joseph, Mo., Exposition.

OCT. 22.—K. U.'s enrollment reached 447.

OCT. 23.—The Kansas Anti-Horse Thief Assn. met at McPherson.

OCT. 24.—Joseph W. Ady, Newton, was appointed U. S. District Attorney for Kansas.

—The Kansas Academy of Science met at Wichita.

—The American Coursing Club held races at Great Bend.

—The General Assn. of Congregational Ministers and Churches of Kansas met at Manhattan.

OCT. 26.—Jewell county led the state in corn production with 8,167,068 bushels. Total for the state was 276,541,338.

OCT. 28.—The Abilene Bank of Leopold and Fisher failed.

Nov. 5.—Resubmission of the prohibitory law, favored by the Democrats, was the major issue in local elections. The Democrats carried Sedgwick, Leavenworth, Atchison, Wyandotte and Douglas counties, but the state went Republican by a large majority.

—The Santa Fe began consolidation of its offices in accordance with the plan to make Topeka the center of the system.

Nov. 9.—The price of happiness in western Kansas was a good greyhound and a jackrabbit, according to the *Wichita Eagle*.

Nov. 14.—Work on the State House ended for the winter because the Legislature had not appropriated funds for labor. The Supreme Court held that the State Auditor must honor vouchers for work already done, whether or not there was money in the treasury for that purpose.

Nov. 19.—The Kansas Assn. of County Clerks met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Assn. of Trotting Horse Breeders met at Topeka.

Nov. 20.—Judge Foster in the U. S. District Court at Topeka ruled that the Stevens county men arrested on charges of murder and under indictments from the eastern district of Texas, must go there for trial. He held that the federal court of that district had jurisdiction over No Man's Land, scene of the crime.

—The Sedan Pipe and Tobacco Co. advertised for pipe cobs. "The cobs must be at least six inches long and one and a half inches in diameter, payment 30 cents per hundred."

—The Kansas Registers of Deeds Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Assn. of Clerks of the District Court was organized at Topeka.

Nov. 22.—A Cottonwood Falls merchant, who received a carload of wagons from Toledo, O., paid \$40.80 freight from Toledo to Kansas City, a distance of 700 miles, and \$105.20 from Kansas City to Cottonwood Falls, 148 miles. He wanted someone to "rise and explain."

—The Kansas Assn. of Probate Judges was organized at Topeka.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Oakley Graphic*; C. V. Kinney, editor.

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Nov. 27.—The Cherokee Strip Livestock Assn. at Caldwell protested an order to move from the Strip by June 1, 1890. Members asked time to fatten and market cattle normally so as not to lower prices.

Nov. 29.—The Kansas Academy of Language and Literature met at Topeka.

Nov. 30.—The Supreme Court ordered Wallace county officers to show cause why they should not be ousted. The state claimed they were defeated at the November 5 election.

DECEMBER 3.—The Kansas State Horticultural Society met at Paola.

—The Kansas Poultry and Pet Stock Assn. met at Wichita.

—The Kansas Swine Breeders Assn. was organized at Wichita.

DEC. 4.—Sixty thousand head of cattle had been shipped into Lyon and Greenwood counties for feeding.

—The Kansas State Sanitary Convention met at Lawrence.

DEC. 6.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners equalized salt and coal rates for all cities.

—The Supreme Court held that Hartland won the Kearny county-seat election of February, 1889.

DEC. 9.—Railroads did not have enough cars to handle grain shipments. Shippers declared they discriminated in favor of elevators.

DEC. 10.—The First National Bank of Abilene closed. Depression in real estate values was given as the cause.

DEC. 11.—The Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Kansas, met at Topeka.

DEC. 14.—There were 96 churches in Douglas county. "One would hardly believe this to see the strings of catfish brought into town on Sunday evening," declared the *Wichita Eagle*.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Wichita Newspaper Union*; Gerald Volk, manager.

DEC. 17.—Cyrus Leland, Jr., Troy, was named collector of internal revenue for the district of Kansas.

—The Kansas State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met at Topeka. Members protested the appointment of Judge Brewer to the U. S. Supreme Court because of his decisions on the prohibitory law and railroad questions, and because his opinions showed him to be against "the people's interest in their contest with the combines, notably the beef trust."

DEC. 18.—Pratt voted \$100,000 for the erection of the Pratt Sugar Refining Co.

—Judge David J. Brewer, Atchison, was named Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

DEC. 20.—*Personal Recollections of Pardee Butler*, edited by his daughter, Mrs. Rosetta B. Hastings, was published.

DEC. 23.—A "White Cap" trial began at Concordia. Members of the gang were charged with whipping a man who disregarded a warning to leave town.

—The Roman Catholic chapel of St. Ignatius for Fort Riley troops was dedicated.

DEC. 25.—The Kansas State Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 26.—Fort Scott celebrated the opening of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas depot with a ball.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1889

THE YEAR IN BRIEF

AGRICULTURE. A summary of crop statistics for 1889:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Winter wheat	1,505,947	84,130,048	\$19,329,573.77
Spring wheat	88,338	1,189,803	588,127.44
Corn	6,820,603	273,888,321	51,649,876.18
Oats	1,689,801	47,922,889	7,654,812.83
Rye	294,626	5,850,080	1,536,998.27
Barley	6,373	175,405	47,829.77
Buckwheat	4,388	69,990	41,994.00
Irish potatoes	109,447	11,432,482	3,892,229.90
Sweet potatoes	6,615	779,783	412,266.70
Sorghum; for syrup	68,391	5,331,589*	2,132,635.60
Sorghum; for forage	249,230	.....	2,085,122.00
Castor beans	21,158	187,520	240,835.55
Cotton	1,393	511,900†	40,952.00
Flax	113,329	1,200,305	1,200,305.00
Hemp	248	173,600‡	8,680.00
Tobacco	699	419,400‡	41,940.00
Broomcorn	39,583	23,749,800‡	831,243.00
Millet and Hungarian	431,714	863,248‡	3,453,712.00
Tame grasses	776,323	395,967‡	1,583,868.00

* gallons of syrup

† pounds

‡ tons

A summary of livestock statistics:

<i>Animal</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses	719,394	\$57,551,520
Mules and asses	90,357	8,132,130
Milk cows	723,552	13,023,936
Other cattle	1,738,436	26,076,540
Sheep	293,853	734,632
Swine	1,641,955	10,672,707

Other farm products:

<i>Product</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Value</i>
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter .....	.....	\$33,593,115
Wool clip	2,093,270	376,788
Cheese	559,883	55,988
Butter	32,002,706	3,840,324
Milk .....	.....	555,614
Poultry and eggs sold .....	.....	2,340,658

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. The biennial report gave the following statistics for the year ending June 30, 1889:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>
State Insane Asylum, Topeka	733
State Insane Asylum, Osawatomie	502
State Reform School, Topeka	no report
Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Olathe	210
Institution for the Education of the Blind, Kansas City	77
Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth, Winfield	no report
Industrial School for Girls, Beloit	31
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Atchison	108

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1889

CHARTERS. Following is a tabulation of charters filed with the Secretary of State during 1889:

	No.
Banks, Building and Loan, Trust Companies	114
Boards of Trade, Fairs, Civic and Merchant Assns.....	26
Cemetery and Funeral Assns.....	40
Churches and Affiliated Organizations.....	147
Coal, Oil and Mining Companies	68
Creamery and Dairy Organizations.....	44
Grain, Milling and Elevator Companies.....	13
Gas, Light, Water and Power Companies.....	32
Hotels	6
Insurance Companies	3
Livestock, Poultry and Produce Companies.....	18
Lodges, Clubs, Guilds and Benevolent Societies	65
Mercantile and Manufacturing Companies.....	137
Printing and Publishing Companies.....	22
Railroads	40
Real Estate, Town and Immigration Companies.....	78
Schools and Colleges.....	14
Street Railways	11
Sugar and Salt Companies.....	56
Telephone and Telegraph Companies	3
Miscellaneous	43
Total	979

EDUCATION. The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction showed 8,987 school districts in Kansas with 8,819 buildings and 12,073 teachers. School population was 405,454. Expenses during the year were \$5,137,460.87. The average salary of men teachers was \$41.85 per month, for women \$34.70. The average school term was 25.6 weeks.

The University of Kansas had an enrollment of 508 students and 39 faculty members for the fall semester beginning September 1889. Kansas State Agricultural College reported 515 students and 21 faculty members. The total attendance at Emporia Normal for the year ending June 30, 1889, was 930. There were 15 faculty members. Rooms for students rented at \$4 to \$6 a month, and board ranged from \$2.75 to \$3.00 per week.

FINANCIAL. The balance in the state treasury on June 30, 1888, was \$324,882.06, to which was added during the fiscal year \$1,329,000.49 from direct taxes and \$1,531,308.24 from other sources, or a total of \$3,185,190.79 from all sources including the original balance. Disbursements totaled \$2,844,802.86, which left a balance of \$340,387.93 in the treasury on June 30, 1889. Taxable property reported by county clerks included: aggregate value of all lands taxable, \$173,801,010.40; aggregate value of town lots, \$76,330,671.39; personal property, \$53,187,371.56; railroad property, \$57,494,849.58. The total valuation of all property as fixed by the State Board of Equalization was \$360,815,073.49. The total state tax levy was \$1,515,423.27.

GOVERNMENT: A list of state and federal officers, judges and members of the Legislature as taken from the *Laws of Kansas*.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1889

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS, 1889

OFFICE	Name	Residence
Governor.....	Lyman U. Humphrey...	Independence
Lieutenant Governor.....	Andrew J. Felt.....	Seneca
Secretary of State.....	William Higgins.....	Topeka
Auditor of State.....	Timothy McCarthy.....	Larned
Treasurer of State.....	James W. Hamilton.....	Wellington
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	George W. Winans.....	Junction City
Attorney General.....	Lyman B. Kellogg.....	Emporia
State Printer.....	Clifford C. Baker.....	Topeka
Secretary State Board of Agriculture.....	Martin Mohler.....	Osborne
Secretary State Historical Society.....	F. G. Adams.....	Topeka
Secretary State Horticultural Society.....	G. C. Brackett.....	Lawrence
Superintendent of Insurance.....	Daniel Wilder.....	Hiawatha
State Librarian.....	H. J. Dennis.....	Topeka
State Mine Inspector.....	George W. Findlay.....	Topeka
State House Commissioners.....	N. A. Adams.....	Manhattan
	W. W. Smith.....	Topeka
	E. Baldwin.....	Lawrence
	A. R. Greene.....	Cedarville
Railroad Commissioners.....	James Humphrey.....	Junction City
	George T. Anthony.....	Ottawa
Adjutant General.....	J. N. Roberts.....	Lawrence
Governor's Private Secretary.....	James Smith.....	Marysville
Assistant Secretary of State.....	Theo. F. Orner.....	Topeka
Assistant Auditor of State.....	Samuel S. McFadden.....	Topeka
Assistant State Treasurer.....	Robert R. Moore.....	Topeka
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.....	Frank H. Betton.....	Wyandotte
Secretary Board of Railroad Commissioners.....	H. C. Rizer.....	Eureka
Assistant Attorney General.....	Jennie M. Kellogg.....	Emporia

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS

JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES COURTS FOR DISTRICT OF KANSAS

POSITION	Name	Residence
Judge of Circuit Court.....	David J. Brewer.....	Leavenworth
Judge of District Court.....	C. G. Foster.....	Topeka
District Attorney.....	W. C. Perry.....	Fort Scott
Assistant District Attorney.....	Eugene Hagan.....	Topeka
United States Marshal.....	W. C. Jones.....	Iola
Clerk of Circuit Court.....	George F. Sharritt.....	Leavenworth
Clerk of District Court.....	Joseph C. Wilson.....	Topeka

JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF KANSAS

OFFICE	Name	Residence
Chief Justice.....	Albert H. Horton.....	Atchison
Associate Justice.....	D. M. Valentine.....	Topeka
Associate Justice.....	W. A. Johnston.....	Minneapolis
Commissioners of the Supreme Court.....	B. F. Simpson.....	Topeka
	J. B. Clogston.....	Eureka
	Joel Holt.....	Beloit
Clerk.....	C. J. Brown.....	Topeka
Reporter.....	A. M. F. Randolph.....	Burlington

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1889

JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURTS OF KANSAS

DISTRICT	Name	Residence
First.....	Robert Crozier.....	Leavenworth
Second.....	Robert M. Eaton.....	Atchison
Third.....	John Guthrie.....	Topeka
Fourth.....	A. W. Benson.....	Ottawa
Fifth.....	Charles B. Graves.....	Emporia
Sixth.....	C. O. French.....	Fort Scott
Seventh.....	L. Stillwell.....	Erie
Eighth.....	M. B. Nicholson.....	Council Grove
Ninth.....	L. Houk.....	Hutchinson
Tenth.....	J. P. Hindman.....	Olathe
Eleventh.....	George Chandler.....	Oswego
Twelfth.....	F. W. Sturges.....	Concordia
Thirteenth.....	M. G. Troup.....	Winfield
Fourteenth.....	W. G. Eastland.....	Russell
Fifteenth.....	Clark A. Smith.....	Cawker City
Sixteenth.....	J. C. Strang.....	Larned
Seventeenth.....	Louis K. Pratt.....	Norton
Eighteenth.....	C. Reed.....	Wichita
Nineteenth.....	J. T. Herriek.....	Wellington
Twentieth.....	Ansel R. Clark.....	Sterling
Twenty-first.....	Robert B. Spilman.....	Manhattan
Twenty-second.....	R. A. Bassett.....	Seneca
Twenty-third.....	S. J. Osborn.....	Wa Keeney
Twenty-fourth.....	C. W. Ellis.....	Medicine Lodge
Twenty-fifth.....	Frank Doster.....	Marion
Twenty-sixth.....	C. A. Leland.....	El Dorado
Twenty-seventh.....	A. J. Abbott.....	Garden City
Twenty-eighth.....	S. W. Leslie.....	Kingman
Twenty-ninth.....	O. L. Miller.....	Wyandotte
Thirtieth.....	R. F. Thompson.....	Minneapolis
Thirty-first.....	Francis C. Price.....	Asland
Thirty-second.....	Theo. Botkin.....	Richfield
Thirty-third.....	V. H. Grinstead.....	Dighton
Thirty-fourth.....	Charles W. Smith.....	Stockton
Thirty-fifth.....	William Thomson.....	Osage City

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

SENATORS

NAME	Post Office	NAME	Post Office
John J. Ingalls.....	Atchison	Preston B. Plumb.....	Emporia

REPRESENTATIVES

DISTRICT	Name	Post Office
First.....	E. N. Morrill.....	Hiawatha
Second.....	E. H. Funston.....	Carlyle
Third.....	R. W. Perkins.....	Oswego
Fourth.....	Thomas Ryan.....	Topeka
Fifth.....	John A. Anderson.....	Manhattan
Sixth.....	E. J. Turner.....	Hoxie
Seventh.....	S. R. Peters.....	Newton

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1889

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF KANSAS

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

NAME	County
John Schilling.....	Brown
Henry Elliston.....	Atchison
Ed. Carroll.....	Leavenworth
W. J. Buchan.....	Wyandotte
T. M. Carroll.....	Miami
Joel Moody.....	Linn
W. W. Martin.....	Bourbon
M. C. Kelley.....	Crawford
W. S. Norton.....	Cherokee
C. H. Kimball.....	Labette
D. McTaggart.....	Montgomery
S. S. Kirkpatrick.....	Wilson
O. S. Woodward.....	Woodson
R. W. M. Roe.....	Elk
J. L. Senior.....	Coffey
John Rankin.....	Osage
W. C. Howard.....	Douglas
T. A. Osborn.....	Shawnee
C. F. Johnson.....	Jefferson
John K. Wright.....	Davis
R. M. Emery.....	Nemaha
E. A. Berry.....	Marshall
F. P. Harkness.....	Clay
H. E. Richter.....	Morris
Edwin Tucker.....	Greenwood
T. B. Murdock.....	Butler
L. P. King.....	Cowley
J. W. Forney.....	Sumner
O. H. Bentley.....	Sedgwick
H. B. Kelly.....	McPherson
J. G. Mohler.....	Saline
E. E. Swearingin.....	Cloud
J. H. Mechem.....	Jewell
F. M. Lockard.....	Norton
R. R. Hays.....	Osborne
E. L. Chapman.....	Barton
F. E. Gillett.....	Kingman
F. C. Price.....	Clark
J. W. Rush.....	Pawnee
Hill P. Wilson.....	Ellis

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

NAME	Office	County
Andrew J. Felt.....	President.....	Nemaha
F. P. Harkness.....	President pro tem.....	Clay
A. G. Stacey.....	Secretary.....	Shawnee
William M. Allison.....	Assistant Secretary.....	Cowley
L. C. Smith.....	Sergeant-at-arms.....	Rooks
Rev. J. A. Bright.....	Chaplain.....	Dickinson

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1889

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

NAME	County
J. D. Williamson	Doniphan
S. R. Stevenson	Atchison
W. M. Walker	Atchison
A. J. Perry	Jefferson
Frank Swallow	Jefferson
L. C. Hay	Leavenworth
James F. Legate	Leavenworth
L. J. Morgan	Leavenworth
F. Wellhouse	Leavenworth
G. L. Coates	Wyandotte
W. H. Young	Wyandotte
Nick Reitz	Johnson
William Evatt	Douglas
John K. Rankin	Douglas
J. M. Mechem	Franklin
H. J. Smith	Franklin
M. L. Palmer	Miami
J. H. Rhea	Miami
J. P. Kenea	Linn
T. G. Barber	Anderson
E. D. Lacey	Allen
W. M. Rice	Bourbon
John Bishop	Bourbon
W. D. Ford	Crawford
E. Loomis	Crawford
J. S. Gillespie	Cherokee
John W. Herron	Cherokee
W. W. Cranston	Labette
H. S. Coley	Labette
J. Hileman	Labette
J. B. Ziegler	Montgomery
D. Stewart Elliott	Montgomery
J. W. Martin	Neosho
William Miller	Neosho
John B. Rowe	Wilson
J. H. Hale	Woodson
J. W. Burnett	Coffey
G. W. Carpenter	Osage
J. V. Admire	Osage
H. C. Safford	Shawnee
G. W. Veale	Shawnee
J. B. McAfee	Shawnee
T. K. Roach	Jackson
W. R. Honnell	Brown
D. M. Younkman	Nemaha
W. J. Bailey	Nemaha
H. M. Wisler	Reno
J. N. High	Reno
William M. Campbell	Stafford
W. H. Rice	Barton
E. A. Deupree	Rice
A. N. McLennan	Ellsworth
Otis L. Atherton	Russell
J. D. Miller	Lincoln
L. S. Tucker	Mitchell
Z. T. Walrond	Osborne
H. B. White	Jewell
G. S. Battey	Jewell
Lemuel Faulkner	Smith
D. L. Smith	Phillips
Eli Sherman	Rooks
James H. Reeder	Ellis
J. E. Andrews	Rush
Henry Booth	Pawnee
L. G. Boies	Edwards
John M. Canon	Comanche
T. E. Berry	Clark
A. H. Lieber	Meade
W. M. Sutton	Ford
R. J. Kenyon	Hodgeman
R. J. McFarland	Ness
B. J. F. Hanna	Trego
James Gordon	Graham
F. M. Duvall	Norton
W. D. Street	Decatur
M. A. Chambers	Sheridan
C. J. Jones	Finney

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1890

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE—*Concluded*

NAME	County
James M. Stewardson.....	Thomas
A. Nichols.....	Rawlins
J. W. Bishop.....	Hamilton
John W. Campbell.....	Gove
E. F. Murphy.....	Sherman
E. A. Doering.....	Wallace
R. I. Rea.....	Logan
H. D. Benson.....	Cheyenne
D. R. Green.....	Kiowa
Charles Triplett.....	Wichita
W. H. Day.....	Seward
A. S. Beeler.....	Stevens
W. M. Speck.....	Garfield
S. P. Axtell.....	Haskell
A. Adams.....	Greeley.
S. W. Case.....	Scott
Wellington Doty.....	Marshall
Fred A. Stocks.....	Marshall
W. R. Benton.....	Pottawatomie
S. R. Timmons.....	Pottawatomie
Rowland Davies.....	Riley
M. C. Linscott.....	Davis
A. F. Wade.....	Wabaunsee
J. J. Wright.....	Lyon
Fremont Miller.....	Lyon
Nelson Brigham.....	Greenwood
C. White.....	Elk
Alfred Fairfax.....	Chautauqua
A. H. Limerick.....	Cowley
J. O. Campbell.....	Cowley
S. M. Fall.....	Cowley
D. W. Poe.....	Butler
D. M. Elder.....	Butler
C. I. Maule.....	Chase
E. W. Hoch.....	Marion
J. H. C. Brewer.....	Marion
Morris L. Ritchie.....	Morris
J. R. Burton.....	Dickinson
J. W. Gibson.....	Dickinson
John Malaby.....	Clay
J. I. Edwards.....	Washington
N. B. Needham.....	Washington
Gomer T. Davies.....	Republic
A. D. Wilson.....	Republic
J. W. Brown.....	Cloud
J. O. D. Bland.....	Cloud
E. B. Crew.....	Ottawa
Jonathan Weaver.....	Saline
C. A. Swenson.....	McPherson
O. H. Spencer.....	McPherson
L. E. Steele.....	Harvey
George L. Douglass.....	Sedgwick
E. W. Phillips.....	Sedgwick
H. C. Boyle.....	Sedgwick
D. F. Janeway.....	Sumner
Ledru Guthrie.....	Sumner
S. H. Horner.....	Sumner
A. Martin.....	Harper
H. A. Lee.....	Kingman
R. L. Carter.....	Barber
T. E. Simpson.....	Pratt
B. H. Tracy.....	Lane
B. C. Mitchell.....	Morton
Edward Patton.....	Grant

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1890

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE

NAME	Office	County
Henry Booth.....	Speaker.....	Pawnee
J. N. High.....	Speaker pro tem.....	Reno
H. L. Millard.....	Chief Clerk.....	Rice
John Q. Royce.....	Assistant.....	Smith
J. M. Sullivan.....	Chaplain.....	Douglas
Robert Adams.....	Sergeant-at-arms.....	Leavenworth

INDUSTRY. The report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics showed 627 manufacturing industries, employing an average of 14,477 workers during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889. Total capital reported was \$29,367,080; value of products, \$51,442,801; cost of materials, \$40,262,425; cost of labor, \$6,269,652.

Incomplete statistics of coal mines showed 200 mines employing 7,639 miners. The output for the year, 53,819,149 bushels, had an estimated value of \$3,233,398. Four counties, Crawford, Cherokee, Osage and Leavenworth, produced 93.69 per cent of Kansas coal.

INSURANCE. The Superintendent of Insurance reported 7,331 life insurance policies written during the year for a total volume of \$14,379,948. Fire insurance risks totaled \$137,728,570.

POPULATION. The State Board of Agriculture's biennial report gave the population as 1,464,914, a decrease of 53,608 from 1888. The loss was accounted for by emigration to Oklahoma and the end of the "boom." The State Board of Health reported the following statistics, based on incomplete returns: births, 6,235; deaths, 3,165; marriages, 4,129. There were 105 deaths from typhoid fever and 102 from diphtheria.

RAILROADS. Main-line mileage in operation on June 30, 1889, totaled 8,755.07, according to the report of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners. The total capital stock of all railroad companies in the state was \$428,635,526. Passenger earnings were \$20,741,899.63 and freight earnings, \$56,970,095.

WEATHER. The annual mean temperature, according to F. H. Snow's annual report, was 54.32 degrees, slightly higher than normal. The highest recorded temperature was 114 in Trego county in July; the lowest, -17 at McAllaster in February. Average precipitation from 30 stations was 33.21 inches.

1890

JANUARY 1.—The State Soldiers' Home, Dodge City, was opened in a former Fort Dodge building.

—Wichita shipped 18 carloads of food and clothing to drought sufferers in Stevens, Morton and Hodgeman counties.

JAN. 2.—A Missouri distiller said his best customers were Kansans. In 1889 he sold \$4,700 worth of whisky in Leavenworth. He declared that Wichita, Arkansas City and Leavenworth bought liquor by the barrel.

JAN. 3.—E. M. Shelton, K. S. A. C. professor of agriculture for 16 years, became superintendent of agriculture at Brisbane College, Australia.

JAN. 6.—Antelope saddles sold for 9 cents a pound at Kansas City; bear hams, 35 cents a pound; prairie chickens, \$3.25 to \$3.75 a dozen; possums, 15 to 25 cents each; fancy quail, \$1.00 a dozen; plover, 75 cents a dozen; cotton-tails, 25 to 50 cents a dozen; squirrels, 40 to 50 cents a dozen; venison, 10 cents a pound, and wild turkey, 5 cents a pound.

—A Department of Agriculture agent said Kansas sorghum, with ten per cent sugar content, could not compete with sugar beets which had 14 per cent. Conversion of sorghum into alcohol would be profitable, he believed.

—The Kansas Dairy Assn. met at Topeka. The dairymen wanted a law requiring oleomargarine and other butter substitutes colored pink.

JAN. 7.—The Bar Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka. Three judges of the first Supreme Court, Thomas Ewing of New York, S. A. Kingman of Topeka, and L. D. Bailey of Garden City, attended.

JAN. 8.—Topeka's flour mills produced 2,085 barrels daily.

—The Kansas Stockmen's Assn. was organized at Topeka. Members wanted a law regulating Kansas City stockyard charges in proportion to prices.

—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture met at Topeka.

JAN. 9.—Atchison reported 1,000 cases of influenza.

JAN. 11.—The Supreme Court overruled a motion for a rehearing in the Kearny county-seat case. Hartland became county seat for at least five years.

JAN. 12.—Nehemiah Green, fourth Governor of Kansas, 1869-1871, died at Manhattan. He came to Douglas county from Ohio in 1855.

JAN. 13.—The State Immigration Bureau was organized at Wichita to advertise Kansas.

JAN. 15.—An interstate cocking main at Kansas City resulted in victory for Kansas birds after 17 fights.

JAN. 16.—Olathe Negroes sued the board of education to compel admission of their children to public schools. The board was ordered to show cause why they should refuse the request.

—Farmers petitioned Kansas railroads for an emergency rate to move the corn crop. The existing rate was made when corn sold at 55 cents a bushel instead of 20 cents.

JAN. 17.—A. T. Soule, president of the Dodge City, Montezuma and Trinidad railroad, died at Rochester, N. Y. Soule was owner of the townsite of Ingalls, founder of Soule's College at Dodge City, president of the Dodge City First National Bank, and co-owner of the Eureka Irrigating Canal Co.

JAN. 18.—Davenport, Ia., capitalists purchased the Fort Scott street railway and 700 city lots. The city council amended the railway franchise to include the use of electric power and stipulated that ten miles of electric road were to be built.

—Alfalfa seed sold at \$4 per bushel at Garden City. Corn in eastern Kansas brought about ten cents a bushel.

—The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, Topeka, pretending he was job-hunting, walked ten miles, applied at a dozen places, and found one hour's work shoveling coal. His text the following Sunday was "We Struggle for Existence."

JAN. 21.—The Kansas State Historical Society met at Topeka.

—The Farmers' Mutual Benefit Assn. met at Garnett.

JAN. 23.—Iola businessmen organized the Iola Marble and Granite Co. to develop a recently-discovered vein, 30 to 40 feet thick.

—Mother Bridget, superior at St. Ann's Academy, Osage Mission, died. She opened the school with three other nuns in 1847 and was superior for over 40 years.

JAN. 24.—Corn went to waste in McPherson county. Cribs, pens and old buildings were filled, and immense piles lay uncovered on the ground.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1890

JAN. 27.—Leavenworth coal mines advanced the price of coal two cents, making it nine cents a bushel at the mine.

—The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, the Woman's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans met at Salina.

JAN. 30.—A Leavenworth county farmer said he received "just two drinks and a lunch" for a load of corn.

JAN. 31.—William Sims, Topeka, was appointed State Treasurer to fill the unexpired term of James W. Hamilton, resigned.

—The United Order of Anti-Monopolists met at Emporia.

FEBRUARY 3.—The St. Louis, Fort Scott and Wichita railroad was sold at public sale in Topeka to the Union Trust Co. of New York for \$6,466,742.

FEB. 4.—The Kansas Eclectic Medical Assn. met at Topeka.

FEB. 5.—Two hundred Colby women petitioned the city council for removal of paint from billiard hall windows. The council refused.

FEB. 6.—Expenditures at the state silk station for 1889 totaled \$2,811. Receipts from sale of silk were \$875.

FEB. 8.—"There is no royal road to knowledge," the *Kansas City Star* said, "but that is no reason why a man who attempts to drive to the top of Mount Oread at Lawrence should be compelled to get out every few rods and pry the carriage wheels out of the mud."

—The Rock Island, Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railroads agreed to reduce freight rates ten per cent from Kansas points to Chicago.

FEB. 12.—The Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Topeka.

FEB. 14.—S. W. Naylor, Washburn College, won the Kansas Intercollegiate Oratorical Assn. contest at Lawrence. He spoke on "The Puritan and the Cavalier in our National Life."

—A Stevens county man solicited food and clothing at Topeka for drought-stricken people in western Kansas.

FEB. 17.—The Royal Arch Masons grand chapter held its 25th annual meeting at Salina. The Royal and Select Masters grand council also met.

FEB. 19.—The Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons grand lodge met at Salina.

FEB. 20.—The Kansas Republican League met at Topeka.

FEB. 21.—The State Board of Agriculture advised farmers to hold their corn until prices advanced.

FEB. 25.—The Kansas Conference of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod met at Osage City.

—The Ancient Order of United Workmen grand lodge met at Winfield.

FEB. 27.—Eugene Ware called at the office of the railroad board to protest in rhyme:

Our laws must be lame, or someone to blame,
When a bushel of corn buys one drink of the same.

FEB. 28.—Senator Ingalls was reelected vice-president pro tem of the U. S. Senate.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Galena Times*; Charles T. Dana, editor.

MARCH 5.—The *Kansas Farmer* reported increased wheat acreages of five to 50 per cent in every county but Brown, Doniphan, Woodson, Meade and Nemaha. The greatest increase was in western Kansas.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1890

—Committees of the Farmers' Alliance, the Grange, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Assn. and the Knights of Labor adopted mutual political platforms at Emporia.

—The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Horton.

MAR. 6.—Electric lights were installed in the State House.

MAR. 7.—The Missouri and Kansas Lumber Dealers' Assn. met at Kansas City, Mo.

MAR. 8.—Cattlemen near Arkansas City were notified by the Indian agent that they could no longer graze their herds on the reservation.

—Leavenworth's fifth coal mine, the Brighton, began operation. Capacity was 60,000 bushels a day.

—Bishop Louis M. Fink of the Leavenworth diocese issued a letter withdrawing his objections to the Farmers' Alliance, expressed in a recent pastoral letter forbidding Catholics to join on religious grounds.

—A group of Atchison citizens organized an alliance, "to clean up the city government and to cooperate with the Farmers' Alliance politically."

MAR. 11.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand encampment met at Kansas City.

—The Order of the Eastern Star grand chapter met at Lawrence.

MAR. 12.—The South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Emporia.

MAR. 14.—The Topeka Clerks and Salesmen's Assn. announced that most Topeka stores would close at 6:30 p. m. The closing hour had been 9 or 10 p. m.

—An estimated 20,000 persons had crossed the Kansas border into the Cherokee Strip.

MAR. 17.—A Farmers' Alliance store, capitalized at \$150,000, opened at Osage City.

MAR. 18.—The abbot of St. Benedict's Abbey at Atchison was made acting president of the Order of St. Benedict in America by the Pope. He was the Rev. Innocent Wolf.

MAR. 19.—Settlers in the Cherokee Strip were ordered to leave and not attempt to make claims until the Strip was legally opened. Troops were sent to enforce the order.

—Downs sent a carload of provisions and corn and a check for \$115 to drought sufferers in North Dakota.

—The Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Hutchinson.

—The Kansas Electric Assn. was organized at Topeka.

MAR. 20.—Professor Snow of K. U. and Prof. Francis W. Cragin, Washburn, secured specimens of a 1,400 pound meteorite which fell in Kiowa county.

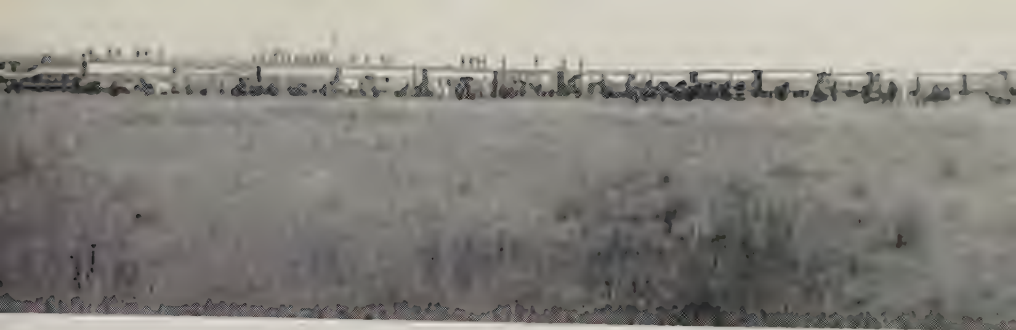
—The Interstate Commerce Commission in hearings at Topeka found "no great dissatisfaction" with freight rates to Eastern markets.

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Assn. met at Holton.

—The Farmers' Alliance of Rooks county was organized at Stockton.

MAR. 21.—A deposit of almost pure gypsum was discovered near Hope. A company was organized to develop the chalk, used in the manufacture of stucco plaster.

MAR. 22.—English and American capitalists purchased 590 acres near



WESTERN KANSAS IN THE 1880's

Upper: This special train of 19 cars, containing coal, groceries, drygoods and building materials, was the first to enter Hill City. It was sent in October, 1888, by J. C. Pomeroy, "angel of Graham county," over the Union Pacific line, and was decorated with banners advertising the county.

Center: Fort Larned in 1886. The fort was abandoned in 1878, but many of the buildings still remain (1954).

Lower: Second regiment, Kansas National Guard, sent to Hugoton during the county-seat war in Stevens county in 1888.



This steamer towed coal barges on the Missouri river between Leavenworth and Kansas City. The first trip was made June 11, 1888. Barges had a capacity of 500 tons.

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Fort Scott about 1886, showing mule-drawn streetcars.





A prairie coursing meet at Great Bend, conducted by the American Coursing Assn. The man near the left is holding the jackrabbit. These national meets are still (1954) held in Kansas.

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Buffalo and catalo (a cross between buffalo and domestic cattle) on the ranch of C. J. "Buffalo" Jones, near Garden City.

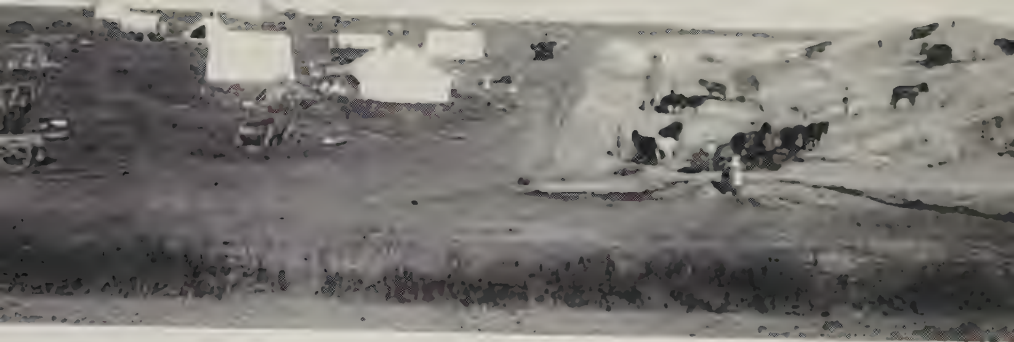




Dickinson County High School at Chapman, said to be the first county high school in the United States. Construction began in 1887 and the building was dedicated September 3, 1889.



The State House under construction, 1888.



RAILROADING IN THE 1880's

Upper: Railroad camp in western Kansas, 1887. Workers at the right are grading with scrapers or slips.

Center: The first livestock train over the Rock Island from Caldwell to Chicago, September 10, 1887.

Lower: Santa Fe railroad yards at Topeka, 1890.



K. S. A. C. campus looking north from Anderson Hall, about 1890.

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A Sunday afternoon in May, 1890, on the Walnut river at Harmon's Park, Arkansas City.





The Stock Exchange Bank, Caldwell, 1880's.

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Garden City land office. It was not uncommon for settlers to file on 50,000 acres a day in the 1880's.





Officers' quarters, Fort Wallace, in the 1880's. The fort was abandoned in 1882, and within a few years these structures had been torn down by homesteaders in need of building materials.

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Lead and zinc mining became an important industry in southeast Kansas during the 1890's. This picture of the Sumner and Hardwick mine at Galena dates from that period.



Tonganoxie for \$23,800. They planned to establish an agricultural training school for young Englishmen.

—The Atchison *Weekly Times* was in favor of the Alliance movement: "The old political shysters who have been running the affairs of the city and county to suit themselves for years are 'skeered.' The citizens' alliance in the city and the farmers in the county have them . . . trembling in their boots."

MAR. 24.—Prairie fires in southern and western Kansas destroyed thousands of dollars worth of grain, livestock and other property. The loss in Sedgwick county was estimated at \$150,000.

—The King of Sweden notified Bethany College that a collection for the school would be taken in Sweden's churches.

MAR. 25.—Sixty-two counties were represented at the Farmers' Alliance conference at Topeka. The group asked the Governor to call a special session to enact laws giving farmers more time to pay mortgages and compelling railroads to lower rates.

MAR. 26.—The Northwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Minneapolis.

MAR. 29.—Three thousand Osborne county Alliance members paraded at Osborne.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Grand Army Journal*, Topeka; L. J. Webb, editor and publisher.

MAR. 31.—W. E. Campbell, Kiowa, refused an offer of \$30,000 from Australia for his trotting stallion, Campbell's Electioneer.

APRIL 1.—Election day was generally quiet with light votes reported. In many cities offices were uncontested.

APR. 2.—Handel's *Messiah* was sung at Lindsborg.

—The Kansas Sugar Cane Growers Assn. was organized at Hutchinson.

—The Missouri Valley Unitarian Church conference met at Hutchinson.

APR. 3.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Onaga Herald*; F. S. Haughawout, editor; Haughawout and Son, publishers.

APR. 4.—The Kansas High School Principals Assn. met at Lawrence.

APR. 5.—The Kingman W. C. T. U., "with songbook in one hand and ax in the other," raided alleged joints.

APR. 9.—The Ladies of the G. A. R. met at Topeka.

APR. 10.—E. N. Plank, Kansas City botanist, said the flora of Kansas included about 2,000 species.

APR. 11.—Francis Huntington Snow was elected chancellor of K. U. and director of the natural history museum. His salary was \$4,000 a year.

APR. 15.—The State Commissioner of Forestry believed the black locust was the best forest tree for western Kansas.

—J. W. Robison owned 3,300 acres of land in Butler county. In 1889 he raised 2,000 acres of corn, 300 acres of wheat, 300 acres of oats, and 500 acres of sorghum.

APR. 16.—Robert I. Lee, proprietor of the Prairie Dell farm, Topeka, sold his stallion, Robert McGregor, to a Kentucky horseman for \$40,000.

APR 18.—Track-laying began on the Omaha, Hutchinson and Gulf railroad at Anthony.

APR. 19.—Six Grant county commissioners and the county clerk were charged with illegal use of county scrip in payment of wolf-scalp bounties.

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It was claimed that one sack of scalps was presented many times instead of being accepted and destroyed. Judge Theodosius Botkin was the prosecutor. Commissioners had paid \$4,911 for "nearly 100,000" coyote scalps in three months.

APR. 23.—W. W. Admire's *Political and Legislative Handbook for Kansas* was published by Crane & Co., Topeka.

APR. 28.—The U. S. Supreme Court in the Iowa "original package" case held that liquor in original packages could be sold anywhere without violating any prohibitory law.

APR. 29.—The Kansas Dental Assn. met at Topeka.

APR. 30.—Moses Harman, editor of *Lucifer*, was fined \$300 and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for sending obscene literature through the mails.

—The Kansas Bureau of Immigration published 100,000 booklets entitled *Kansas, Its History, Resources and Prospects*, to be mailed to the East.

MAY 1.—The Kansas Classis of the Reformed Church met at Abilene.

MAY 2.—A federal grand jury indicted J. K. Hudson, editor of the *Topeka Daily Capital*, for collecting excessive fees for official publications of the U. S. District Court. Judge Foster made the charges. Hudson said Foster had approved the fees for 15 years.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Scranton Gazette*; Ralph M. Parker and O. K. Stakebake, editors and proprietors.

MAY 3.—The \$15,000 bridge over the Kansas river at Fort Riley was nearly completed.

—The Kansas Silk Culture Assn. met at Wichita.

MAY 6.—The Patriotic Order of the Sons of America was organized at Topeka.

MAY 7.—The Douglass sorghum mills were sold at a sheriff's sale for \$1,000. The mills cost Butler county farmers about \$50,000.

—The Kansas Abstractors Assn. met at Wichita.

—The Order of the Loyal Legion, Kansas commandery, met at Leavenworth.

—The Kansas Homeopathic Medical Society met at Salina.

MAY 8.—The Social Science Club of Kansas and Western Missouri met at Lawrence.

MAY 9.—A tornado at Cedar Valley, near Chanute, killed two persons, injured several others, and destroyed property over a five-mile area.

—The Northeast Kansas Editorial Assn. met at Holton.

MAY 10.—The Supreme Court held that another election was necessary in the Grant county-seat contest. Over 300 votes in the last election were ruled fraudulent. The Rawlins county-seat fight was decided in favor of Atwood.

—The Atchison street railway was sold for \$115,000.

—J. P. Pomeroy, who owned about 25,000 acres of land in Graham county, engaged W. R. Hill, Hill City, to go to Iowa to recruit settlers. He had recently hired a man to go to Sweden on a similar mission.

MAY 12.—The Kansas Master Plumbers Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 13.—The Knights Templar grand commandery met at Leavenworth.

—The Kansas State Sportsmen's Assn. met at Abilene.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Superintendents of Schools met at Hutchinson.

—The Kansas School of Embalming and Undertaking began at Salina.

—The Kansas Medical Society met at Salina.

—The Kansas State Firemen's Assn. met at Hutchinson.

MAY 15.—The Northwest Kansas Editorial Assn. met at Mankato.

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—The Kansas State Temperance Union met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Railway Station Agents Assn. met at Hutchinson.

MAY 16.—A freeze injured wheat, fruit and gardens. The Walnut river at El Dorado froze.

—For the first time in five years liquor was sold openly at Topeka, under protection of the original-package ruling. Beer was sold in cases of 24 bottles for \$4.50 with a \$1 rebate for empty bottles.

MAY 17.—The Kansas Travelers' Protective Assn. met at Fort Scott.

MAY 19.—A flag won by Will Long, Clay Center, from the *Youth's Companion* for his essay, "Patriotic Influence of the American Flag," was raised over the Clay Center school.

—White Eagle, Standing Bear and Standing Buffalo, Ponca chiefs who had been in Washington to discuss removal of the Poncas from Cowley county, visited Haskell Institute, where their children were enrolled.

MAY 20.—Coal was shipped from Frontenac to England for use in industrial plants.

—The Kansas Swine Breeders Assn. met at Wichita.

—The Kansas Pharmaceutical Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Knights of Pythias grand lodge met at Topeka.

MAY 22.—Rawlins county celebrated the settlement of the two-year old county-seat controversy with a reunion at Atwood, the victorious town.

—The Kansas State Sunday School Assn. held its 25th annual meeting at Hutchinson.

MAY 23.—Resubmissionists, mainly Wichitans, met at Topeka. Governor Humphrey refused to appear before the convention.

MAY 25.—The Missouri Valley Turner Society met at Kansas City, Mo.

MAY 26.—An original-package house opened at Salina.

MAY 27.—The Kansas Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor met at Emporia.

MAY 28.—Shawnee county officials fought the original-package law by bringing action against dealers under the nuisance clause of the state prohibitory law. Package dealers were arrested and charged with violating the law on six counts. Bail was set at \$3,000 each.

—An original-package house was opened at Osage City. At Salina Ferd Heim, a Kansas City brewer, left town when a warrant was issued for his arrest.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Pratt County Union*, Pratt; Joel Reece, editor.

MAY 30.—The Kansas and Missouri Associated Press met at Topeka.

JUNE 1.—The Santa Fe ran its first fast train from Kansas City to Oklahoma.

JUNE 3.—Eastern capitalists purchased the street railway at Salina. They planned to change the line to electricity.

—The Barber county Farmers' Alliance resolved to vote only for farmers for the position of judge.

—The Winfield Chautauqua opened.

JUNE 4.—The Assistant Attorney General at Wichita lost 140 liquor cases in district court when witnesses failed to appear.

—Farmers' Alliance meetings in Harper and Johnson counties nominated their own county tickets and resolved to vote against Senator Ingalls.

JUNE 5.—The Rev. E. A. Quayle, 29, Baker University graduate and professor of Greek for the past three years, was elected president of his alma mater.

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—The Kansas State Board of Health met at Topeka.

—The State Board of Pharmacy met at Topeka.

JUNE 8.—The cornerstone for a Catholic college was laid at Belleville.

JUNE 9.—The Kansas Turner Society met at Topeka.

JUNE 11.—Butter sold for as little as five cents a pound. The *Kansas City Times* said "if the cows found that out they would stuff themselves with garlic and wild onion."

—A Barber county farmer borrowed \$600 on his farm in 1886 and invested the money in sheep. He had sold \$2,200 worth of sheep and wool, had 800 sheep and 500 lambs, and a current wool clip worth \$900.

—It was not an offense to sell liquor in original packages while acting as an agent for non-resident owners and importers, Judge Henry C. Caldwell held in the U. S. Circuit Court. He discharged Shawnee county defendants in accordance with the U. S. Supreme Court ruling that liquor was an article of commerce.

—The U. S. Circuit Court held in favor of J. K. Hudson, editor of the *Topeka Daily Capital*, charged by Judge Foster of the U. S. District court with receiving excessive fees for court printing.

JUNE 12.—The new ochre pressed-brick factory at Osage City had a capacity of 25,000 brick daily.

JUNE 14.—Chancellor Snow of K. U. received the degree of LL. D. from Princeton University. The *Wichita Eagle* said he was "the only man who ever acquired that degree over the dead body of a chinch bug." Snow had waged an effective war on the insects.

JUNE 17.—Wichita's overall and shirt factory employed 50 persons and manufactured 250 overalls, 250 shirts and 200 pants daily.

JUNE 19.—Wind and rain in Brown county halted railroad traffic, damaged crops, and flooded Robinson and Leona. Rain at Atchison caused a loss of \$150,000.

JUNE 24.—The U. S. Circuit Court enjoined Shawnee county officials from further prosecution of original-package dealers pending hearing for an injunction.

—The Kansas Chautauqua opened at Topeka.

JUNE 25.—The Wichita city roller mills had a daily capacity of 350 barrels and storage space for 100,000 bushels of wheat and 40 carloads of flour.

JUNE 30.—A committee was appointed at Topeka to take a recount of the federal census. The figure of 31,000 was believed to be 2,000 to 5,000 short.

JULY 1.—Charles E. Bechtel, Udall, invented an airship which was illustrated in the *Scientific American*. It consisted of two large cylinder engines with a motor-driven propeller at the rear of each.

—The *Topeka Capital Co.* was organized with J. K. Hudson holding the controlling interest.

JULY 2.—Newton citizens held an anti-original package meeting. Delegates were chosen to attend a protest convention at Topeka on July 16.

JULY 3.—The Prohibition party state convention at McPherson nominated the Rev. A. M. Richardson, Lawrence, Governor; the Rev. E. Leonardson, Neosho Falls, Lieutenant Governor; Charles Fairfield, Minneapolis, Secretary of State; J. A. Myers, McPherson, Treasurer; H. F. Porter, Crawford county, Auditor;

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D. W. Kent, Hutchinson, Attorney General; Mrs. S. S. Weatherby, Coffey county, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

—Delegates representing 49 unions reorganized the Kansas State Federation of Labor at Topeka.

JULY 4.—More than 150 steam threshers were at work in Sumner county.

JULY 6.—Prayers for rain were offered in many Kansas churches.

JULY 7.—Olathe organized to combat the "Supreme Court saloons."

JULY 8.—Six of the defendants in the Stevens county murder cases, which were being tried at Paris, Tex., were convicted. The other six had been acquitted.

JULY 11.—The Kansas Millers Assn. met at Newton.

JULY 12.—County and legislative tickets were nominated by an Alliance convention at Wellington. Resolutions favored free coinage of silver and opposed the return of Ingalls to the U. S. Senate.

JULY 15.—Charles F. Meserve, superintendent of Haskell Institute, charged with favoritism and maladministration, was exonerated and his work commended by the Indian school inspector.

JULY 16.—Three thousand delegates, from every county, were in Topeka for an anti-original package convention.

JULY 17.—A Kansas City wholesale liquor concern brought suit for \$10,000 damages against Shawnee county and Topeka police officers for conspiracy to damage its business.

JULY 18.—Chancellor Snow's natural history collections at K. U. were worth as much as the salary paid him during his 25 years at the school, the *Kansas City Times* said. In addition he had saved farmers several million dollars by his war on chinch bugs.

JULY 19.—Montgomery county farmers and laborers of all parties met at Independence. They endorsed the Alliance platform and urged election of the President, Vice-President and U. S. Senators by direct vote.

JULY 20.—A windmill "with sufficient power to irrigate 160 acres" was invented by a Stevens county man.

JULY 27.—Over 1,000 barrels of apples were being packed daily at Leavenworth.

JULY 30.—B. H. Clover, president of the Kansas State Farmers' Alliance, declined to run for Governor.

AUGUST 1.—Wichita was building five schoolhouses at a cost of \$100,000.

AUG. 4.—General rains were reported over the state, sufficient in some localities to save part of the corn crop.

AUG. 5.—The Knights of Labor state assembly met at Topeka.

AUG. 6.—The U. S. House of Representatives adopted the conference report on the original-package bill, 120 to 93, which meant the end of "Supreme Court saloons" in prohibition states.

AUG. 7.—The first annual tournament of the Kansas Lawn Tennis Assn. began at Salina. W. P. Waterfall, Emporia, won the singles; J. E. Eberhardt and J. P. Culp, Salina, won the doubles.

AUG. 8.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners ordered railroads to

reduce rates on the long-distance tariff. A new schedule made an average reduction of 32 per cent on wheat, flour, corn, oats, and 10 per cent on merchandise, cattle, coal, lumber and salt. The roads protested.

AUG. 12.—A charter was filed for the Kansas League of American Wheelmen, "to advance the interests of cycling, particularly in relation to the improvement of highways in city and county."

—The Citizen's Alliance of Kansas was organized at Topeka.

AUG. 13.—The People's party and the Farmers' Alliance state convention at Topeka nominated John F. Willits, Jefferson county, Governor; A. C. Shinn, Franklin county, Lieutenant Governor; R. S. Osburn, Rooks county, Secretary of State; W. H. Biddle, Butler county, Treasurer; J. N. Ives, Rice county, Attorney General; the Rev. B. F. Foster, Shawnee county, Auditor; Miss F. McCormick, Barton county, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

AUG. 16.—Watermelons weighing from 50 to 60 pounds were plentiful. Editors offered a year's subscription for the largest melons brought to their offices.

AUG. 18.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Emporia Daily Gazette*; Graham, Lincoln & Co., publishers.

AUG. 21.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Enterprise Journal*; Enterprise Publishing Co.

AUG. 23.—The Ness City sugar mill was destroyed by fire. It was the largest in the state, with a capacity of 300 tons daily. Loss was estimated at \$150,000.

AUG. 29.—The State Librarian reported accessions during a two-year period of 2,764 volumes.

—Kansas City, Mo., had a steamboat called *The State of Kansas*.

—Forty-three county clerks reported that 1,103 farms were sold by sheriffs in the past six months.

SEPTEMBER 1.—The cornerstone of the \$25,000 Atchison County High School at Effingham was laid.

—At Topeka 3,000 marched in a Labor Day parade.

—Woodson county's flaxseed crop was estimated at \$200,000.

SEPT. 2.—The Republican state convention at Topeka nominated Lyman U. Humphrey, Independence, Governor; A. J. Felt, Seneca, Lieutenant Governor; William Higgins, Topeka, Secretary of State; Charles M. Hovey, Colby, Auditor; S. G. Stover, Belleville, Treasurer; Lyman B. Kellogg, Emporia, Attorney General; George W. Winans, Junction City, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

—Hiawatha's business district suffered a \$150,000 fire.

SEPT. 3.—The Methodist Protestant Church conference met at Ottawa.

SEPT. 4.—The President extended the order to remove cattle from the Cherokee Strip to December 1. Cattlemen had said the drought and unmarketable conditions of livestock would ruin them if forced to leave by October 1, the original date.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Alliance Gazette*, Hutchinson; Warren Foster, publisher.

—The Kansas Conference of Swedish Baptists met at Concordia.

SEPT. 5.—A presidential order was issued to allot Pottawatomie and Kickapoo lands in Kansas.

SEPT. 7.—Arkansas City was shipping 500 bushels of peaches daily.

SEPT. 9.—The Democratic state convention at Wichita nominated Charles

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Robinson, Lawrence, Governor; D. A. Banta, Great Bend, Lieutenant Governor; S. G. Isett, Iola, Secretary of State; Joseph Dillon, Kearny county, Auditor; Thomas Kirby, Abilene, Treasurer; M. H. Wood, Garnett, Superintendent of Public Instruction; C. F. Diffenbacher, Great Bend, Attorney General. A resubmission convention held simultaneously joined the Democrats in a coalition ticket.

—The Leavenworth police marshal said he would arrest anyone present where euchre was played for money or prizes. They would be dealt with as petty gamblers.

—The Hutchinson fair opened.

SEPT. 11.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Wellsville Globe*; Rice Bros., publishers.

SEPT. 12.—Three Burlington apple growers contracted to ship 25,000 bushels to Western markets.

SEPT. 13.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Farmers' Vindicator*, Valley Falls; N. H. Harman, editor and proprietor.

SEPT. 14.—Topeka's sugar factory, destroyed by fire, had been rebuilt at a cost of \$125,000.

—The Kansas State Fair opened at Topeka.

SEPT. 15.—The National Independent Order of Odd Fellows met at Topeka.

SEPT. 16.—The Kansas Women's Press Assn. was organized at Topeka.

SEPT. 18.—The Kansas Swine Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers Assn. met at Topeka. Members wanted a dog law and a uniform wolf bounty.

SEPT. 19.—The Kansas Poultry Assn. was organized at Topeka.

SEPT. 23.—The Kansas Medical College, a member of the American Medical Assn., opened at Topeka.

—Robert S. Kelley, one of the founders of the proslavery newspaper, the *Squatter Sovereign*, Atchison, died at Helena, Mont. He was a leader of the party that tarred the Rev. Pardee Butler in 1855.

—The Kansas Christian Convention met at Ottawa.

SEPT. 24.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas met at Sabetha.

SEPT. 25.—The collector of internal revenue had issued 1,837 liquor licenses in Kansas in 1890.

—The Kansas Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church met at Topeka.

SEPT. 26.—The Kansas Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met at Wichita.

OCTOBER 1.—The Kansas National Guard encamped at Bismarck Grove, Lawrence.

—The Kansas Conference of the Church of United Brethren in Christ met at Leecompton.

OCT. 2.—The Seventh Day Adventists state convention met at Eureka.

—The Young Women's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Baldwin.

OCT. 6.—German-Americans at Wichita and Kansas City celebrated the anniversary of the first German landing on American soil.

OCT. 7.—Seven thousand ex-soldiers and sailors held a reunion at Topeka. President Benjamin Harrison spoke to an estimated 20,000 persons.

—The Independent Order of Good Templars grand lodge met at Topeka.

OCT. 8.—The Western Authors and Artists Club met at Kansas City, Mo. Noble Prentiss, Ellen Allerton, Florence Snow, Will White and Albert Bigelow Paine read poems.

OCT. 10.—The State Industrial School for Girls moved into the building

erected for it by the state at Beloit. It had 38 girls and five officers. Martha P. Spencer was superintendent.

—The Presbyterian Synod of Kansas met at Fort Scott.

—The Kansas Society of Friends met at Lawrence.

OCT. 12.—Judge Lawrence D. Bailey, Lawrence, advocated Jerusalem corn as "the salvation of farmers in the arid belt." The corn was brought to Finney county by a Kentuckian.

OCT. 14.—David Dwight Eisenhower was born to Mr. and Mrs. David Eisenhower of Denison, Tex., formerly of Hope.

—The Kansas Fraternal Aid Assn. was organized at Lawrence.

—The Kansas Baptist Convention met at Topeka.

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand lodge and the Rebekah state assembly met at Topeka.

OCT. 15.—The Kansas Farmers Alliance met at Topeka. There were 2,886 Alliance organizations in the state with 140,000 members.

—The Young Men's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Leavenworth.

OCT. 16.—The General Assn. of Congregational Ministers and Churches of Kansas met at Hiawatha.

OCT. 17.—In the case against Charles Rahrer, original-package dealer, Judge Foster of the U. S. District Court held that the Kansas prohibitory law was inoperative under the Wilson bill. The decision reopened the package houses.

OCT. 19.—Anderson county grew \$400,000 worth of flax during the year.

—K. S. A. C. grew 80 varieties of grapes.

OCT. 21.—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Salina.

—The Improved Order of Red Men of Kansas met at Wichita.

OCT. 22.—Ten W. C. T. U. members visited an original-package house in Lawrence and told the proprietor they would force him to close. Chairs, free sandwiches and beer were offered to the women.

—The Kansas Anti-Horse Thief Assn. met at Independence.

OCT. 24.—The American Coursing Club held dog races at Great Bend.

OCT. 26.—Coal miners at Burlingame demanded an increase in wages of ten cents per ton. The scale paid was \$1.25 a ton, and the average worker could mine about a ton and a half per day.

OCT. 28.—The Ancient Order of United Workmen grand lodge met at Hutchinson.

OCT. 30.—The Leavenworth *Times* was refused admission to the mails because it contained an account of a raffle held at a church supper.

OCT. 31.—Judge Caldwell of the U. S. Circuit Court reversed the decision of Judge Foster in the Rahrer original-package case. It was still to be heard by the U. S. Supreme Court.

—Jerry Simpson, Medicine Lodge, candidate for Congress, after finishing a speech against capital, pulled off one boot, drew his trouser leg to the knee and exhibited a naked leg and foot. He declared that under the high tariff the Kansas farmer "can't have no drawers, and ain't got no socks." The incident gave him the nickname of "Sockless Jerry."

NOVEMBER 1.—Patsy Curtis, Abilene two-year old, lowered the state trotting record for the mile from 2:34 to 2:29 at the Abilene horse races.

NOV. 4.—Election day was marked by close contests. All state officers were reelected except the Attorney General, Lyman B. Kellogg, R., who was defeated by J. N. Ives, D., Sterling. In the House of Representatives the

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Farmers Alliance won 92 seats, Republicans 26, Democrats 6 and Progressive Democrats 1. Alliance candidates won five of the seven seats in the lower house of Congress. Resubmission was defeated. (A complete list of elective Kansas officeholders including members of Congress and legislators appears on pp. 129-133.)

Nov. 5.—The Kansas Academy of Science met at Lawrence.

Nov. 6.—Governor Humphrey pardoned William Baldwin, Atchison, sentenced to hang for the murder of his sister in 1886. His conviction had been based on circumstantial evidence, and the death sentence was never signed.

Nov. 9.—An apple famine in the East made a market for Kansas-grown Ben Davis, Winesap, Jennetings and Missouri pippins. One orchard near Leavenworth yielded more than 12,000 barrels which sold for \$3 a barrel.

Nov. 12.—Official census returns showed Wyandotte the most populous county with 54,197 inhabitants. Morton and Garfield counties had fewer than 1,000 persons, and 12 counties had fewer than 2,000.

—Drought had cut the sugar-cane crop, but the quality of the sugar was excellent. The Medicine Lodge factory used 200 tons of cane daily and produced 147.5 pounds of sugar per ton of cane.

—Every mail at Medicine Lodge contained a pair of socks for "Sockless Jerry" Simpson, representative-elect from the Seventh District.

—Lawrence's cider ordinance, prohibiting sale "by the drink," was declared constitutional by the Supreme Court.

Nov. 18.—The Kansas Bankers Assn. met at Pittsburg.

—The Kansas Assn. of Trotting Horse Breeders met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Assn. met at Atchison.

Nov. 19.—The Kansas Assn. of County Clerks met at Wichita.

—The Kansas Registers of Deeds Assn. met at Wichita.

Nov. 21.—Cowley and Butler county hunters were held by Indians at Tahlequah for violating the government order against hunting in Indian territory.

—At Coffeyville natural gas was struck at 426 feet.

Nov. 22.—Football was introduced to Western colleges at Baldwin in a game between K. U. and Baker. Baker won, 22 to 9.

Nov. 27.—Finney, Morton and Stevens counties had a \$50,000 broomcorn crop.

Nov. 28.—In the first football game played at Topeka, Baker defeated Washburn, 32 to 0.

—Samuel N. Wood, Woodsdale, Stevens county, was arrested in Topeka. W. L. O'Connor, his rival in the election for county attorney, charged that Wood embezzled \$3,000 in city bonds while mayor of Woodsdale.

—The Kansas Academy of Language and Literature met at Topeka.

Nov. 29.—Sugar beets grown in Barber county averaged 15 per cent sucrose.

Nov. 30.—John R. Mulvane, president of the Kansas Bankers' Assn. said the prevailing depression and low prices were the result of town lot and cattle speculations, and a series of good corn crops in the eighties. Steam and electricity had increased man's productive power five-fold. All food-importing markets were flooded with cereals. Eastern banks were failing. A political upheaval was the result.

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DECEMBER 2.—The Kansas State Horticultural Society met at Topeka.

DEC. 3.—The Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Kansas, met at Topeka.

DEC. 4.—At Brookville, population 440, fire destroyed the Central Hotel, the bank, a business block and three homes.

—The Kansas State Sanitary Convention met at Manhattan. Among the subjects discussed were schoolroom lighting, bacteria and disease, intoxicants and health, sanitation in relation to crime, and the relation of alcoholics to preventive and state medicine.

DEC. 5.—Judge Theodosius Botkin dismissed the Grant county wolf-scalp case because it was impossible to get a jury. County officers were charged with conspiring with scalp agents.

—The Supreme Court held that delegates from 18 new counties not yet included in the apportionment of representatives could not vote until the state was redistricted.

DEC. 8.—The Wichita police commissioner closed 52 liquor joints in one day.

DEC. 9.—The American National Bank of Arkansas City closed as the result of the cattlemen's withdrawal from the Cherokee Strip.

—The Kansas State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met at Olathe.

DEC. 10.—A K. U.-Baker football game at Lawrence ended in a dispute. Baker claimed a 12 to 10 victory and Kansas said they won, 14 to 12. William Herbert Carruth, umpire, decided in favor of Baker.

—An irrigation convention opened at Oberlin.

—Masquerade parties were the current craze.

DEC. 15.—Cholera was killing hundreds of hogs around Pardee, Atchison county.

—Over \$100,000 was invested in Kansas river sand between Kaw point and Argentine. Largely used in foreign countries, it was freighted to New Orleans and San Francisco and loaded as ballast in ships. It sold for 30 cents to \$4 per square yard.

DEC. 17.—Chancellor Snow had discovered that a white fungus on dead chinch bugs killed insects which contacted it. Diseased bugs were sent to farmers who requested them.

—Cattlemen claimed a ton of alfalfa hay was equal to 40 bushels of corn for feed. It sold at \$6 a ton, baled. Seed, valued at \$2,500 a carload, was shipped in large quantities from Garden City.

DEC. 18.—A mysterious epidemic was killing horses in Shawnee and Jefferson counties.

DEC. 20.—The Stevens County Bank closed, owing \$7,000 to the county. The money had been transferred to the bank without consent of the commissioners.

DEC. 22.—Several northwestern counties had authorized extraordinary bounties on wolf, rabbit and gopher scalps to aid destitute persons. The Decatur county treasurer paid out \$1,700 in one day and over \$5,000 in six weeks.

—D. R. Anthony, editor of the *Leavenworth Times*, was found not guilty of sending newspapers containing lottery advertisements through the mails.

DEC. 23.—The Kansas State Federation of Labor appointed one member

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from each union to formulate bills for the Legislature. The clerks' union of Topeka drafted a child labor bill.

DEC. 27.—A committee appointed "to revise and codify all existing laws, and if necessary to prepare bills defining the powers and duties of all state officers, boards and commissions," submitted its report to the Governor.

—The first state chess tournament opened at Topeka. N. Willett, Hutchinson, won with nine victories and one draw.

DEC. 29.—The Kansas State Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Band Assn. met at Hutchinson.

DEC. 30.—In a special election, Sidney Wheeler, Concordia, was elected Senator to succeed the late E. E. Swearngin. He was the only Populist in the Senate.

DEC. 31.—John N. Reynolds' book, *Twin Hells*, a narrative of life in the Kansas and Missouri penitentiaries, was published by the Bee Pub. Co., Chicago.

—The production of silver smelted at Argentine had decreased because of the high tariff on Mexican silver ore. The plant, which covered 18 acres, handled 30 carloads of ore daily during 1890. It had a daily payroll of \$1,000, and business aggregated \$18,000,000 during the ten years of operation.

THE YEAR IN BRIEF

AGRICULTURE. A summary of crop statistics for 1890:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Winter wheat	1,900,588	27,940,401	\$22,819,415
Spring wheat	177,048	860,813	591,133
Corn	2,934,435	51,090,229	21,491,916
Oats	1,227,371	29,175,582	9,174,400
Rye	202,363	2,274,879	1,136,463
Barley	18,067	247,918	123,959
Buckwheat	4,054	42,988	42,988
Irish potatoes	91,381	2,817,288	3,152,514
Sweet potatoes	4,128	243,147	243,147
Sorghum: for syrup.....	56,393	3,431,100†	1,461,125
Sorghum: for forage.....	160,321	.....	894,729
Castor beans	39,101	302,677	378,350
Cotton	1,473	589,200*	47,136
Flax	228,839	2,173,800	2,717,263
Hemp	105	73,500*	3,675
Tobacco	404	242,400*	24,240
Broomcorn	67,222	24,665,100*	739,953
Millet and Hungarian.....	303,778	393,399†	1,777,893
Tame grasses	788,893	535,621†	3,749,347

* gallons

† pounds

‡ tons

A summary of livestock statistics for 1890:

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses	716,459	\$53,734,425
Mules and asses.....	78,346	6,659,410
Milk cows	674,705	12,144,690
Other cattle	1,696,081	27,137,296
Sheep	281,654	704,135
Swine	2,192,231	13,153,386

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Other farm products:

<i>Product</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Value</i>
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter.....		\$33,450,990
Wool clip	1,448,962 lbs.	260,813
Cheese	743,884 lbs.	74,388
Butter	29,296,274	3,515,552
Milk		510,931
Poultry and eggs sold.....		2,259,998

BANKS. Comprehensive and dependable statistics on bank suspensions were not available. The total number of bank failures in the U. S. from 1881 to 1891 was 346.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. The biennial report gave the following statistics for the year ending June 30, 1890:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>
State Insane Asylum, Topeka.....	\$117,828	758
State Insane Asylum, Osawatomie.....	86,765	519
State Reform School, Topeka.....	26,747	186
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Olathe.....	36,746	215
Institution for the Blind, Kansas City.....	17,827	73
Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth, Winfield.....	19,098	102
Industrial School for Girls, Beloit.....	6,000	35
Soldiers Orphans' Home, Atchison.....	16,730	125

CHARTERS. Following is a tabulation of charters filed with the Secretary of State during 1890:

	<i>No.</i>
Banks, Building and Loan, Trust Companies.....	68
Boards of Trade, Fairs, Civic and Merchant Organizations.....	11
Cemetery and Funeral Assns.....	41
Churches and Affiliated Organizations.....	153
Coal, Oil and Mining Companies.....	51
Cooperatives and Farmers' Alliance Organizations.....	101
Creameries and Dairy Assns.....	12
Gas, Light, Water and Power Companies.....	32
Grain, Milling and Elevator Companies.....	15
Insurance Companies.....	2
Livestock, Poultry and Produce Companies.....	15
Lodges, Clubs, Guilds and Benevolent Societies.....	73
Mercantile and Manufacturing Companies.....	99
Printing and Publishing Companies.....	24
Railroads.....	24
Real Estate, Town and Immigration Companies.....	69
Schools and Colleges.....	8
Street Railway Companies.....	7
Sugar and Salt Companies.....	11
Telegraph and Telephone Companies.....	2
Miscellaneous.....	28
Total.....	846

EDUCATION. The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction listed 9,022 organized school districts with 8,811 buildings and 11,612 teachers. The public school enrollment was 391,420, and average daily attendance was 237,900. Expenses during the year totaled \$4,972,966.86. The average salary of men teachers was \$42 per month, women \$34.70. The average school term was 27 weeks.

For the year beginning September, 1890, K. U. had 37 faculty members and 474 students. Thirty-four per cent of the students were self-supporting. K. S. A. C. had 21 faculty members and 593 students. Emporia Normal had a total enrollment of 1,306.

Twenty-one private colleges and academies reported a total enrollment of over 4,600.

FINANCIAL. The balance in the state treasury on June 30, 1889, was \$338,745.69, to which was added during the fiscal year \$1,404,416.60 in taxes and \$1,520,024.36 from other

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sources, or a total of \$3,263,186.65 from all sources including the original balance. Disbursements totaled \$2,589,099.43 which left a balance of \$674,087.22 in the treasury on June 30, 1890. Taxable property reported by county clerks included: aggregate value of all lands taxable, \$168,285,199.17; value of town lots, \$72,814,873.70; personal property, \$48,750,913.38; railroad property, \$57,866,232.57. The total valuation of all property as fixed by the State Board of Equalization was \$348,459,943.69. The total state tax levy was \$1,480,954.94.

INSURANCE. Statistics from the report of the Superintendent of Insurance showed:

Type	Risks Written	Premiums Collected	Losses Paid
Life Insurance	\$12,697,099	\$1,212,525	\$342,268
Fire Insurance	139,425,037	1,886,930	1,000,039

LABOR AND INDUSTRY. The sixth annual report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics dealt with child labor and labor organizations. Labor conditions were reported generally unchanged since 1889. No general strikes occurred. Employment was steady and wages good.

Coal production in 1890 was 62,901,347 bushels, an increase of 9,000,000 over 1889. Crawford, Cherokee, Osage and Leavenworth counties mined 94 per cent of the state's total, which had an estimated value of \$3,700,000.

* Sugar output totaled 1,371,930 pounds upon which the state paid a bounty of two cents per pound.

POPULATION. The federal census gave Kansas a population of 1,423,485, a decrease of 41,429 since 1889. The ten largest cities were: Leavenworth, 29,150; Topeka, 25,005; Kansas City, 21,229; Wichita, 20,129; Atchison, 15,559; Lawrence, 10,627; Fort Scott, 9,601; Emporia, 9,107; Parsons, 7,734; Ottawa, 7,517.

RAILROADS. Eighty-five miles of track were built, making a total of 8,882.3 miles in operation at the end of the year, according to the State Board of Railroad Commissioners' report. Passenger earnings totaled \$34,000,834 and freight earnings, \$89,636,630 for the year ending June 30, 1890.

WEATHER. A period of intense heat between June and August virtually destroyed the corn crop, but a mild winter helped a heavy fruit crop. The average mean temperature for the year was 54.95 degrees. The highest temperature recorded was 120 at Gove City in July; the lowest, -22 at Seneca and Concordia in February. Average precipitation reported by 41 stations was 21.07 inches.

1891

JANUARY 1.—Heavy snow covered the state. At Topeka it was one to three feet deep. Horsecars operated with four horses but many electric cars stalled in the drifts.

—According to the *Wichita Eagle*, an Alliance statesman, on hearing that a statue of Ceres, goddess of agriculture, was to surmount the dome of the State House, remarked that he had known old Judge Sears well when he was a member of the Senate.

—At Runnymede, the English colony in Harper county, the number of inhabitants and buildings doubled in 1890.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *People's Sentinel*, Glen Elder; Clark E. and Mabel Harvey, editors.

JAN 2.—Over 100,000 head of cattle, ejected from the Cherokee Strip, were being wintered in southwestern Kansas. Severe weather caused heavy losses.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Alliance Herald*, Fredonia; Jesse Williams, editor.

JAN. 3.—Alfalfa seed was worth \$3 a bushel.

—Hog cholera was reported in Jefferson and Brown counties.

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JAN. 7.—Chancellor Snow announced that K. U. would ask no appropriation from the Legislature except the usual \$75,000. He said this was not a year to ask for special appropriations.

JAN. 8.—The Adjutant General offered the services of the Kansas National Guard for duty against warring Indians in Dakota.

JAN. 9.—Kansas newspapers denounced the Senate's proposal to consolidate the State Historical Society with the State Library. The Society was organized by editors in 1875.

JAN. 12.—State officers were inaugurated.

JAN. 13.—The Legislature convened.

JAN. 14.—The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Assn. was organized at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture met at Topeka.

JAN. 15.—The forestry stations at Ogallah and Dodge City had 1,300,000 yearling trees for free distribution.

—The Kansas Dairy Assn. met at Topeka.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Soldier City Clipper*; Ben L. and Minnie Mickel, editors and publishers.

JAN. 16.—Thousands of persons were camped along the Cherokee Strip waiting for Congress to open it for settlement.

JAN. 17.—The National Citizens Alliance was organized at Topeka.

—The Kansas Fair Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 18.—Horton had a \$100,000 fire. The city had no waterworks.

JAN. 19.—The Legislature authorized free distribution of penitentiary coal to destitute settlers in western Kansas.

JAN. 20.—E. H. Snow, Ottawa, was elected State Printer.

—The Bar Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Historical Society met at Topeka.

JAN. 26.—A Logan county representative was in Atchison soliciting aid for drought-stricken settlers.

—Two persons were killed and 15 injured when a train carrying the Seventh cavalry was wrecked at Florena, Marshall county.

—The Savings Bank of Wichita failed.

JAN. 27.—The Missouri and Kansas Lumber Dealers Assn. met at Kansas City, Mo.

—The Afro-American convention at Topeka requested abolition of racial discrimination in schools.

JAN. 28.—The Legislature elected William Alfred Peffer, Topeka, Populist, U. S. Senator to succeed Senator Ingalls. It was believed Ingalls' opinions on woman suffrage defeated him. Eugene F. Ware wrote in *The Kansas Bandit, or the Fall of Ingalls*: "We think his epitaph should be; 'Up was he stuck, and in the very upness of his stucktitude he fell.'"

—Frederic Remington's illustrations of recent Indian disturbances appeared in *Harper's Weekly*.

JAN. 30.—Mayors of cities of the second class met at Salina.

FEBRUARY 2.—Charles H. Branscomb, agent for the New England Emigrant Aid Society and one of the founders of Lawrence, died at Denver.

FEB. 4.—Impeachment proceedings against Judge Theodosius Botkin, Linn county, on charges of drunkenness, bribery and gambling began in the Supreme Court. It was the first attempt to impeach a Kansas judge.

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FEB. 5.—The Arkansas Valley Bank, first bank in Wichita, closed. Its liabilities totaled \$125,000.

—The Kansas Eclectic Medical Assn. met at Topeka.

FEB. 6.—Jacob Chase, one of the founders of Topeka, died at Newburyport, Mass.

—The Kansas Bee Culture Assn. was organized at Olathe.

FEB. 9.—A New York banker stated that the suspension of many Kansas banks was caused by a succession of poor crops and that farmers and commercial groups had been doing business on a small capital with no reserve. The Topeka *Daily Capital* answered: "There is more money in the hands of Kansas farmers and more deposits in the banks . . . than for several years."

FEB. 10.—W. H. McBride, Osborne, succeeded D. W. Wilder as Superintendent of Insurance.

FEB. 12.—The Topeka *Daily Capital* said Mrs. Mary E. Lease blushed only once during the campaign and that was when Jerry Simpson asked her if she had ever seen the Cherokee Strip.

FEB. 14.—The pond system, as a means of increasing rainfall, was being advocated at irrigation conferences.

FEB. 15.—More than 2,000 poems and songs by Mrs. Laura E. Newell, Zeandale, had been published in the past seven years.

FEB. 16.—The Royal Arch Masons grand chapter and the Royal and Select Masters grand council met at Fort Scott.

FEB. 17.—The office of the Coldwater *Advocate* was wrecked, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the Coldwater *Echo* building. Both papers had fought Comanche county officials.

—The Knights of Labor state assembly met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Federation of Labor met at Topeka.

—The Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons grand lodge met at Fort Scott.

FEB. 18.—The bill for complete woman suffrage was reconsidered and passed the House, 69 to 34. The day before it had been defeated by three votes.

FEB. 19.—The banking house of John D. Knox and Co., Topeka, failed.

—A sonnet entitled "Opportunity," by John James Ingalls, was published in *Truth*, New York, in connection with an advertisement for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

Master of human destinies am I
Fame, love and fortune on my footsteps wait.
Cities and fields I walk; I penetrate
Deserts and seas remote, and passing by
Hovel and mart and palace, soon or late
I knock unbidden once at every gate!
If sleeping, wake; if feasting, rise before
I turn away. It is the hour of fate,
And they who follow me reach every state
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe
Save death; but those who doubt or hesitate,
Condemned to failure, penury and woe,
Seek me in vain and uselessly implore.
I answer not, and I return no more!

—The Kansas Conference of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod met at New Sweden, Tex.

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FEB. 20.—Judge Caldwell of the U. S. Circuit Court dissolved the liquor injunction cases granted by Judges Foster and Phillips at Topeka because an act of Congress forbade federal courts from enjoining proceedings in state courts except in bankruptcy cases.

—John I. Gaines, Baker University, won the Kansas Intercollegiate Oratorical Assn. contest at Emporia.

FEB. 21.—Many families crossed the border at Arkansas City, South Haven, Caldwell and Kiowa in a premature invasion of the Cherokee Strip.

FEB. 24.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, spoke at Topeka.

—“Women and Indians are the only people who would scalp a cold corpse,” Senator Ingalls remarked when he refused Mrs. Mary E. Lease an interview.

—The Ancient Order of United Workmen grand lodge met at Junction City.

—Alliance editors organized the Kansas Reform Press Assn. at Hutchinson.

FEB. 26.—Resubmission of the prohibition law was killed in the House by a vote of 72 to 27.

FEB. 27.—A House committee found Judge Botkin guilty of high misdemeanor in office and recommended that he be impeached.

MARCH 2.—Winfield completed payment of \$50,000 pledged to the Methodists to induce them to locate Southwest Kansas College there.

MAR. 4.—The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Washington.

MAR. 5.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Modern Light*, Columbus; J. H. Clawson, editor and publisher.

MAR. 8.—The *Washington Post* reported that Rep. Jerry Simpson “captivated Washington” with his speech at the Alliance meeting. “His language is good and his vocabulary of an extent never imagined by those familiar only with the pen pictures of the ‘Sockless Simpson.’” The *New York Sun* interviewed Simpson and reported: “Simpson wears socks.” Simpson said: “Some blamed newspaper writer started that sock story. I said ‘let it go, it will do me more good than harm,’ and I guess it did.”

MAR. 9.—John B. Johnson, Topeka, was appointed judge of the newly-created circuit court of Shawnee county.

—Farmers along the southern border were driving their cattle into the Cherokee Strip to escape the assessor. Troops had impounded 300 head.

MAR. 10.—Nathaniel Stickney Goss, ornithologist and naturalist, died at Neosho Falls. His book, *A History of the Birds of Kansas*, had been recently published. In 1881 he gave his bird collection, valued at \$100,000, to the state.

—The Order of the Eastern Star grand chapter met at Salina.

MAR. 11.—The South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Girard.

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand encampment met at Arkansas City.

MAR. 12.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Wilson County Sun*, Neodesha; Grant Shaw and Martin Phillipe, editors and publishers.

MAR. 13.—The Legislature adjourned. Appropriations were made for additional buildings at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Olathe; the State Industrial School for Girls, Beloit; the State Insane Asylum, Osawatomie, and the Soldiers’ Orphans’ Home, Atchison. Other laws included: an act for more efficient regulation of banks; creation of the Shawnee county circuit court and the Wyandotte county court of common pleas; establishment of an eight-hour

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working day for state, county, city and township employees; a primary election law; provision for free seed grain for needy farmers; establishment of the first Monday in September as a legal holiday.

MAR. 18.—The Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Newton.

MAR. 19.—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Assn. met at Canada, Marion county.

MAR. 21.—The first banking law of Kansas, passed by the 1891 Legislature, went into effect. Prior to the law no public records had been kept, and no reports or published statements had been required. For a time the Bank Commissioner permitted many of the state's 400 banks to operate under the new law with inadequate or impaired capital. His problem was not what banks should be closed but how to prevent a stampede of creditors which would wipe out half the banks in the state.

MAR. 23.—Kansas ranked fourth in coal production west of the Mississippi river, according to government records. The total output for 1890 was 2,230,-763 tons.

MAR. 25.—The Northwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Norton.

MAR. 28.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Merchants' Weekly Journal*, Topeka; published by the Kansas Credit and Collection Co.

MAR. 31.—Martin Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, received a gold medal and diploma for the best agricultural report at the Paris Exposition.

APRIL 1.—The State Industrial School for Girls, Beloit, had 63 inmates.

APR. 2.—The president and four directors of the Topeka Y. M. C. A. resigned in protest against the policy of devoting major attention to foreign missionary work.

APR. 3.—The Garden City land office reported 508,539 acres of public lands in the district subject to entry.

APR. 4.—K. U. authorized a state geological survey.

—D. W. Wilder, Superintendent of Insurance, was found guilty of contempt of court and fined \$50 for failing to restore the license of the Capital Insurance Co.

APR. 5.—The Muscotah broom factory produced 1,200 brooms a month.

APR. 7.—Municipal elections were held in most Kansas cities.

APR. 9.—The Kansas Academy of Language and Literature met at Lawrence.

—The Ladies of the G. A. R. met at Topeka.

APR. 10.—A windmill built near Lawrence in the early 1860's became the property of the Associated Charities which proposed to make a park around it. The five-story mill was used until 1885.

APR. 13.—William Leonard, Baldwin, was found guilty of renting a hall to a young men's club where billiards and pool were played.

APR. 15.—D. R. Anthony, editor of the *Leavenworth Times*, was horse-whipped by William N. Fortescue, mayor and unsuccessful candidate for reelection. Anthony had attacked Fortescue in the *Times*.

APR. 23.—A "World's Fair convention" at Topeka planned to raise \$100,000 to finance an exhibit for the Chicago World's Fair.

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—Vol. I, No. 1, *Lecompton Sun*; W. R. Smith, publisher and proprietor.

APR. 24.—Baker University received nearly 2,000 zoological, botanical and geological specimens from C. R. Pattee, Denver, who had already donated 12,000 specimens.

APR. 28.—The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, the Woman's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans met at Hutchinson.

—The Kansas Dental Assn. met at Wichita.

APR. 29.—The Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska railroad was sold at public auction in Topeka to the New York Trust Co. for \$25,232,000. The mortgage was held by the Rock Island, which became owner of the line.

—The Kansas Knights of Tabor met at Leavenworth.

MAY 2.—William Fortescue was fined \$30 and costs at Leavenworth for horsewhipping D. R. Anthony. Both men were searched for firearms before the hearing.

MAY 5.—The Kansas Assn. of County Superintendents of Schools met at Salina.

MAY 6.—John L. Sullivan, prize fighter and actor, and his company, presented *Honest Hearts and Willing Hands* at Topeka.

—The Order of the Loyal Legion, Kansas commandery, met at Leavenworth.

—The Kansas and Missouri Associated Press met at Leavenworth.

MAY 7.—The Social Science Club of Kansas and Western Missouri met at Kansas City.

—The General Assn. of Congregational Ministers and Churches of Kansas met at McPherson.

—The Kansas Homeopathic Medical Society met at Kansas City.

MAY 9.—K. U. defeated Washburn, 8 to 7, in the first college baseball game played in Kansas.

MAY 11.—The Kansas State Sunday School Assn. met at Emporia.

—The Kansas Master Plumbers Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 12.—The Knights Templar grand commandery met at Winfield.

MAY 13.—The Kansas Medical Society met at Wichita.

MAY 15.—Salt manufacturers at Hutchinson asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for protection from unfair railroad rates. Present rates virtually shut Kansas salt out of Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska.

MAY 16.—The Kansas Travelers' Protective Assn. met at Wichita.

—The Kansas Railway Station Agents Assn. met at Wichita.

MAY 18.—Four hundred Kansans attended the Alliance convention at Cincinnati. Senator Pepper was chairman.

MAY 19.—The Kansas Pharmaceutical Assn. met at Ottawa.

—The Knights of Pythias grand lodge met at Wichita.

MAY 20.—The Kansas Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor met at Wichita.

MAY 21.—An Osborne county farmer clipped 10,000 pounds of wool for which he received 19½ cents a pound at St. Louis.

—The Cumberland Presbyterian Church for Negroes met at Topeka.

MAY 22.—The Senate court of impeachment acquitted Judge Botkin of charges of drunkenness, bribery and gambling.

MAY 25.—The U. S. Supreme Court held that liquor in original packages was subject to the state prohibition law in Kansas and therefore illegal.

MAY 26.—Lightning rod agents were reported victimizing farmers in north-east Kansas.

—The Degree of Honor grand lodge met at Lawrence.

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MAY 28.—The State Board of Public Works was organized to supervise construction of all state buildings.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Lebo Enterprise*; W. P. Evans, proprietor.

MAY 29.—John Greenleaf Whittier sent the Kansas State Historical Society an autographed copy of his poem, *The Kansas Immigrants' Song*.

JUNE 1.—The Kansas Band Assn. met at Hutchinson. Fifteen bands attended.

JUNE 4.—John G. Haskell, Lawrence, was appointed State Architect. He had drawn the plans for the State House.

—The state printing office and equipment was sold to the Hamilton Printing Co., Topeka. E. H. Snow, State Printer, was a member of the firm.

JUNE 9.—The Ware Library, gift of Eugene F. Ware, was opened at Fort Scott.

—K. U. celebrated its quarter-centennial. Speakers included Judge Solon O. Thacher, who had spoken at the founding of the university, and the Rev. R. W. Oliver, first chancellor.

JUNE 10.—Judge Henry C. Sluss, Wichita, was appointed judge on the court for settlement of Spanish and Mexican claims.

JUNE 11.—James Hulme Canfield, professor of history and civics at K. U., resigned to become president of the University of Nebraska.

JUNE 12.—State institutions and the Board of Charities could not comply with the new eight-hour law without doubling their staffs, which appropriations would not permit.

JUNE 13.—John Brown Industrial College was started at Kansas City to train Negro youth "in a knowledge of trade and commercial relations."

—The State Board of Pharmacy met at Topeka.

JUNE 16.—The wheat-straw worm, pestilent in Kansas since 1885, had destroyed half the wheat crop in Barton county.

JUNE 17.—The Ottawa Chautauqua opened.

JUNE 18.—The Kansas Millers Assn. met at Newton.

JUNE 21.—The Missouri Valley Turner Society held its annual turnfest at Atchison.

JUNE 23.—Samuel N. Wood, Free-Stater, lawyer and newspaperman, was shot and killed at Hugoton by James Brennan, a Hugoton partisan in the Stevens county-seat fight. Wood came to Kansas in 1854 and was one of the original stockholders in the Santa Fe railroad.

—The Topeka Chautauqua opened.

JUNE 25.—The Northwest Kansas Editorial Assn. met at Clay Center.

JUNE 30.—The Kansas Methodist Epworth League was organized at Topeka.

JULY 2.—Kansas cattlemen who had made arrangements to pasture herds in the Cherokee Strip defied soldiers to interfere. They had permits from Chief Mayes and leases for specified areas.

JULY 4.—Independence Day celebrations were largely Alliance picnics.

—Many western Kansas farms produced enough wheat to pay for the land at current prices. Reno county reported the sale of 400 headers and binders. Twenty-two steam threshers were at work in Harper county. Clay and Cloud counties reported a shortage of binders. Dickinson's acreage was nearly double that of 1890.

JULY 9.—The Supreme Court held that the eight-hour law did not apply to state institutions.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1891

—The Department of Agriculture selected Medicine Lodge as a station for rain-making experiments.

JULY 14.—U. S. troops finished driving Kansas cattle out of the Cherokee Strip east of the Rock Island line. West of the road there were still about 40,000 head. Many suits had been filed in federal courts to keep herds from the Strip and Indian reservations.

JULY 15.—The Santa Fe shops at Topeka employed 1,400 men.

—Chancellor Snow of K. U. and Prof. E. A. Popenoe of K. S. A. C. reported from Limon, Colo., that "Kansas need not have the slightest fear of an invasion from the Colorado grasshopper."

JULY 20.—Three of Jay Gould's railroads, the Fort Scott and Eastern, the Fort Scott and Southern and the Fort Scott Belt Terminal, were consolidated into the Fort Scott Central Railway Co.

JULY 21.—"Peaches are bringing only 20 cents a bushel," said the *Wichita Eagle*, "while Missouri peach brandy is being shipped in at \$3 a gallon."

JULY 22.—The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Topeka to discuss plans for capturing horse thieves.

JULY 24.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners reported that \$94,360 had been expended in aid for western Kansas. Of this, \$56,000 was for seed grain. Individuals contributed \$12,000, and coal worth \$4,000 was sent from the penitentiary. Transportation valued at \$20,000 was furnished by railroads.

—Victor Murdock of the *Wichita Eagle* claimed to have originated the "sockless" reputation of Jerry Simpson.

AUGUST 4.—The Order of Select Friends of Kansas met at Fort Scott.

AUG. 5.—Boilermakers at the Santa Fe shops in Topeka struck, demanding time and a half for overtime. Two men had been discharged for refusing to work overtime on an emergency at regular wages of 30 cents an hour.

AUG. 10.—E. W. Howe's new book, *The Confession of John Whitlock, Late Preacher of the Gospel*, was an attack on church methods.

—Survivors of the Battle of Wilson Creek met at Leavenworth.

AUG. 15.—F. A. Garver, Attica watermelon grower, produced 90 carloads on his 180-acre patch during the season.

AUG. 18.—The Kansas State Sportsmen's Assn. was chartered for "the protection of game and fish, to promote the use of the shotgun and trap in the field, to encourage the breeding of high class sporting dogs, and to hold shooting matches and tournaments."

AUG. 19.—In the first prosecution under the state's 1889 food and drug law, at Topeka, the defendant, charged with selling coffee composed of 50 per cent chicory roots and parched peas, was fined \$25 and costs.

AUG. 20.—Farm hands were scarce in Wichita county. Twenty dollars a month and board were standard wages.

—All state associations connected with the Kansas Farmers Alliance met at Topeka.

AUG. 22.—Pawnee Rock, an old Santa Fe trail landmark in Barton county, was being quarried and sold at \$150 a load.

AUG. 25.—Boomers set fire to grass in the Cherokee Strip in protest against the government's ruling that Indians could hold cattle while others were barred.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1891

—J. D. S. Bredin, Runnymede, won the Kansas State Tennis Assn. tournament at Wichita. John and Charles Eberhardt, Salina, won the doubles.

AUG. 26.—The Prince Hall Masons met at Fort Scott.

—Kansas and Missouri veterans held a reunion at Baxter Springs.

—The Pennsylvania Settlers of Kansas met at Emporia.

—The Western Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South met at Hillsdale.

—Kansas Republican organizations met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Conference of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Hermannsberg.

AUG. 27.—Samuel Clarke Pomeroy, U. S. Senator, 1861-1873, died at Whitinsville, Mass. He was born January 3, 1816, at Southampton, Mass. He came to Kansas in 1854 as financial agent for the Emigrant Aid Assn. He settled in Atchison and served as mayor.

SEPTEMBER 1.—The new Atchison County High School at Effingham was opened.

SEPT. 2.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Afro-American Advocate*, Coffeyville; O. S. Fox, editor.

SEPT. 3.—The Kansas Teachers' Institute met at Olathe.

SEPT. 4.—*The Regeneration of Colonel Hucks*, by Will White, was published by the *El Dorado Republican*.

—Prairie chickens were plentiful in Woodson county. The *Woodson County Democrat*, Yates Center, said "all hands and the cook are living high."

—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners heard complaints of wholesale grocers who said high rates made competition with Missouri wholesalers impossible.

—Sugar from the Medicine Lodge factory, tested at the new government laboratory at Fort Scott, contained 90 per cent sucrose.

SEPT. 8.—The Kansas flax crop of 994,000 bushels ranked fifth among ten Western states.

SEPT. 9.—The Kansas Fraternal Aid Assn. met at Wichita.

SEPT. 14.—The Kansas State Fair opened at Topeka.

—A Bradstreet agent toured 40 Kansas counties and reported that banks were in good condition, farmers were paying off mortgages and buying land, and irrigation was proving successful.

SEPT. 15.—The Kansas State Temperance Union met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers Assn. met at Topeka.

SEPT. 16.—The Bank of Lyons, oldest in Rice county, closed.

—The Kansas Bankers Assn. met at Kansas City.

SEPT. 17.—The Santa Fe was enjoined from operating dining cars by Fred Harvey who had contracted to supply passengers with all meals.

—The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met at Fort Scott.

SEPT. 18.—The Kansas Swine Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

SEPT. 21.—The Excelsior Roller Mills at Marysville shipped seven carloads of flour to Liverpool, England.

SEPT. 22.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas met at Lawrence.

—The Kansas Christian Convention met at Emporia.

SEPT. 25.—The Kansas and Missouri Press Assn. met at Kansas City, Mo.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Der Kansas Courier*, Hillsboro; the Kansas Courier Co., publishers.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1891

SEPT. 26.—Frank Melbourne contracted to produce heavy rainfall near Goodland. His process, which he was trying to sell to the government, was entirely chemical. The Rock Island made special rates to spectators from all points within 150 miles.

SEPT. 29.—The Great Southern Fair opened at Wichita.

SEPT. 30.—Solomon sheep yards expected to feed 15,000 sheep during the winter.

—The Kansas City *Times* claimed an Alliance paper referred to constituents as "them asses" when the printer planted his space "one letter too far east."

—The Kansas Retail Harness Manufacturers Assn. met at Wichita.

OCTOBER 1.—Farmers made horse-drawn corncutters by attaching plowshares to sleds. Two men could do the work of five with corn knives.

—Three thousand horses were shipped from Clyde on the Rock Island the past year.

—The Seventh Day Adventists state convention met at Topeka.

OCT. 6.—The Independent Order of Good Templars grand lodge met at Topeka.

OCT. 8.—The Cawker City *Public Record* announced it would take corn cobs and fuel wood on subscription, or in "an extreme case, cash would be accepted."

—John Eberhardt, Salina, won the Kansas State Tennis Assn. tournament at Topeka. He teamed with his brother, Charles, to win the doubles.

—The Young Women's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Wichita.

OCT. 9.—The Kansas Women's Press Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Presbyterian Synod of Kansas met at Lawrence.

—The Kansas Society of Friends met at Lawrence.

OCT. 10.—The Supreme Court held that the Emporia Normal board of regents could not draw upon the interest of the permanent school fund without an appropriation by the Legislature.

OCT. 12.—Rain followed Frank Melbourne's latest experiment near Goodland.

—The Kansas State Firemen's Assn. met at Abilene.

OCT. 13.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand lodge and the Rebekah state assembly met at Hutchinson.

OCT. 14.—*The Farmers' Side, His Troubles and Their Remedies*, by Senator Peffer, was published by D. Appleton & Son.

—The Kansas Baptist Convention met at Atchison.

—The Kansas Academy of Science met at Ottawa.

OCT. 15.—Judge Lawrence D. Bailey, founder of Lyndon, died at Lawrence. He served as Supreme Court judge, 1861-1869, was first president of the State Board of Agriculture, and founder of the *Kansas Farmer*.

OCT. 20.—Forty-six dogs were entered in the American Coursing Club races at Great Bend.

—Sportsmen reported excellent quail and prairie chicken hunting. Wood duck, blue teal and mallards were also plentiful.

—The Improved Order of Red Men of Kansas met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Emporia.

OCT. 21.—The Kansas Farmers Alliance met at Salina in secret session. Henry J. Allen, reporter for the Salina *Republican*, who was discovered hiding in the garret, was evicted, but L. Kiene of the Topeka *Daily Capital*, who was not discovered, furnished reports of the meeting.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1891

—Forty-seven German-Russians located in the settlement south of Russell. Thirteen others were detained by the immigration bureau at New York.

—The Young Men's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Parsons.

OCT. 23.—The general offices of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad were moved from Sedalia, Mo., to Parsons, because a state law required corporations chartered in the state to maintain general offices in the state. Fort Scott business men resolved to boycott the road when any other was available. In 1870 the city had given the MK&T \$100,000 in bonds for location of shops there but none had ever been built.

OCT. 28.—Hickory nuts sold at Iola for \$1 a bushel.

—The Kansas Anti-Horse Thief Assn. met at Wichita.

OCT. 30.—George Eaton, Louisville, shipped 15,000 sheep from New Mexico to feed for the spring market.

OCT. 31.—The first K. U.-M. U. football game was played at Exposition Park, Kansas City, Mo. Kansas won, 22 to 8.

NOVEMBER 1.—Noah Brooks' novel of Kansas pioneer days, *The Boy Settlers*, was published by Scribner's.

Nov. 2.—A party of German-Russian immigrants arrived at McPherson.

Nov. 6.—The trial of James Brennan in the Wood murder case in Stevens county was postponed until the January term of court. The court could not find enough unbiased jurors.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Independent News*, Thayer; Palmer and Mitchell, proprietors.

Nov. 7.—Comanche, the famous horse which survived the Custer massacre, died at Fort Riley at the age of 31. His body was later mounted and placed in Dyche Museum at Lawrence.

—Baker defeated Washburn, 28 to 18, in a football game at Baldwin.

Nov. 9.—The Superintendent of Insurance forbade the Farmers' Alliance Mutual Benefit Assn. to do business in Kansas because of failure to take out a license.

Nov. 10.—The Topeka sugarworks was sold at sheriff's sale for \$11, subject to encumbrances amounting to \$52,000.

Nov. 12.—Swift and Co., Kansas City, were wintering several thousand sheep in Butler county.

Nov. 17.—The Kansas Assn. of Trotting Horse Breeders met at Topeka.

—Kansas' four corncob pipe factories produced 1,200 pipes a day.

Nov. 18.—The late William B. Spooner, Boston, Mass., left a bequest of \$91,000 to the University of Kansas. He was an uncle of Chancellor Snow.

—The Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Kansas, met at Atchison.

—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Assn. met at Topeka.

Nov. 19.—Lucien Blake's rain theory produced satisfactory results in the K. U. laboratory. Blake, chemistry professor, believed that dust shot into the atmosphere formed a nucleus for raindrops and could be used to produce artificial rain.

—Seventeen carloads of walnut logs were shipped to New York from Emporia and Americus.

Nov. 22.—The windows of the mayor's residence and plate glass windows

of a drugstore were smashed by Madison women in protest against gambling and drinking.

Nov. 23.—The *Wichita Eagle* believed if Kansas could get broomcorn to Eastern markets without high freight charges it would be the state's most profitable crop. It brought \$150 per ton in New York.

Nov. 26.—Thirty female suffrage meetings were scheduled for Kansas. Speakers included Susan B. Anthony, Carrie Lane Chapman and Anna G. Shaw.

DECEMBER 2.—The Interstate Artificial Rain Co., Goodland, planned to negotiate for the sale of district or state rights to the rain-making process. The company claimed to have Frank Melbourne's secret method.

DEC. 3.—Coal was advertised at Pittsburg for 50 cents a ton. This was cheaper than corncobs, observed the *Kansas City Times*.

—The Kansas State Sanitary Convention met at Salina.

DEC. 8.—The Kansas delegation in the Fifty-Second Congress for the first time consisted of a majority other than Republican.

—The Kansas State Horticultural Society held its 25th annual meeting at Beloit.

DEC. 10.—The Great Bend Milling Co. shipped 308,000 pounds of flour to Antwerp, Belgium.

—Wesley L. Williams, Emporia Negro, was admitted to the Kansas bar.

DEC. 14.—The Kansas Master Plumbers Assn. met at Topeka. The group decided to disband because expenses were too great.

DEC. 16.—The Kansas Poultry Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 17.—German-Russian settlers in Ellis county had sent over \$10,000 to aid sufferers in Russia. They had also sent an agent to bring more families to Kansas.

DEC. 20.—Preston B. Plumb, Emporia, died at Washington, D. C., where he had served three terms as a member of the U. S. Senate. He was born in 1837 at Berkshire, Ohio. In 1856 he organized a company and escorted arms and ammunition into Kansas territory. In 1857 he established the *Kansas News* at Emporia after having worked on the *Herald of Freedom* at Lawrence. He was a member of the Leavenworth constitutional convention. During the territorial troubles he served with the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, and in the Civil War was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. Plumb was an independent in politics. Before going to the Senate he had served as speaker of the House of Representatives. His principal contribution as a Senator was a land law which repealed the timber law and preemption acts and inaugurated conservation and reclamation projects.

DEC. 22.—The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 23.—The national conference of Indian educators met at Lawrence.

DEC. 24.—The Friends College Assn. was incorporated to build a college in Kansas.

DEC. 28.—The Kansas Chess and Checker Assn. held tournaments at Topeka.

DEC. 29.—Postmasters of fourth class cities organized at Topeka.

—The Kansas Music Teachers Assn. met at Leavenworth.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Attorneys was organized at Topeka.

—The Western Assn. of Obstetricians and Gynecologists was organized at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 30.—Kansas was the only state producing sorghum-sugar, according to the commissioner of internal revenue.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1891

THE YEAR IN BRIEF

AGRICULTURE. A summary of crop statistics for 1891:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Winter wheat	3,582,006	56,170,694	\$40,997,417
Spring wheat	151,904	2,379,959	1,599,342
Corn	5,209,234	139,363,991	48,057,979
Oats	1,298,745	39,904,443	10,594,457
Rye	332,673	5,443,030	3,523,680
Barley	36,484	1,006,280	411,909
Buckwheat	3,405	44,874	40,386
Irish potatoes	69,542	5,483,900	2,689,637
Sweet potatoes	3,939	404,442	343,775
Castor beans	16,428	114,644	143,305
Sorghum: for syrup	48,663	3,127,873*	1,256,549
Sorghum: for forage	147,185	.....	803,874
Cotton	1,782	445,500†	35,640
Flax	388,184	2,049,055	1,639,244
Hemp	247	172,900‡	8,645
Tobacco	366	219,600‡	21,960
Broomcorn	58,225	28,261,450‡	918,497
Millet and Hungarian	308,093	633,405‡	2,533,620
Tame grasses	863,099	401,640‡	2,008,200

* gallons

† pounds

‡ tons

A summary of livestock statistics for 1891:

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses	776,533	\$54,357,310
Mules and asses	77,170	6,173,600
Milk cows	690,611	13,812,220
Other cattle	1,770,591	30,100,047
Sheep	260,658	716,524
Swine	2,085,875	12,515,250

Other farm products:

<i>Product</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Value</i>
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter .....	.....	\$37,922,192
Wool clip	1,578,993 lbs.	284,218
Cheese	613,772 lbs.	67,474
Butter	29,084,837 lbs.	4,362,725
Milk .....	.....	528,761
Poultry and eggs sold .....	.....	2,559,297

BANKS. The 1891 Legislature created the office of State Bank Commissioner. In October 249 state banks reported resources and liabilities of \$20,921,827.84, and 165 private banks, \$9,336,153.43. Thirty-three banks failed between June 1 and September 25.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. The biennial report gave the following statistics for the year ending June 30, 1891:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>
State Insane Asylum, Topeka	\$115,464	740
State Insane Asylum, Osawatomie	87,953	506
State Reform School, Topeka	30,083	no report
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Olathe	39,265	228
Institute for the Blind, Kansas City	19,524	no report
Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth, Winfield	19,148	102
Industrial School for Girls, Beloit	11,568	72
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Atchison	17,966	125

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CHARTERS. Following is a tabulation of charters filed with the Secretary of State during 1891:

	No.
Banks, Building and Loan, Trust Companies.....	113
Boards of Trade, Fairs, Merchant and Civic Assns.....	18
Cemetery and Funeral Assns.....	29
Churches and Affiliated Organizations.....	135
Coal, Oil and Mining Companies.....	44
Cooperatives and Farmers' Alliance Organizations.....	52
Creameries and Dairy Assns.....	7
Gas, Light, Water and Power Companies.....	29
Grain, Milling and Elevator Companies.....	26
Insurance Companies.....	2
Livestock, Poultry, Produce and Packing Companies.....	14
Lodges, Clubs, Guilds and Benevolent Societies.....	94
Mercantile and Manufacturing Companies.....	95
Printing and Publishing Companies.....	17
Railroads.....	11
Real Estate, Town and Immigration Companies.....	45
Schools and Colleges.....	12
Street Railways.....	5
Sugar and Salt Companies.....	2
Telegraph and Telephone Companies.....	1
Miscellaneous.....	40
Total.....	791

EDUCATION. The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction showed 9,087 school districts in Kansas with 9,041 buildings and 12,152 teachers. Public school enrollment was 389,570 and average daily attendance, 246,102. Expenses during the year were \$4,424,441. The average salary of men teachers was \$40.68 per month, for women \$34.25. The average school term was 25.5 weeks.

The University of Kansas catalogue gave an enrollment of 630 students and 43 faculty members, for the school year, 1891-92. Kansas State Agricultural College had 584 students, 70 per cent of them from farm homes. State Normal School, Emporia, had a total enrollment of 1,396.

Reports from 27 private colleges, academies and business schools showed a combined enrollment of 5,044.

The three county high schools, Atchison, Labette and Dickinson, had a total of 366 pupils.

FINANCIAL. The balance in the state treasury on June 30, 1890, was \$715,138.13, to which was added during the fiscal year \$1,476,118.16 from direct taxes and \$1,397,476.92 from other sources, or a total of \$3,588,733.21 from all sources including the original balance. Disbursements totaled \$3,127,230.80, which left a balance of \$461,502.41 in the treasury on June 30, 1891. Taxable property reported by county clerks included: aggregate value of all lands taxable, \$170,160,308.60; aggregate value of town lots, \$74,-203,946.58; personal property, \$47,401,227.25; railroad property, \$50,865,825.34. The total valuation of all property as fixed by the State Board of Equalization was \$342,631,-307.85. The total state tax levy was \$1,353,398.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1891

GOVERNMENT. A list of state and federal officers, judges and members of the Legislature as taken from the *Laws of Kansas*:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS, 1891

OFFICE	Name	Residence
Governor.....	L. U. Humphrey.....	Independence
Lieutenant Governor.....	Andrew J. Felt.....	Seneca
Secretary of State.....	William Higgins.....	Topeka
Auditor of State.....	Charles M. Hovey.....	Colby
Treasurer of State.....	S. G. Stover.....	Belleville
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	George W. Winans.....	Junction City
Attorney General.....	J. N. Ives.....	Sterling
State Printer.....	E. H. Snow.....	Ottawa
Secretary State Board of Agriculture.....	Martin Mohler.....	Osborne
Secretary State Historical Society.....	F. G. Adams.....	Topeka
Secretary State Horticultural Society.....	G. C. Brackett.....	Lawrence
Superintendent of Insurance.....	W. H. McBride.....	Osborne
State Librarian.....	H. J. Dennis.....	Topeka
State Mine Inspector.....	J. T. Stewart.....	Scammonville
Railroad Commissioners.....	(George T. Anthony.....	Ottawa
	A. R. Greene.....	Cedar Vale
	Wm. M. Mitchell.....	Newton
Adjutant General.....	J. N. Roberts.....	Lawrence
Governor's Private Secretary.....	James Smith.....	Marysville
Assistant Secretary of State.....	Theo F. Orner.....	Topeka
Assistant Auditor of State.....	Samuel F. McFadden.....	Topeka
Assistant State Treasurer.....	Robert R. Moore.....	Topeka
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.....	Frank H. Betton.....	Kansas City
Secretary Board of Railroad Commissioners.....	Charles Elliott.....	Topeka
Assistant Attorney General.....	George W. Clark.....	Lyons

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS

JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES COURTS FOR DISTRICT OF KANSAS

POSITION	Name	Residence
Judge of Circuit Court.....	Henry C. Caldwell.....	Little Rock, Ark.
Judge of District Court.....	C. G. Foster.....	Topeka
District Attorney.....	J. W. Ady.....	Newton
Assistant District Attorney.....	P. L. Soper.....	Topeka
United States Marshal.....	R. L. Walker.....	Topeka
Clerk of Circuit Court.....	George F. Sharritt.....	Leavenworth
Clerk of District Court.....	Joseph C. Wilson.....	Topeka

JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF KANSAS

OFFICE	Name	Residence
Chief Justice.....	A. H. Horton.....	Atchison
Associate Justice.....	D. M. Valentine.....	Topeka
Associate Justice.....	W. A. Johnston.....	Minneapolis
Commissioners of the Supreme Court.....	{ B. F. Simpson.....	Topeka
	{ J. C. Strang.....	Larned
	{ George S. Green.....	Manhattan
Clerk.....	C. J. Brown.....	Topeka
Reporter.....	A. M. F. Randolph.....	Burlington

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JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURTS OF KANSAS

DISTRICT	Name	Residence
One.....	Robert Crozier.....	Leavenworth
Two.....	Robert M. Eaton.....	Atchison
Three.....	John Guthrie.....	Topeka
Four.....	A. W. Benson.....	Ottawa
Five.....	Charles B. Graves.....	Emporia
Six.....	S. H. Allen.....	Pleasanton
Seven.....	L. Stillwell.....	Fredonia
Eight.....	M. B. Nicholson.....	Council Grove
Nine.....	L. Houk.....	Hutchinson
Ten.....	John T. Burris.....	Olathe
Eleven.....	J. D. McCue.....	Independence
Twelve.....	F. W. Sturges.....	Concordia
Thirteen.....	M. G. Troup.....	Winfield
Fourteen.....	W. G. Eastland.....	Russell
Fifteen.....	Cyrus Heren.....	Osborne
Sixteen.....	Samuel Vandivert.....	Kinsley
Seventeen.....	G. Webb Bertram.....	Oberlin
Eighteen.....	C. Reed.....	Wichita
Nineteen.....	James A. Ray.....	Wellington
Twenty.....	J. H. Bailey.....	Lyons
Twenty-one.....	R. B. Spilman.....	Manhattan
Twenty-two.....	J. F. Thompson.....	Sabetha
Twenty-three.....	Stephen J. Osborn.....	Wa Keeney
Twenty-four.....	G. W. McKay.....	Attica
Twenty-five.....	Frank Doster.....	Marion
Twenty-six.....	C. A. Leland.....	El Dorado
Twenty-seven.....	A. J. Abbott.....	Garden City
Twenty-eight.....	S. W. Leslie.....	Kingman
Twenty-nine.....	H. L. Alden.....	Kansas City
Thirty.....	R. T. Thompson.....	Minneapolis
Thirty-one.....	Francis C. Price.....	Ashland
Thirty-two.....	Theodosious Botkin.....	Springfield
Thirty-three.....	V. H. Grinstead.....	Dighton
Thirty-four.....	C. W. Smith.....	Stockton
Thirty-five.....	William Thomson.....	Burlingame

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

SENATORS:

NAME	Post Office	NAME	Post Office
Preston B. Plumb.....	Emporia	W. A. Peffer.....	Topeka

REPRESENTATIVES

DISTRICT	Name	Post Office
First.....	Case Broderick.... R...	Holton
Second.....	E. H. Funston.... R...	Carlyle
Third.....	B. H. Clover.... A...	Cambridge
Fourth.....	John G. Otis.... A...	Topeka
Fifth.....	John Davis.... A...	Junction City
Sixth.....	William Baker.... A...	Lincoln
Seventh.....	Jeremiah Simpson... A...	Medicine Lodge

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1891

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS, 1891

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

Dist.	NAME	Post Office	County
1	John Schilling.....	Hiawatha.....	Brown
2	Henry Elliston.....	Atchison.....	Atchison
3	Ed. Carroll.....	Leavenworth.....	Leavenworth
4	W. J. Buchan.....	Kansas City.....	Wyandotte
5	T. M. Carroll.....	Paola.....	Miami
6	Joel Moody.....	Mound City.....	Linn
7	W. W. Martin.....	Fort Scott.....	Bourbon
8	M. C. Kelley.....	Mulberry Grove.....	Crawford
9	W. S. Norton.....	Scammonville.....	Cherokee
10	C. H. Kimball.....	Parsons.....	Labette
11	D. McTaggart.....	Liberty.....	Montgomery
12	S. S. Kirkpatrick.....	Fredonia.....	Wilson
13	O. S. Woodward.....	Neosho Falls.....	Woodson
14	R. W. M. Roe.....	Grenola.....	Elk
15	J. L. Senior.....	Waverly.....	Coffey
16	John C. Rankin.....	Quenemo.....	Osage
17	W. C. Howard.....	Baldwin.....	Douglas
18	T. A. Osborn.....	Topeka.....	Shawnee
19	C. F. Johnson.....	Oskaloosa.....	Jefferson
20	John K. Wright.....	Junction City.....	Geary
21	R. M. Emery.....	Seneca.....	Nemaha
22	E. A. Berry.....	Marysville.....	Marshall
23	F. P. Harkness.....	Clay Center.....	Clay
24	H. E. Richter.....	Council Grove.....	Morris
25	Edwin Tucker.....	Eureka.....	Greenwood
26	T. B. Murdock.....	El Dorado.....	Butler
27	L. P. King.....	Tannehill.....	Cowley
28	J. W. Forney.....	Belle Plaine.....	Sumner
29	O. H. Bentley.....	Wichita.....	Sedgwick
30	H. B. Kelly.....	McPherson.....	McPherson
31	J. G. Mohler.....	Salina.....	Saline
32	Sydney C. Wheeler.....	Concordia.....	Cloud
33	J. H. Mechem.....	Mankato.....	Jewell
34	F. M. Lockard.....	Norton.....	Norton
35	R. R. Hays.....	Osborne.....	Osborne
36	S. J. Smith.....	Lyons.....	Rice
37	F. E. Gillett.....	Kingman.....	Kingman
38	Chester L. Long.....	Medicine Lodge.....	Barber
39	J. W. Rush.....	Larned.....	Pawnee
40	Hill P. Wilson.....	Hays City.....	Ellis

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

NAME	Office	Post Office	County
A. J. Felt.....	President.....	Seneca.....	Nemaha
F. P. Harkness.....	President pro tem.....	Clay Center.....	Clay
A. G. Stacey.....	Secretary.....	Topeka.....	Shawnee
L. C. Smith.....	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Stockton.....	Rooks
Rev. J. A. Bright.....	Chaplain.....	Abilene.....	Dickinson

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1891

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

Dist.	NAME	Post Office	County
1	James D. Williamson.....	Troy.....	Doniphan
2	John Seaton.....	Atchison.....	Atchison
3	R. P. Fisher.....	Effingham.....	Atchison
4	Charles H. Finney.....	McLouth.....	Jefferson
5	M. Reckards.....	Thompsonville.....	Jefferson
6	Fred M. Willard.....	Leavenworth.....	Leavenworth
7	S. F. Neeley.....	Leavenworth.....	Leavenworth
8	T. C. Craig.....	Easton.....	Leavenworth
9	F. M. Gable.....	Lausang.....	Leavenworth
10	J. O. Milner.....	Kansas City.....	Wyandotte
11	A. A. Burgard.....	Muncie.....	Wyandotte
12	C. M. Dickson.....	Edgerton.....	Johnson
13	C. N. Bishoff.....	Eudora.....	Douglas
14	N. Simmons.....	Lawrence.....	Douglas
15	P. P. Elder.....	Princeton.....	Franklin
16	J. P. Stephens.....	Wellsville.....	Franklin
17	J. B. Coons.....	Spring Hill.....	Miami
18	J. B. Remington.....	Osawatomie.....	Miami
19	J. W. Tucker.....	Pleasanton.....	Linn
20	J. M. Alexander.....	Weida.....	Anderson
21	L. B. Pearson.....	Humboldt.....	Allen
22	William M. Rice.....	Fort Scott.....	Bourbon
23	B. F. Fortney.....	Marmaton.....	Bourbon
24	H. M. Reid.....	Cherokee.....	Crawford
25	A. J. Cory.....	Hadley.....	Crawford
26	J. H. Chubb.....	Baxter Springs.....	Cherokee
27	J. T. Jones.....	Scammonville.....	Cherokee
28	J. I. Tanner.....	Mound Valley.....	Labette
29	P. A. Morrison.....	Oswego.....	Labette
30	Alex Duncan.....	Angola.....	Labette
31	Samuel Henry.....	Independence.....	Montgomery
32	A. L. Scott.....	Neodesha.....	Montgomery
33	George E. Smith.....	Osage Mission.....	Neosho
34	M. A. Clover.....	Chanute.....	Neosho
35	A. Z. Brown.....	Guilford.....	Wilson
36	Robert B. Leedy.....	Neosho Falls.....	Woodson
37	O. M. Rice.....	Agricola.....	Coffey
38	David Shull.....	Scranton.....	Osage
39	Robert W. Lewis.....	Barclay.....	Osage
40	D. M. Howard.....	North Topeka.....	Shawnee
41	William C. Webb.....	Topeka.....	Shawnee
42	F. M. Stahl.....	Auburn.....	Shawnee
43	P. H. Steward.....	Hoyt.....	Jackson
44	J. D. Hardy.....	Hiawatha.....	Brown
45	D. R. McCliman.....	Wood Lawn.....	Nemaha
46	Ezra Carey.....	Corning.....	Nemaha
47	Wellington Doty.....	Oketo.....	Marshall
48	Marion Patterson.....	Blue Rapids.....	Marshall
49	J. L. Soupene.....	Manhattan.....	Pottawatomie
50	C. F. Hardick.....	Louisville.....	Pottawatomie
51	Josephus Harner.....	Leonardville.....	Riley
52	T. M. Templeton.....	Wreford.....	Geary
53	John Rehrig.....	Eskridge.....	Wabaunsee
54	S. B. Warren.....	Emporia.....	Lyon
55	Levi Dumbauld.....	Hartford.....	Lyon
56	John Bryden.....	Eureka.....	Greenwood
57	George W. Crumley.....	Grenola.....	Elk
58	Jason Helmich.....	Cloverdale.....	Chautauqua
59	Jacob Nixon.....	Winfield.....	Cowley
60	J. L. Andrews.....	Arkansas City.....	Cowley
61	L. J. Davidson.....	Eatonville.....	Cowley
62	John Hartenbower.....	Douglass.....	Butler
63	O. W. Jones.....	Augusta.....	Butler
64	J. S. Doolittle.....	Cottonwood Falls.....	Chase
65	Dallas Rogers.....	Marion.....	Marion
66	E. W. Maxwell.....	Peabody.....	Marion
67	Charles Drake.....	Council Grove.....	Morris
68	H. C. Harvey.....	Manchester.....	Dickinson
69	M. Senn.....	Enterprise.....	Dickinson
70	A. A. Newman.....	Clay Center.....	Clay
71	D. M. Watson.....	Enosdale.....	Washington
72	Wm. Rodgers.....	Barnes.....	Washington
73	J. T. Ingram.....	Republic City.....	Republic
74	C. R. Cleveland.....	Agenda.....	Republic
75	S. O. Everly.....	Meredith.....	Cloud

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1891

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE—*Concluded*

Dist.	NAME	Post Office	County
76	D. S. Steele.....	Glasco.....	Cloud
77	George McConkey.....	Minneapolis.....	Ottawa
78	P. H. Dolan.....	Salina.....	Saline
79	J. B. Maddox.....	Canton.....	McPherson
80	Fred Jackson.....	McPherson.....	McPherson
81	W. E. Brown.....	Newton.....	Harvey
82	George L. Douglass.....	Wichita.....	Sedgwick
83	R. W. Hurt.....	Maize.....	Sedgwick
84	H. W. Ruble.....	Greenwich.....	Sedgwick
85	G. E. Meeker.....	Belle Plaine.....	Sumner
86	John T. Showalter.....	Wellington.....	Sumner
87	John M. Doubleday.....	Caldwell.....	Sumner
88	George H. Coulson.....	Anthony.....	Harper
89	John Day.....	Kingman.....	Kingman
90	F. W. Hickox.....	Medicine Lodge.....	Barber
91	J. C. Pierson.....	Coats.....	Pratt
92	H. D. Freeman.....	Hutchinson.....	Reno
93	W. H. Mitchell.....	Huntsville.....	Reno
94	Wm. Campbell.....	Pelton.....	Stafford
95	M. W. Coburn.....	Hoisington.....	Barton
96	W. M. Kenton.....	Raymond.....	Rice
97	Wm. W. Stanley.....	Ellsworth.....	Ellsworth
98	Otis L. Atherton.....	Russell.....	Russell
99	A. N. Whittington.....	Lincoln.....	Lincoln
100	G. H. McKinnie.....	Beloit.....	Mitchell
101	Benj. Matchett.....	Bloomington.....	Osborne
102	E. F. Barnett.....	Esbon.....	Jewell
103	C. C. Vandeventer.....	Jewell City.....	Jewell
104	George E. Smith.....	Germantown.....	Smith
105	F. C. Wagner.....	Logan.....	Phillips
106	Reuben Rowse.....	Plainville.....	Rooks
107	J. H. Reeder.....	Hays City.....	Ellis
108	John Lovett.....	McCracken.....	Rush
109	A. H. Lupfer.....	Larned.....	Pawnee
110	D. G. Donovan.....	Belpre.....	Edwards
111	George W. Hollenback.....	Coldwater.....	Comanche
112	B. F. Morris.....	Lexington.....	Clark
113	A. H. Heber.....	Meade.....	Meade
114	George M. Hoover.....	Dodge City.....	Ford
115	S. B. Gilmore.....	Kidderville.....	Hodgeman
116	I. N. Goodvin.....	Ransom.....	Ness
117	W. F. King.....	Wakeeney.....	Trego
118	W. H. Milligan.....	Fagan.....	Graham
119	W. Hicks.....	Rockwell City.....	Norton
120	Dan Caster.....	Oberlin.....	Decatur
121	W. J. Barnes.....	Hoxie.....	Sheridan
122	W. R. Hopkins.....	Garden City.....	Finney
123	Charles Vail.....	Colby.....	Thomas
124	E. D. York.....	Atwood.....	Rawlins
125	Alfred Pratt.....	Syracuse.....	Hamilton

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE

NAME	Office	Post Office	County
P. P. Elder.....	Speaker.....	Princeton.....	Franklin
Benj. Matchett.....	Speaker pro tem.....	Osborne.....	Osborne
Ben C. Rich.....	Chief Clerk.....	Ogallah.....	Trego
S. W. Case.....	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Winfield.....	Cowley
J. G. Melvin.....	Chaplain.....	Melvorn.....	Osage

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INSURANCE. Statistics from the report of the Superintendent of Insurance showed:

<i>Type</i>		<i>Risks Written</i>	<i>Premiums Collected</i>	<i>Losses Paid</i>
Life Insurance Co.....		\$11,008,039	\$954,257	\$317,924
Fire Insurance Co.....		134,425,217	1,873,229	839,420

LABOR AND INDUSTRY. The eight-hour law, enacted by the 1891 Legislature, was not followed closely, except by street and contract labor in larger cities.

In 1891 Kansas produced 20,263 tons of zinc, one-fourth of the country's production, and 3,602 tons of lead. Cherokee county was the chief producer of both minerals. Total value of both industries was \$580,941.59. Coal output totaled 68,843,114 bushels, an increase of 6,000,000 over 1890.

POPULATION. Nearly 85,000 people left the state as a result of the "lean granaries" and the financial collapse. Assessors' returns showed a population of 1,338,811.

RAILROADS. Only two miles of track were built in Kansas during 1891. There were now 8,852.8 miles of main track and 1,227.3 miles of side track. The State Board of Railroad Commissioners complained that the railroads' financial records were often made to conceal their true income.

WEATHER. Kansas had a mild winter and an unusually cool summer. The average temperature reported from 35 stations was 52.6 degrees. The highest recorded temperature was 110 at Collyer in August; the lowest, -10 at Seneca in February. The average precipitation was 32 inches.

1892

JANUARY 1.—Governor Humphrey appointed Bishop Waldo Perkins, Oswego, U. S. Senator to succeed the late Preston B. Plumb.

—Fred Beeler, Jewell county, was feeding 6,000 bushels of corn monthly to his livestock.

—On the Kansas City market No. 2 hard wheat sold at 80 cents a bushel, corn at 30 cents, white oats at 30 cents, rye at 81 cents, flaxseed at 82 cents, and prairie hay at \$7 a ton. Beef cattle ranged from \$3.25 to \$4.25 per hundred-weight and hogs from \$3.25 to \$3.85.

—The Negro vote in Kansas had increased about 4,000 since the election of 1890. It was now between 18,000 and 20,000. A large number of Texas Negroes had settled recently in Labette and Cherokee counties.

—Retailers were paying 25 cents a dozen for rabbits at Fort Scott.

JAN. 4.—The Kansas State Federation of Labor met at Hutchinson.

—The Knights of Labor state assembly met at Hutchinson.

JAN. 5.—The Seward county sheriff was killed by a mob at Springfield, which had assembled, purportedly, to murder Judge Theodosius Botkin.

—The Western Assn. of Wholesale Nurserymen met at Topeka.

JAN. 6.—The U. S. District Attorney began suit in federal court against the Trans-Missouri Freight Assn., a combine of 15 railroads, to restrain them from monopolizing trade between the states and territories.

JAN. 7.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Inman Review*; Louis C. Heim, publisher.

JAN. 8.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners held that freight rates discriminated against wholesale grocers.

—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommended that Congress determine the legal owners of the Chippewa and Munsee Indian reservations in Franklin county and grant authority to sell the land.

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JAN. 10.—Central College, the United Brethren school at Enterprise, was dedicated.

JAN. 12.—Rates on flour shipments to the East and New Orleans were reduced 20 cents a hundredweight.

—The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 13.—The Missouri and Kansas Lumber Dealers Assn. met at Kansas City, Mo.

—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture met at Topeka.

JAN. 14.—Four Emporia druggists were arrested on charges of illegal liquor sales.

JAN. 16.—Preliminary hearings of the men charged with the murder of the Seward county sheriff were completed, and National Guard troops were withdrawn.

JAN. 18.—The weather station at Topeka registered a temperature of -22 degrees. It was -21 at Leavenworth and -10 at Emporia. Kansas City firms were harvesting ice at Sugar Lake near Atchison.

JAN. 19.—The case against James Brennan for the murder of Samuel N. Wood was dismissed at Hugoton for lack of an impartial jury.

—The Attorney General began proceedings to disorganize Garfield county, which had neither population nor property value enough for legal organization.

—The Kansas State Historical Society met at Topeka.

JAN. 25.—The Bar Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Treasurers met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 29.—The Kansas Day Club held its first banquet at the Throop Hotel, Topeka. Its aims were "to promote the interests of the Republican party and to call all Republicans together in a social way." Speeches were made by Charles F. Scott, Chester I. Long, Charles Finch and Will A. White.

JAN. 30.—Anthony taxpayers resisted a mandate of the U. S. Supreme Court for a levy to pay fraudulent bonds issued before the settlement of Harper county.

—The Kansas Women's Press Assn. met at Topeka.

FEBRUARY 2.—The Kansas Eclectic Medical Assn. met at Topeka.

FEB. 4.—Atchison preachers asked police to close joints during the G. A. R. encampment.

—The Kansas and Missouri Press Assn. met at Kansas City, Mo.

FEB. 5.—Kansas had contributed 130,000 pounds of flour to suffering Russian peasants.

—The Southern Kansas District Fair Assn. met at Wichita.

FEB. 9.—The courts held that Comanche county must pay \$80,000 for a hoghouse at Sun City which had been called a courthouse and upon which \$80,000 in bonds had been issued.

FEB. 11.—The Argentine *Republican* said "Minnie Hauk, the famous prima donna and the greatest living 'Carmen', spent her childhood years in the deserted village of Sumner, three miles below Atchison on the Missouri river. Her father kept a boarding house. . . . Vinnie Ream, noted sculptress, spent her childhood at Leavenworth and Wyandotte. Her father kept the old Shawnee house at Leavenworth in 1857, and when the family moved to Wyan-

dotte, Vinnie walked all the way and drove the cow. The maids of the mad Missouri deserve to live in history."

FEB. 12.—The Kansas Intercollegiate Oratorical Assn. contest at Topeka was won by J. L. Poston, Washburn.

FEB. 15.—The Royal Arch Masons grand chapter and the Royal and Select Masons grand council met at Leavenworth.

FEB. 17.—The Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons grand lodge met at Leavenworth.

FEB. 18.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Highland Vidette*; H. H. and Irvin Hogue, publishers.

FEB. 22.—The Ancient Order of United Workmen grand lodge met at Pittsburg.

FEB. 24.—Senator Plumb's library was presented to Emporia Normal by his widow, Mrs. Carrie Plumb. It comprised 1,000 volumes of selected public documents.

—The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, the Woman's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans met at Atchison.

FEB. 29.—Congress rejected a bill to build the Topeka dam because the War Department listed the Kansas river as navigable. A new bill provided that the War Department might remove the dam if it ever interfered with navigation, but the dam company feared this would hinder sale of bonds. There had not been a steamboat on the river for 30 years, and it was already dammed at Lawrence.

MARCH 1.—The Kansas Republican League met at Topeka.

MAR. 2.—The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Kansas City.

—The Kansas Conference of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod met at Marquette.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Lawrence Daily World*; J. S. Brady, publisher.

MAR. 5.—The Finney County Society for Protection of Game was organized.

MAR. 7.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners established new rates on canned goods, coffee and beans.

—The Missouri-Kansas Baseball League was organized. Leavenworth, Topeka, Lawrence, Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph, Mo., were members.

—The South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Ottawa.

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand encampment held its 25th annual meeting at Leavenworth.

MAR. 10.—The Kansas Railway Station Agents Assn. met at Salina.

MAR. 11.—The sorghum experimental station in Rice county demonstrated an electric motor plow.

MAR. 14.—The Medicine Lodge sugar plant was sold at public auction for \$40,000.

—The Keeley Co. of Kansas, which treated liquor and opium addicts, had institutes at Topeka, Leavenworth and Kansas City.

MAR. 16.—Senator Pepper introduced a bill in Congress which would create a fund for pensions and put idle laborers at work on public improvements.

—The Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Winfield.

MAR. 17.—The Hutchinson Salt Co. claimed that low salt rates from Michigan to Kansas were unfair.

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Assn. met at Coal Creek, Jefferson county.

MAR. 19.—The River Brethren Church conference met at Belle Springs, Dickinson county.

MAR. 23.—The first doctors to receive an M. D. from a Kansas school were graduated from the Kansas Medical College, Topeka. They were J. L. Gilbert, Topeka, and J. L. Owen, Rock Creek.

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—The Northwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Concordia.

MAR. 28.—The Kansas Humane Society met at Wichita.

MAR. 31.—A tornado in Barber, Butler, Sumner and Rice counties caused 15 deaths and great property damage. Towanda was destroyed.

—The Kansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was organized at Topeka.

APRIL 1.—*The Santa Fe Trail*, by Mrs. J. K. Hudson, Topeka, was published serially in the Topeka *Daily Capital*.

APR. 2.—The Kansas Democratic Editorial Assn. met at Kansas City.

APR. 3.—Two persons were killed and six homes destroyed in a tornado at Cherryvale.

APR. 5.—“Ed Howe’s Philosophy” was a regular column in the Kansas City *Times*.

—Republicans carried the Leavenworth city election for the first time in ten years.

APR. 6.—Vol. I, No. 1, Chanute *Daily Tribune*; G. M. Dewey, publisher; H. P. Hutton, editor.

APR. 7.—An 80-horsepower steam plow was tested at Garden City. It pulled three gangs of three plows each at a cost of 60 cents an acre.

—John J. Ingalls described Jerry Simpson as follows: “Simpson is not a scholar nor a courtier; neither is he the . . . boor . . . he has been painted. . . . He is a shrewd . . . man of much native sense who has . . . learned from men rather than books. He is by long odds the ablest . . . of the Jacobins landed in Congress by the Alliance revolution.”

—The Kansas Academy of Language and Literature met at Baldwin.

APR. 11.—Harper Bros. published *The Kansas Conflict*, by Charles Robinson.

APR. 13.—Congress created a third division of the U. S. District Court of Kansas and provided for a semi-annual term of court at Fort Scott.

APR. 15.—Dr. A. B. Gillette, Marion, was Kansas agent for Lord Scully, the Irishman who owned about 65,000 acres of land in Kansas.

APR. 16.—Fifty German-Russian emigrants arrived at El Dorado, and a group of 20 settled at Burns.

APR. 19.—Professor Snow said most of his 1,150 experiments in destroying chinch bugs had been successful.

APR. 20.—J. P. Pomeroy, Boston millionaire who owned several sections of land in Graham county, had arranged to sell it to German-Russians.

APR. 21.—The Supreme Court held that county commissioners could not contract county printing for more than one year.

—A colony of 20 Negroes from Missouri settled near Garden City.

—A Norton county farmer sold 4,600 acres of land for \$50,000.

—A salt shaft at Lyons, 7 by 16 feet, cost over \$100,000. It was 1,065 feet deep and went through 265 feet of salt.

APR. 25.—The Missouri Valley Unitarian Church conference met at Wichita.

APR. 26.—The Kansas Dental Assn. met at Fort Scott.

APR. 27.—The Ladies of the G. A. R. met at Emporia.

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APR. 29.—The federal census of 1890 showed that Kansas led the country in percentage of public school children.

—H. H. Grimshaw, Englishman, conducted his hotel at Paola in English tavern style. All guests sat at one long table. The host said grace, then carved, asking each guest what portion he preferred. An English garden surrounded the hotel.

—Edmund G. Ross, former U. S. Senator from Kansas, contributed an article on the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson to *Scribner's Magazine*.

MAY 3.—The General Assn. of Congregational Ministers and Churches of Kansas met at Salina.

MAY 4.—W. A. Harris, Linwood, sold 43 head of Shorthorn cattle at Chicago at an average of \$252.

—The Kansas Homeopathic Medical Society met at Wichita.

—The Kansas Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor met at Kansas City.

—The Kansas Medical Society met at Fort Scott.

—The Order of the Loyal Legion, Kansas commandery, met at Leavenworth.

MAY 5.—A Republican convention at Hutchinson nominated George T. Anthony, Ottawa, for Representative-at-Large. The position resulted from the 1891 reapportionment act giving Kansas eight seats in the House.

—The Kansas Classis of the Reformed Church met at Enterprise.

—The Social Science Club of Kansas and Western Missouri met at Fort Scott.

MAY 6.—The Swisher Rain Co., Goodland, had a contract to produce rain at San Pedro, Mexico; \$30,000 for two inches.

MAY 8.—The Kansas Travelers Protective Assn. met at Emporia.

MAY 9.—The State Board of Railroad Assessors ruled that the Pullman Co. must pay several years of back taxes.

MAY 10.—The Knights Templar grand commandery met at Newton.

—The Kansas State Sunday School Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 11.—Ernest Valetton de Boissiere, Frenchman who founded Silkville, deeded all his real and personal property, amounting to nearly \$150,000, to a trust for founding an I. O. O. F. orphans' home. The gift included a 3,100-acre farm with nine stone buildings, an apple orchard, a mulberry grove and a walnut grove.

—The Order of the Eastern Star grand chapter met at Pittsburg.

MAY 13.—Heavy spring rains made the Kansas river the highest since 1881. At Lawrence the water was ten feet above the dam. Two men were drowned at Eudora when a bridge washed away. The Missouri river was 22 feet above flood stage.

MAY 14.—The Neosho and Smoky Hill rivers were out of their banks.

MAY 17.—The Kansas State Sportsmen's Assn. met at Council Grove.

—The Kansas Pharmaceutical Assn. met at Kansas City.

—The Knights of Pythias grand lodge met at Pittsburg.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Superintendents of Schools met at Junction City.

MAY 18.—John A. Anderson, Junction City, consul general at Cairo, Egypt, died at Liverpool, England. Anderson was U. S. Representative, 1875-1891, and president of K. S. A. C., 1873-1878.

MAY 24.—Twelve new post offices had been established in Kansas: Ban-nock, Edwards county; Broderick, Pottawatomie; Clara, Washington; Kennedy, Dickinson; Kingsdown, Ford; Majella, Bourbon; Moreland, changed from Fre-

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1892

mont, Graham; Tregola, Trego; Rapture, Jewell; Shaffer, Rush; Townsend, Cowley; Warrendale, Grant.

MAY 27.—Twelve persons were killed in a tornado at Wellington. At Harper and Atwood six persons were killed. Property damage was great.

MAY 31.—The Harper county commissioners appropriated \$1,000 from the county fund for the relief of tornado victims. Emporia, Olathe, Junction City, Lawrence, Anthony and the Santa Fe sent aid.

—The national convention of the Swedish Lutheran Church met at Lindsborg. Over 300 delegates were present.

JUNE 1.—Wellington appealed for money, clothing, furniture and food for tornado-stricken families.

JUNE 2.—The Kansas State Board of Health met at Topeka.

JUNE 4.—The Kansas Turner Society met at Bismarck Grove, Lawrence. Members organized the German-American League to fight prohibition and woman suffrage.

JUNE 7.—A ball game, a musicale and private subscriptions at Newton netted \$450 for Wellington and Harper tornado sufferers.

JUNE 15.—The People's party convention at Wichita nominated the following state ticket: L. D. Lewelling, Wichita, Governor; Percy Daniels, Crawford county, Lieutenant Governor; R. S. Osborn, Rooks county, Secretary of State; Van B. Prather, Cherokee county, Auditor; W. H. Biddle, Butler county, Treasurer; John T. Little, Johnson county, Attorney General; H. N. Gaines, Saline county, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

—The Swisher Rain Co., operating at Goodland, was given credit for a heavy rain.

JUNE 21.—The Ottawa Chautauqua opened.

—The Kansas Chautauqua opened at Topeka.

JUNE 23.—Victor Murdock left the Wichita *Eagle* to work for the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

JUNE 30.—"Cattle Trails of the Prairie," by Charles M. Harger, was published in *Scribner's Magazine*.

JULY 1.—The Republican convention at Topeka nominated the following state ticket: A. W. Smith, McPherson, Governor; Robert F. Moore, Butler county, Lieutenant Governor; W. C. Edwards, Pawnee county, Secretary of State; J. B. Lynch, Neosho county, Treasurer; B. K. Bruce, Jr., Leavenworth county, Auditor; T. F. Garver, Saline county, Attorney General; J. C. Davis, Chase county, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

JULY 2.—The Santa Fe and Rock Island lowered passenger rates to one cent a mile from Oklahoma to Kansas in order to get harvest hands to Kansas wheat fields.

—Lincoln county was offering \$2 to \$3 a day for harvest hands.

—Rain at Mankato cost residents \$500. They had contracted with the Interstate Artificial Rain Co. for a rain of not less than half an inch.

—The Southern Kansas Deaf Mute Assn. met at Wichita.

JULY 4.—The Kansas League of American Wheelmen met at Wichita. Bicyclists from Kansas City and St. Louis competed in the races.

JULY 6.—The Democratic state convention at Topeka agreed to support the People's party candidates for state offices.

JULY 11.—The Kansas Brotherhood of Stationmen met at Wichita.

JULY 12.—The Prohibition party convention at Topeka nominated the following state ticket: Isaac O. Pickering, Olathe, Governor; H. F. Douthart, Brown county, Lieutenant Governor; Harry W. Stone, Atchison county, Secretary of State; Joel Miller, Stafford county, Auditor; R. H. Nichols, Elk county, Attorney General; Miss Ida M. Hodgdon, Rice county, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

—The Kansas Millers Assn. met at Wellington.

JULY 14.—The Fort Scott Gas and Fuel Co. bought the Fort Scott City Gas Co. owned by Standard Oil. They had carried on a rate war for two years.

—Wyandot Indian heirs at Kansas City were paid \$13,000 by the federal government, as provided in a treaty of 1856 when their land was ceded.

JULY 15.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Augusta Gazette*; T. Sexton and O. J. Bradfield, publishers.

JULY 18.—Texas fever in Lyon county had killed about 50 head of cattle.

—The wheat harvest in Rawlins county was 1,500,000 bushels. Two hundred binders and headers had been used.

JULY 19.—The Patriotic Sons of America met at Topeka.

JULY 21.—The Dalton gang was robbing trains in Oklahoma and southern Kansas. The M. K. & T. offered \$40,000 for their capture.

JULY 22.—Kansas had a school for every 185 inhabitants, a Sunday School for every 420, and only five criminals for every 10,000.

JULY 26.—Kansas shipped 2,500,000 bushels of corn to Mexico to be sold at low prices in the drought areas.

JULY 27.—At the Topeka mills wheat from all parts of the state averaged 61 pounds to the bushel. None had failed to test No. 2 or better.

AUGUST 1.—The cornerstone for Western University, a Negro school at Quindaro, was laid.

—A Harper county commissioner was kidnaped to prevent his attendance at a meeting where a levy to pay for \$100,000 in fraudulent bonds was to be made.

AUG. 3.—The United Presbyterian Church Synod of Kansas met at Ottawa.

AUG. 4.—The Nickerson *Argosy* estimated it would take 11,666 threshing machines to thresh the wheat crop at 60,000 bushels per machine.

—Frank Melbourne, rainmaker, received \$1,000 from Fort Scott citizens for a half-inch rain over an area of 500 square miles.

AUG. 7.—At Council Grove the Goodland Artificial Rain Co. failed to produce rain or clouds in four days.

AUG. 9.—Henry Wallace, publisher of *The Homestead*, Des Moines, was in Kansas making a study of clover, preparatory to writing a book.

—Rain in all parts of the state "saved the corn crop."

—Fort Scott citizens met to plan for the dissolution of the police commission and regulation of the liquor traffic in the city.

AUG. 16.—The G. A. R. reunion began at Wichita.

AUG. 21.—The 29th anniversary of Quantrill's raid was observed at Lawrence. Survivors held memorial services.

AUG. 22.—The Wellington Ministerial Assn. began a movement to suppress flirtation.

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AUG. 23.—Hays City merchants had sold 50 headers, 62 threshers, 325 gang plows and 138 sulky plows during the season.

—The Farmers Alliance of Pawnee county sent 10,000 pounds of flour to striking workers in New York and Pennsylvania.

—The Prince Hall Masons met at Atchison.

AUG. 24.—The national conference of the Seventh Day Baptist Church met at Nortonville.

—The Kansas Conference of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Topeka.

AUG. 25.—Swedish-Americans at Clay Center celebrated the anniversary of the landing of Swedes in America.

AUG. 29.—Texas fever had killed 900 head of cattle in Chase, Greenwood and Lyon counties.

SEPTEMBER 1.—The Presbyterian Synod of Kansas met at Ottawa.

SEPT. 6.—Garfield University, Wichita, which had been closed for three years, reopened with a faculty of six and nearly 200 students.

—The Kansas State Firemen's Assn. met at Abilene.

SEPT. 7.—The *Emporia Gazette* said the Populist prayer was: "Lord, hear our prayer and answer us, for we are sore distressed; we must have more calamity, let it be plague or pest. O save us from defeat and death, for we are surely lost, unless you give us cholera or send an early frost."

SEPT. 8.—Many Gray county farmers harvested 2,000 to 3,000 bushels of wheat.

—Eastern buyers paid over \$80 a ton for Kansas broomcorn.

SEPT. 12.—The Kansas State Fair opened at Topeka.

SEPT. 13.—Hugh Henry, Negro, was lynched by a mob at Larned for attempted rape.

—The German-American League of Kansas met at Topeka to organize the German vote in the interest of resubmission.

—The Independent Order of Good Templars grand lodge met at Topeka.

SEPT. 14.—The Modern Woodmen of America met at Fort Scott.

—The Kansas Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Sixth Kansas Cavalry Veterans Assn. met at Lawrence.

SEPT. 15.—The Kansas Swine Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Seventh Day Adventists state convention met at Herington.

SEPT. 16.—The Kansas Livestock Sanitary Commission decided that Texas fever was ended in Chase county and released quarantined cattle for shipment.

—Riley Medium, a stallion belonging to R. C. Campbell, broke the world's pacing record for a mile over a half-mile track at the State Fair.

SEPT. 20.—The Kansas Assn. of Trotting Horse Breeders met at Abilene.

SEPT. 21.—The Kansas Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met at Atchison.

SEPT. 23.—The Kansas Republican Editorial Assn. was organized at Topeka.

SEPT. 24.—A Harper county farmer raised 1,000 acres of broomcorn worth an estimated \$16,000.

SEPT. 26.—The Southwestern Kansas Fair began at Wichita.

SEPT. 28.—The Kansas Christian Convention met at Kansas City.

—The Kansas Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ met at Le-compton.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1892

SEPT. 30.—The Universalist Church state convention met at Topeka.

OCTOBER 1.—The Armour Packing Co. plant at Kansas City opened. It employed 6,000 men and slaughtered 22,500 animals daily.

OCT. 4.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas met at Pittsburg.

OCT. 5.—The Supreme Court dropped the ouster suit brought by H. L. Taylor, assistant attorney general, against Wichita police commissioners on charges of receiving bribes from joint-keepers for not prosecuting them. The Court held that the commissioners were appointed by the Governor and subject to removal only by him, and also that the jurisdiction of an assistant attorney general is confined to the county for which he is appointed.

—Mrs. Margaret R. Wickens, Sabetha, was elected national president of the W. R. C.

—Fairmount Institute, Wichita, was dedicated.

—A scarcity of freight cars was hindering movement of the huge wheat crop.

—Four members of the Dalton gang were killed at Coffeyville. They had robbed two banks and were escaping when attacked by a marshal's posse. Four citizens were killed.

OCT. 7.—The Kansas Society of Friends met at Lawrence.

OCT. 11.—The Kansas Baptist Convention met at Wichita.

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand lodge and the Rebekah state assembly met at Fort Scott.

OCT. 12.—The Kansas Academy of Science held its 25th annual meeting at Atchison.

OCT. 13.—The Young Women's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

OCT. 15.—The United Commercial Travelers grand lodge was organized at Salina.

OCT. 17.—When a practical joker forged an order purporting to be from the head of the railway telegraphers' union, 900 Santa Fe telegraphers left the job. Traffic was tied up for ten hours before they were convinced the "order" was a hoax.

—*The Golden Bottle or the Story of Ephraim Benezet of Kansas*, by Ignatius Donnelly, was published by the D. D. Merrill Co.

—The Catholic Knights of America met at Kansas City.

—The Kansas and Missouri Newspaper Assn. was organized.

OCT. 18.—The Improved Order of Red Men of Kansas met at Fort Scott.

OCT. 19.—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod held its 25th annual meeting at Kansas City, Mo.

—The Kansas Bankers Assn. met at Topeka.

OCT. 21.—M. K. & T. officials gave \$5,000 to families of citizens of Coffeyville murdered by the Dalton gang.

OCT. 22.—The Kansas building at the Chicago World's Fair was dedicated.

OCT. 24.—Gov. William McKinley of Ohio spoke at Leavenworth.

OCT. 25.—The American Coursing Club held races at Great Bend.

OCT. 26.—The Young Men's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Lawrence.

—The Kansas Anti-Horse Thief Assn. met at Paola.

OCT. 27.—John Kloehr, Coffeyville liveryman who killed three members of the Dalton gang, was given a gold medal by a group of Chicago bankers. The medal, set with a large diamond, bore the inscription: "John Joseph Kloehr—the emergency arose, the man appeared."

OCT. 28.—Fifty-eight Kansas undertakers were sued in U. S. District Court for unlawful combination and conspiracy to monopolize.

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NOVEMBER 3.—James B. Weaver, Populist candidate for President, spoke at Topeka.

Nov. 4.—Leavenworth elevators and mills were holding 340,000 bushels of wheat.

—Henry Roberts, Marion county, was awarded \$600 for losses suffered from Indian depredations 24 years earlier.

Nov. 8.—Grover Cleveland, Democrat of New York, was elected 24th President of the United States. Lorenzo Dow Lewelling, Populist, was elected Governor; Percy Daniels, P., Girard, Lt. Governor; R. S. Osborn, P., Stockton, Secretary of State; W. H. Biddle, P., Augusta, Treasurer; Van B. Prather, P., Columbus, Auditor; John T. Little, P., Olathe, Attorney General; H. N. Gaines, P., Salina, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Stephen H. Allen, P., Pleasanton, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. (A complete list of state office-holders appears on pp. 162-166.)

Nov. 10.—A map of Kansas, on a scale of three miles to the inch, with every schoolhouse in the state marked, was exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair. No schools were more than three miles apart; in the east the average was six schools to the township.

—The Kansas Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union met at Emporia.

Nov. 15.—Stockholders of the Kansas Fair Assn. met at Topeka.

Nov. 16.—The Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Kansas, met at Leavenworth.

Nov. 19.—Seventy Kansans left Enterprise to settle at Topolobampo, "the Mexican Utopia."

Nov. 21.—The Missouri Valley Unitarian Church conference met at Topeka.

Nov. 25.—Kansas' largest industry was flour milling. Topeka led with a capacity of 2,650 barrels daily.

Nov. 28.—The federal court at Topeka held that the Trans-Missouri Freight Assn. was legal. Charges against it and member railroads were dismissed.

Nov. 29.—The Kansas State Temperance Union met at Topeka.

DECEMBER 1.—The monthly Dunn report showed "symptoms of diminishing business activity."

DEC. 6.—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Assn. met at Enterprise.

—The Kansas State Horticultural Society met at Winfield.

DEC. 8.—K. U. had 108 mounted animals on exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair.

—Liberal won over Springfield in the Seward county-seat election.

DEC. 10.—The Kansas Democratic Editorial Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 13.—The Kansas State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met at Spring Hill.

DEC. 15.—The Newton National Bank closed.

—The Kansas Dairy Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 17.—Prairie chickens sold for \$4.50 to \$6 per dozen at Kansas City; mallard ducks, \$3 a dozen; teal ducks, \$2 a dozen; quail, \$1.25 a dozen; opossums, \$1 each; turkeys, 12 cents a pound; chickens, 10 cents a pound; dressed geese, 11 cents a pound; oysters, \$1 a hundred; trout and catfish, 13 cents a pound; sirloin steak, 10 cents a pound; porterhouse steak, 14 cents a pound; bacon, 13 cents a pound; lard, 13 cents a pound; potatoes, 80 cents a bushel, and butter, 25 cents a pound.

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DEC. 19.—The Kansas Holiness Assn. met at Abilene.

DEC. 20.—The Kansas Reform Press Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 23.—Populists began proceedings in the Supreme Court to unseat Republican members of the Legislature from Haskell, Coffey, Republic and Jackson counties.

DEC. 27.—Heavy snows fell over the state. Railroad traffic was halted. Large cattle losses were reported in southwest Kansas.

—The Kansas State Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 28.—Republicans contested seven Populist seats in the Legislature.

DEC. 29.—The Kansas Assn. of County Clerks and the Kansas Assn. of County Attorneys met at Topeka.

DEC. 30.—The Kansas Music Teachers Assn. met at Lawrence.

THE YEAR IN BRIEF

AGRICULTURE. A summary of crop statistics for 1892:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Winter wheat	3,820,013	70,035,980	\$38,534,427
Spring wheat	309,816	4,502,926	2,157,335
Corn	5,603,588	138,658,621	42,889,849
Oats	1,559,049	43,722,484	11,140,225
Rye	239,173	4,042,613	1,697,057
Barley	138,226	3,842,954	1,407,983
Buckwheat	4,818	62,808	47,106
Irish potatoes	80,147	4,257,504	3,438,042
Sweet potatoes	3,502	300,000	330,000
Castor beans	11,087	81,987	102,484
Sorghum: for syrup	38,484	2,661,765*	1,064,706
Sorghum: for forage	130,621	.....	870,635
Cotton	666	145,300†	10,171
Flax	171,517	1,245,555	1,058,722
Hemp	47	32,900†	1,645
Tobacco	371	222,600†	22,260
Broomcorn	75,398	34,016,950†	1,105,551
Millet and Hungarian	275,929	493,648†	1,974,592
Tame grasses	942,591	700,613†	3,503,065

* gallons

† pounds

‡ tons

A summary of livestock statistics for 1892:

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses	804,923	\$52,319,995
Mules and asses	79,262	5,944,650
Milk cows	631,386	11,364,948
Other cattle	1,708,368	29,042,256
Sheep	240,568	721,704
Swine	1,605,098	9,630,588

Other farm products:

<i>Product</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Value</i>
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter .....	.....	\$35,280,273
Wool clip	1,345,787 lbs.	228,784
Cheese	540,609 lbs.	59,467
Butter	27,705,466 lbs.	4,155,820
Milk	450,212
Poultry and eggs sold	2,679,280

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BANKS. State and private banks made regular reports to the State Bank Commissioner. On September 1, 1892, 281 state banks reported resources and liabilities of \$24,431,081.97, and 163 private banks, \$10,206,064.22. Receivers had been appointed for four banks.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. The biennial report gave the following statistics for the year ending June 30, 1892:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>
State Insane Asylum, Topeka.....	\$115,623	755
State Insane Asylum, Osawatomie.....	74,584	500
State Reform School, Topeka.....	31,374	220
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Olathe.....	38,521	262
Institution for the Blind, Kansas City.....	17,650	No report
Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth, Winfield.....	17,421	102
Industrial School for Girls, Beloit.....	12,814	88
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Atchison.....	19,892	118

CHARTERS. Following is a tabulation of charters filed with the Secretary of State during 1892:

	<i>No.</i>
Banks, Building and Loan, Trust and Brokerage Companies.....	85
Board of Trade, Fairs, Civic and Merchant Assns.....	41
Cemetery and Funeral Assns.....	40
Churches and Affiliated Organizations.....	169
Coal, Oil and Mining Companies.....	37
Cooperatives and Farmers' Alliance Organizations.....	19
Creameries and Dairy Assns.....	8
Gas, Light, Water and Power Companies.....	14
Grain, Milling and Elevator Companies.....	21
Insurance Companies.....	3
Livestock, Poultry, Produce and Packing Companies.....	21
Lodges, Clubs, Guilds and Benevolent Societies.....	92
Mercantile and Manufacturing Companies.....	92
Printing and Publishing Companies.....	21
Railroads.....	7
Artificial Rain Companies.....	2
Real Estate, Town and Immigration Companies.....	54
Schools and Colleges.....	12
Street Railway Companies.....	7
Telegraph and Telephone Companies.....	2
Miscellaneous.....	5
Total	752

EDUCATION. The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction showed 9,123 school districts in Kansas with 9,088 buildings and 11,888 teachers. The public school enrollment was 382,225 and average daily attendance, 239,299. Expenses during the year were \$4,346,767. The average salary of men teachers was \$42.15 per month, of women \$35.42. The average school term was 25.4 weeks.

The K. U. board of regents commended the progress of the school during the two years of Chancellor Snow's administration and urged the Legislature to grant his request to increase the annual appropriation to \$100,000. Enrollment for the academic year, 1892-93, was 1,038, and there were 44 faculty members.

K. S. A. C. had 587 students and 24 regular faculty members. The board of regents report showed that 35 per cent of all graduates were directly connected with agriculture. There were no statistics available for other colleges.

FINANCIAL. The balance in the state treasury on June 30, 1891, was \$461,502.41, to which was added during the fiscal year \$1,402,186.88 from taxes and \$1,116,749.14 from other sources, or a total of \$2,980,438.43 from all sources including the original balance. Disbursements totaled \$2,253,275.92, leaving a balance of \$727,162.51 in the treasury on June 30, 1892. Taxable property reported by county clerks included: aggregate value of

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1893

all lands taxable, \$171,167,129.85; value of town lots, \$65,317,532.08; personal property, \$46,315,463.78; railroad property, \$51,404,543.74. The total valuation of all property as fixed by the State Board of Equalization was \$342,682,845.52. The total state tax levy was \$1,336,371.46.

INSURANCE. Statistics from the report of the Superintendent of Insurance showed:

Type	No.	Risks Written	Premiums Collected	Losses Paid
Life insurance Co.	30	\$12,877,451.41	\$1,318,587.47	\$328,356.52
Stock Fire Co.	80	153,446,474.43	2,244,066.05	1,171,963.30
Mutual Fire Co.	9	11,300,351.00	215,881.35	160,476.60
Miscellaneous	16	18,093,654.91	139,752.75	75,926.46

LABOR AND INDUSTRY. According to the eighth annual report of the Bureau of Labor, Kansas industry improved somewhat during 1892. There was no material change in wages, but workers were paid weekly in most cases. Several industries, particularly harness-making and coal mining, suffered from competition with convict-labor systems.

No state report on coal production was made, but a federal government report showed Kansas produced 75,181,900 bushels, an increase of over 100 per cent since 1885.

POPULATION. Assessors' returns of March 1, 1892, showed a population of 1,347,428, an increase of 8,617 over the preceding year. The ten largest cities in Kansas were: Kansas City, 39,500; Topeka, 33,685; Wichita, 20,928; Leavenworth, 20,802; Atchison, 13,978; Fort Scott, 11,428; Lawrence, 10,310; Hutchinson, 8,359; Arkansas City, 8,311; Parsons, 8,176.

RAILROADS. The tenth annual report of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners showed Kansas third among the states in railroad mileage with 8,886.29.

WEATHER. Rainfall during the year was abundant, and crops were favored late into autumn by high temperatures. Thirty-eight weather stations reported an average temperature of 53.15 for the year. The highest temperature recorded was 112 degrees at Ellis in August; the lowest, -26 at Manhattan in January. The average precipitation was 29.92 inches.

1893

JANUARY 1.—Rabbits sold for five cents each, quail for ten cents and prairie chicken for 25 cents at Humboldt.

JAN. 2.—The Kansas State Federation of Labor met at Kansas City.

—The Knights of Labor state assembly met at Kansas City.

JAN. 3.—Seventy graindealers, meeting at Salina, wanted a law requiring railroads to install car scales at large shipping points and to pay for losses between points of shipment and destination.

JAN. 4.—Leavenworth had a cotillion club which did all the latest dances, including "cheat and swing" and "skin the squirrel."

JAN. 5.—Prof. C. C. Georgeson of K. S. A. C. left for Denmark to investigate the dairy industry there for the Department of Agriculture.

—*The Life of Sam Wood*, by Margaret Lyon Wood, was published.

—The Supreme Court held that the Republican candidate was the legal representative from Haskell county.

JAN. 6.—Stucco plants were in operation at Hope, Gypsum City and Dillon. Stucco material, a combination of lime, slate and gypsum, was found in large quantities in Saline and Dickinson counties.

—K. U. regents voted to use the \$90,000 Spooner bequest for a fireproof library building.

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—W. B. Swisher, Goodland rainmaker, was awarded \$1,000 in a Nebraska district court. He had fulfilled a contract to bring rain within three days, but proof had been demanded that it was his rain.

—*Ten Nights in a Barroom* was "on the boards" in Kansas towns.

JAN. 7.—D. W. Wilder charged his former Assistant Superintendent of Insurance, James Billingslea, Atchison, of embezzling \$6,632.34.

—The Supreme Court held that T. C. Ballinger, Republican, was the legal Representative from Coffey county.

JAN. 8.—Over 200 Emporia Normal students received payment for railroad mileage in excess of \$3 in 1892. Since the early Eighties the school had paid one round trip fare annually to students living outside a radius of 100 miles.

JAN. 9.—Governor Lewelling and other state officials were inaugurated. Populists and Republicans began caucuses to organize the Legislature. The Populists had 58 members to 63 for the Republicans in the House.

JAN. 10.—The Legislature convened. The Secretary of State refused to read the roll of Representatives as made up by the State Board of Canvassers because the House had no presiding officer. Both Republicans and Populists elected full sets of officers. Both speakers remained in their chairs all night, and members stayed in the halls.

—The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 11.—The House of Representatives adjourned after being in session 25 hours. Conference committees were unable to reach an agreement.

—The Kansas Poultry Assn. met at Topeka. Over 1,000 birds were entered in the exhibit.

—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture met at Topeka.

JAN. 12.—Governor Lewelling officially recognized the organization of the Populists in the House.

—Lead ore was found near Allen, Lyon county, at 65 feet.

JAN. 13.—The Senate officially recognized the Populist organization of the House.

—Topeka citizens met to protest Populist actions in the House and their recognition by the Governor. The largest hall in the city was filled to capacity.

JAN. 14.—Meetings were held in many towns to protest the fight in the House.

JAN. 16.—The Kansas Legislative Assn., composed of members of the 1868 Legislature, met at Topeka.

JAN. 17.—The Kansas State Historical Society met at Topeka.

JAN. 20.—Farmers in Rice county fed wheat to hogs rather than sell at 40 cents a bushel.

—An estimated \$5,000 worth of game was shipped from Barton county during the winter.

JAN. 21.—The Peabody *Graphic* commented: "Frederic Remington, the famous magazine illustrator, has made his formal bow to the public as an artist in oil and water colors. . . . Today he is recognized as the finest portrayer of wild life in America." Remington had owned and operated a sheep ranch south of Peabody.

JAN. 24.—The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 25.—John Martin, Topeka, was elected U. S. Senator by the Populist Legislature.

JAN. 26.—K. S. A. C. offered a two-week course of lectures on practical farm subjects.

JAN. 27.—Edwin H. Snow, Ottawa, was reelected State Printer.

JAN. 30.—The Kansas Day Club met at Topeka.

JAN. 31.—The Bar Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Conference of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod met at Salina.

FEBRUARY 1.—At Dodge City the temperature fell 82 degrees in four hours. Leavenworth, Salina, Wichita, Arkansas City and Emporia reported heavy snow and below-zero temperatures. Trains were delayed and streetcar service tied up.

—The Republicans claimed that Joseph W. Ady was rightfully elected U. S. Senator on grounds that the Populist House was not a legal body and had no right to vote for a Senator.

FEB. 4.—Kansas buffalo brought \$1,000 each on the New York market.

FEB. 8.—Kansas City birds won the \$100 prize at the cocking main at Leavenworth.

FEB. 11.—Edgar W. Howe sold the *Atchison Globe* to J. E. Rank, Frank Jarrell and Ralph Tennal and bought the *Kansas City Mail*.

—Every saloon in Brown county was raided and closed, and all proprietors were in jail.

FEB. 13.—Cimarron won the Gray county-seat election. Ingalls, the rival town, charged fraud.

—The Royal and Select Masters grand council held its 25th annual meeting at Hutchinson. The Royal Arch Masons grand chapter also met.

FEB. 14.—The "Legislative War" began at the State House when Republicans in the House asked the arrest of the Populist clerk for contempt. Populists surrounded the clerk and a scuffle ensued. The Governor asked the sheriff for help but was refused.

FEB. 15.—Republicans in the House secured a temporary restraining order forbidding the State Treasurer to pay salaries and mileage. The Attorney General refused to act, and the case was brought into district court. The State Auditor decided to discontinue payments. Populists locked the Republicans out of Representative Hall, but they broke down the doors and barricaded themselves inside. Both sides swore in deputies. The Governor ordered out the militia. Col. J. W. F. Hughes refused to obey and was discharged. Eight National Guard companies and a battery of light artillery armed with carbines and a Gatling gun brought order. Republicans were conceded possession of Representative Hall but were not recognized by the Governor or the Senate.

—The *Kansas City Star* commented: "The Legislative situation at Topeka suggests a new use for Kansas avenue; too wide for a street and hardly wide enough for a cornfield, it would make a fairly roomy battlefield."

—The Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons grand lodge met at Hutchinson.

FEB. 17.—W. C. Coleman, Emporia Normal, won the Kansas Intercollegiate Oratorical Assn. contest at Topeka.

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FEB. 18.—Judge Z. T. Hazen of the Shawnee county district court ruled that the Populist House and the bill for salaries and mileage were not legal.

FEB. 21.—A restraining order forbade the probate judge and county superintendent of Gray county to move to Cimarron. The commissioners were ordered to return to Ingalls.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Attorneys met at Topeka.

—The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, the Woman's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans met at Pittsburg.

FEB. 22.—The angry Populist House resolved to move the state capitol from Topeka to Kanopolis.

FEB. 24.—Sassafras sold at Lawrence at five cents a pound.

FEB. 25.—The Supreme Court held that the Republican House was the legal body. Justice H. H. Allen, Populist, dissented.

FEB. 26.—A federation of all organized employees of the Santa Fe was formed at Wichita.

FEB. 28.—Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease, Wichita, writer, lecturer, suffragette, and Populist campaigner, was appointed to the State Board of Charities.

—Populist Representatives joined the Republican House, accepting the Supreme Court ruling under protest.

—The Ancient Order of United Workmen grand lodge met at Hutchinson.

MARCH 1.—The House of Representatives adopted a joint resolution to submit the question of equal suffrage to a popular vote.

—Abilene Negroes boycotted the opera house as a result of racial discrimination. Separate seats were provided for them. "Chinese and Indians sat on the floor."

—The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Baldwin.

MAR. 7.—At Coffeyville Emmett Dalton, outlaw, pleaded guilty to murder and was sentenced to life imprisonment in the State Penitentiary.

—The Missouri and Kansas Lumber Dealers Assn. met at Kansas City, Mo.

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand encampment met at Concordia.

—The South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Coffeyville.

MAR. 10.—The Kansas Republican League met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Women's Republican League was organized at Topeka.

MAR. 12.—Prairie fires in Graham, Rooks and Ellis counties caused great damage to crops and livestock. Seven persons died and a number suffered burns.

—Emporia's transportation system was suspended when the streetcar mules broke out of their stable and ran away.

MAR. 13.—The Wichita city council prohibited theatrical performances and athletic games on Sunday.

—The Kansas Trust and Mortgage Co. of Atchison, organized in 1885, went into receivership. John J. Ingalls was president.

—The Legislature adjourned. Only 11 days were devoted to legal business. Laws were passed to: provide for a display of state products at the Columbian Exposition; appropriate money for construction at K. U. and Emporia Normal; fix the boundary line between Marshall and Washington counties; protect the public against epidemic and contagious diseases; prohibit corruption at elec-

tions; change Garfield county to the township of Garfield, Finney county; regulate the weighing of coal at the mines.

MAR. 15.—The Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Great Bend.

MAR. 16.—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Assn. met at Swede Creek, Riley county.

MAR. 22.—J. K. Hudson, publisher of the Topeka *Daily Capital*, withdrew his paper as the official state organ so that a Populist paper could be named.

—Hiram Milton Northrup, one of the founders of Wyandotte, died at Kansas City. He came to Kansas in 1844 as an Indian trader; his firm sold the first merchandise that went to Topeka, Lawrence, Manhattan and Emporia.

—The Northwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Belleville.

MAR. 23.—The Delsartean fad, a system of calisthenics, had struck Lawrence.

—Records of the Harvey county register of deeds at Newton were burned by incendiaries. They included the only set of abstract books in the county.

MAR. 24.—The North Central Kansas Editorial Assn. met at Salina.

MAR. 27.—A tremendous flow of gas was struck at Cherryvale. It was said to be equal to any five wells in the area.

—Two men robbed the Caney bank of \$40,000 in broad daylight. One was recognized as Henry Starr, former member of the Dalton gang.

MAR. 29.—The Fort Scott Sugar Co. contracted with farmers for about 1,500 acres of sugar cane. "When a taste for sorghum once gets a foothold in a community," said the Kansas City *Star*, "it is harder to uproot than Canada thistle."

—The Topeka *Advocate*, Populist weekly, was named the official state paper.

MAR. 31.—Special trains brought visitors to Lindsborg to hear *The Messiah* by the Bethany College 80-voice mixed chorus.

APRIL 1.—Prairie fires had been burning for two days in Rawlins and Thomas counties. Smoke and dust from fires 20 miles away blotted out the sun at Colby.

—The Army of Liberty, a secret anti-prohibition society, was active in western Kansas.

APR. 3.—Municipal elections were held.

—Seymour Davis, Topeka, was appointed State Architect to succeed John G. Haskell, Lawrence.

—At Topeka kindergartens were organized for Negro children in Tennessee town and for Mexican children.

APR. 6.—*The Sod House in Heaven and Other Poems*, by Harry E. Mills, Topeka, was published.

—The Kansas Bee Keepers Assn. met at Ottawa.

APR. 8.—The records of former Garfield county were transferred to Garden City.

—Santa Fe machinists, blacksmiths and boilermakers went on strike. The company had refused to sign an agreement with the unions.

APR. 10.—Governor Lewelling exonerated W. H. McBride, Superintendent of Insurance, of all charges against him.

APR. 12.—The Kansas Academy of Language and Literature met at Lawrence.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1893

APR. 13.—The Santa Fe discharged all workers who had not returned to work.

APR. 14.—W. H. McBride, Superintendent of Insurance, resigned. S. H. Snider, Kingman, was appointed.

APR. 17.—Because of the strike, Santa Fe passenger engines were in need of repair, and most of the freight runs had been halted.

APR. 18.—Two persons were killed and several injured by winds at Osage City. Forty buildings were destroyed.

APR. 19.—A hundred mechanics from Pennsylvania arrived at Topeka to replace strikers in the Santa Fe shops. A court order restrained strikers from interfering. The next day 19 of the mechanics asked for transportation home, claiming they had been told they were not replacing strikers. Twenty-two more arrived.

APR. 20.—Top quality oil had been found near Independence. There were "seven strata of gas," four in paying quantities.

—The Kansas Editorial Assn., inactive for several years, was reorganized at Topeka.

APR. 24.—Ford county farmers put in claims against the Santa Fe for more than \$10,000 for damages caused by prairie fires started by sparks from locomotives.

APR. 25.—Santa Fe strikers went back to work.

—The Ladies of the G. A. R. met at Newton.

—The Kansas Dental Assn. met at Topeka.

APR. 26.—Choruses from Topeka, Lyons, Salina, Emporia, Newton, Wichita and Leavenworth competed at Hutchinson for the chance to represent Kansas at the Chicago World's Fair. Topeka won first prize of \$500.

—The Kansas City *Star* said: "The Rock Island has hit upon a combination which beats the record by naming a town Kanorado which is located on the state line between Kansas and Colorado."

—A grand jury at Fort Scott returned 19 indictments against liquor dealers in three days.

APR. 27.—Will A. White of the Kansas City *Star* and Miss Sallie Lindsay were married at Kansas City.

—A walnut log 16 feet long, 84 inches in diameter and weighing 40,000 pounds was exhibited at the World's Fair. It was cut from a 75-foot tree in Leavenworth county. Later the log was sold for \$1,200 and shipped to Germany.

MAY 1.—Miners near Litchfield struck when operators refused to pay wages weekly. A new law required corporations to pay weekly, but owners claimed it did not apply to companies. The Missouri Pacific's mine at Weir City began weekly payments on April 29.

MAY 2.—At Emporia two jointists, one a woman, were fined and given jail sentences for violation of the Murray liquor law.

MAY 3.—Ninety-seven cities in Kansas had populations of 1,000 or over, Kansas City led with 39,500.

—The Social Science Club of Kansas and Western Missouri met at Newton.

MAY 4.—The Kansas Homeopathic Medical Society held its 25th annual meeting at Topeka.

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—The General Assn. of Congregational Ministers and Churches of Kansas met at Great Bend.

—The United Commercial Travelers grand lodge met at Hutchinson.

MAY 6.—The Burlington city council passed an ordinance requiring a \$200 license for the sale of cigarettes and cigarette papers.

MAY 9.—Coal mine operators in the Pittsburg district set prices at 47 cents per ton in summer and 53 cents in winter. The supply exceeded the demand and miners feared a shutdown.

—Emporia Normal chartered a special train for an excursion to the Chicago World's Fair.

—The Kansas State Sunday School Assn. met at Lawrence.

—The Knights Templar grand commandery held its 25th annual meeting at Topeka.

MAY 10.—The drought was broken in many parts of the state by heavy rains.

—The Order of the Eastern Star grand chapter met at Topeka.

MAY 11.—The Kansas Medical Society met at Topeka.

MAY 14.—The Western Baseball League was organized at St. Joseph, Mo., with Topeka, Lawrence, St. Joseph and Kansas City, Mo., as members.

MAY 16.—Two carloads of watermelon seed were shipped to Australia by a Lawrence seed house.

—The Kansas Sabbath Union, meeting at Topeka, condemned Sunday opening of the World's Fair and advised Christians not to attend. The union also disapproved of Sunday newspapers.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Superintendents of Schools met at Emporia.

—The Knights of Pythias grand lodge met at Salina.

MAY 18.—Two thousand coal miners struck at Weir City.

MAY 19.—A Jewell county farmer posted this sign: "The fruit tree agent who enters here must leave all hope behind."

MAY 22.—The Kansas Band Assn. met at Hutchinson.

MAY 23.—The Kansas Pharmaceutical Assn. met at Wichita.

—The Kansas State Sportsmen's Assn. met at McPherson.

—The Degree of Honor grand lodge met at Hutchinson.

MAY 24.—Noting that more than 13,000 children were born in Kansas in 1892, the Emporia *Republican* said: "That is about the only Kansas crop that is not killed once a week by the board of agriculture and the weather bureau."

—The coal strike threatened Pittsburg's zinc-smelting industry. Six companies in the area required 180 carloads of coal weekly.

MAY 25.—Wellington, Winfield, South Haven, Arkansas City, Caldwell, Newton and Hutchinson, by pre-arrangement, bombarded the air with cannon, guns and explosives for two hours. The heaviest rain in the area for eight months fell.

MAY 26.—The Cheney Law and Order League raided saloons, emptied liquor in the streets and chased one jointist out of town.

—The Kansas Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor met at Hutchinson.

MAY 27.—Chinch bugs were reported in Allen county wheat and corn fields.

MAY 31.—The president of the Kansas miners' union told 500 miners at Leavenworth that the situation in southern Kansas was a lockout rather than a strike. He urged them to ask for a wage increase.

JUNE 1.—C. B. Jewell, head of the Rock Island's rainmaking efforts, was in Meade to try to break an eight-months' drought. He used gases and believed

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"man would ultimately control the heavens." Small showers fell the next three days.

—Leavenworth miners struck in sympathy with southern Kansas miners. They asked for compliance with the new state screen law but not for an increase in pay. There was little demand for coal, and owners did not attempt to operate.

JUNE 4.—Prof. Vernon L. Kellogg of K. U. accepted a position at Leland Stanford University.

JUNE 10.—The Preston *Plaindealer* took a pair of young coyotes on subscription.

—D. W. Wilder said Populism is a Kansas loco weed that affects the brain of every animal coming in contact with it.

JUNE 12.—Seven members of the Emporia Cycles made the 22-mile trip to Strong City in two hours.

JUNE 13.—Populist women organized the Women's Political League at Topeka to promote the equal suffrage amendment.

JUNE 14.—Twenty-five Emporia Normal men were living in a tent at the Chicago World's Fair.

JUNE 15.—The First National Bank of Arkansas City closed.

—W. H. R. Lykins, pioneer Kansas banker, writer and scientist, died at Kansas City, Mo.

JUNE 19.—Leavenworth laborers working on the new Missouri Pacific depot struck against a proposed cut from \$1.50 to \$1.35 a day.

JUNE 20.—Blind Boone made a great hit in Kansas with a piece called "Marshfield Cyclone."

—Featured in the Kansas display at the World's Fair was a large silk sunflower banner on which was inscribed Albert Bigelow Paine's sunflower poem.

—The Ottawa Chautauqua opened.

—The Kansas State Board of Health met at Topeka.

JUNE 21.—Ten persons were killed and 30 homes destroyed by a tornado at Williamstown.

JUNE 22.—Two carloads of Nemaha county walnut were shipped to Scotland to be made into furniture.

JUNE 26.—Chancellor Snow's chinch bug experiment station at K. U. was filling 125 orders a day for diseased bugs which farmers scattered among healthy bugs in their fields. The station, established by a \$2,500 appropriation from the 1891 Legislature, also supplied Nebraska and Missouri stations. The experiments had been 76 per cent successful, and Snow estimated they had saved Kansas farmers \$707,000 in 1892.

JUNE 30.—The internal revenue office at Leavenworth had issued 130 liquor licenses in that city. Applications came from all counties.

—Farmers in Wichita and Gove counties, where crops had failed, asked the Governor to provide some means for them to get seed grain.

JULY 1.—The Plainville Bank and the Pawnee County Bank of Larned closed.

—The Santa Fe reduced its shop force over the entire system by about 20 per cent. At Topeka 50 men were laid off.

JULY 3.—The Larned State Bank suspended.

JULY 4.—The Kansas League of American Wheelmen met at Fort Scott.

JULY 5.—Banks failed at Garden City, Leroy, Esbon and Burr Oak.

JULY 7.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Robinson Index*; Pool Grinstead, editor.

JULY 8.—The Bank Commissioner issued a call to all state and private banks for immediate statements. Many small banks had failed in the past three months.

JULY 11.—St. Benedict's monastery at Atchison opened.

JULY 12.—The Bank of Garnett closed.

JULY 13.—The *Meade County Nationalist* offered to take "anything we need to eat" on subscription.

JULY 14.—The State Board of Equalization refused to reduce assessed valuations on Santa Fe, Rock Island and Union Pacific property. The railroads claimed they faced bankruptcy if forced to pay such taxes.

JULY 15.—Bank failures caused people to keep their money in old teapots, fruit jars and socks.

—The First National Bank of Cherryvale closed.

—A. A. Newman, Arkansas City, raised 7,000 bushels of wheat on 300 acres and sold it for 50 cents a bushel.

—The Northrup Bank, oldest in Kansas City, failed.

—K. U. students lived at Camp Jayhawk, Estes Park, Colo., for \$1.50 a week, supplementing their fare with trout, venison and wild fruit.

JULY 17.—Four Kansas families formed a caravan to the World's Fair. On the running gears of six farm wagons they built shanties, five for living rooms and one for a dining hall.

—Five more bank failures were reported to the Bank Commissioner.

—The Modern Woodmen of America grand lodge met at Hutchinson.

—The National convention of the Brotherhood of Blacksmith Helpers of America met at Topeka.

JULY 18.—Banks failed at Fort Scott, Osawatomie, Kansas City and Richmond.

JULY 19.—The Hutchinson National Bank closed.

JULY 20.—Three strikers and a small boy were wounded at Weir City in a fight between coal miners and strip miners who had refused to strike. Several hundred women marched to the mines.

—A new song, *Daddy Won't Buy Me a Bow-Wow*, struck Topeka. Critics pronounced it "worse than *Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay*."

—The First National Bank of Anthony and the Belleville State Bank closed.

JULY 21.—Ashland churches consolidated under one minister because of hard times.

JULY 22.—The U. S. District Court, on application by the Kansas and Texas Coal Co., Weir City, enjoined about 100 specified employees from interfering with operation of the mine.

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JULY 25.—The Rock Island had fitted up another rain-making car.

—Merton Burr, Wichita, won the half-mile handicap at the national bicycle races in Fort Wayne, Ind.

—Five hundred Negro and Colorado miners arrived at Pittsburg to replace strikers. Ten militia companies were alerted to prevent further violence.

—A monument to Seventh Cavalry soldiers killed by the Sioux in 1890 at the battles of Wounded Knee and Drexel Mission, South Dakota, was dedicated at Fort Riley.

JULY 26.—At Weir City and Pittsburg many of the Negro miners who had been imported from Alabama, were deserting, claiming they had been misled.

JULY 28.—The Central Coal and Coke Co., Weir City, sent its first shipment in over two months.

JULY 29.—The Abernathy Furniture Co., Leavenworth, employing about 150, shut down because of the depression and high coal prices.

JULY 31.—George W. Shirley, Wichita, and G. Washington Rogers, Newton, were arrested for burning the Harvey county records on March 23. They had a duplicate set of records and after destroying the originals had charged \$10 for every transfer instead of the previous 50 cents. They had offered to sell the books to the county for \$20,000. Rogers was later convicted of burglary and arson in the second degree.

AUGUST 1.—The Select Friends of Kansas met at Fort Scott.

AUG. 2.—Thirty-five Santa Fe shop employees at Ottawa were dismissed.

—The United Presbyterian Church Synod of Kansas held its 25th annual session at Ottawa.

AUG. 4.—Leavenworth county farmers reported grasshoppers damaging crops.

—The Union Pacific abolished its Leavenworth division.

AUG. 7.—“Irrigationists” meeting at Great Bend resolved that federal and state governments should provide irrigation systems in arid regions.

—*The Man Who Sobered Up*, by Walt Mason, was published.

AUG. 10.—Owen Nugent, Wyandotte county jointist, wrote a temperance play, *The Broken Pledge*, while in jail.

—The anniversary of the Battle of Wilson Creek was celebrated at Atchison.

—The Hutchinson and Southern railroad went into receivership.

—Anthony’s new electric light plant was in operation.

—The Presbyterian Synod of Kansas met at Ottawa.

AUG. 11.—The strike at the Santa Fe mines, largest in the Pittsburg area, was settled when miners accepted an offer of 50 cents a ton the year around.

—Stoppage of Hutchinson’s saltworks because of the coal shortage had thrown several hundred men out of work.

AUG. 14.—W. C. Perry, Fort Scott, was reappointed U. S. District Attorney for Kansas.

—A Catholic cathedral, 60 by 160 feet with ceilings 45 feet high, was built near Seneca.

AUG. 15.—The G. A. R. reunion began at Hutchinson.

AUG. 16.—The National Bank Examiner took charge of the First National Bank of Marion.

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AUG. 17.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners said the roads would distribute seed wheat donations to needy counties.

—*After the Ball* had driven *The Bowery* from the favor of Fred Harvey's girls as far west as Larned, said the *Kansas City Star*.

AUG. 18.—Prof. Vernon L. Kellogg of K. U. said that locusts, common this year, were the genuine 17-year locusts which had last appeared in Kansas in 1876.

AUG. 19.—President Harrison proclaimed that the lands of the Cherokee Strip would be opened at noon, September 16, 1893. Included were the Pawnee and Tonkawa reservations. The Indians had sold the land to the federal government in 1892 for \$1.25 an acre.

AUG. 22.—The Cumberland Presbyterian Synod met at Ottawa.

AUG. 24.—The Sixth Kansas Cavalry Veterans Assn. met at Fort Scott.

AUG. 28.—The largest wheat yield reported to the State Board of Agriculture was by Siegel Carr, Lakin. His field of ten acres yielded 650 bushels.

AUG. 29.—The cost of the State House to June 30 was \$2,680,527.36. An estimated \$600,000 was necessary to complete it.

AUG. 30.—Fred Funston, son of Rep. E. H. Funston, was employed by the Department of Agriculture in Alaska.

AUG. 31.—Louie Lord, who had made "many a Kansas hall ring with her dramatic climaxes," was in Oklahoma playing *Frou Frou*, *Fanchon* and *Little Lord Fauntleroy*. Mrs. Lord once owned a cattle ranch in southwestern Kansas.

—Mrs. Ellen Allerton, author of *Walls of Corn*, died at Padonia, Brown county.

—The Western Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South met at Kansas City.

SEPTEMBER 8.—The Protective Assn., also known as the Anti-Catholic Society, was refused a charter by the Secretary of State after an opinion by the Attorney General.

SEPT. 9.—A court martial found Col. J. W. F. Hughes guilty of insubordination during the Legislative "war" and recommended that he be dishonorably discharged. The Republican press "martyrized" him, and Topeka citizens petitioned him to run for mayor.

—The federal government had accepted a fog-signalling device invented by Prof. Lucien I. Blake of K. U.

SEPT. 11.—The Kansas Editorial Assn. met at Topeka.

SEPT. 12.—Wichita bakers worked overtime to supply bread to Caldwell, Kiowa and Hunnewell, where great numbers of Cherokee Strip "boomers" were causing a shortage.

SEPT. 16.—A signal from guns of the U. S. Cavalry opened the Cherokee Strip. Persons who had assembled along the border had been required to register and swear they were "half white and fully free." The heat was intense, and the air dense with smoke and dust. Water sold at fabulous prices. The sound of men yelling, wagons rattling and horses running was described as the "Cry of the Wild West."

SEPT. 19.—Governor Lewelling opposed a special session of the Legislature to give aid to western counties.

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SEPT. 20.—Bethel College, Newton, the only Mennonite school in the country, was dedicated. It had 100 students and five instructors.

—R. S. Osborn, Secretary of State, was found guilty in district court at Topeka of slandering Cyrus Leland. Osborn had said that Leland bought inferior coal from the State Penitentiary and resold it as good coal.

—The Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Kansas, met at Topeka.

SEPT. 21.—Arthur Capper bought the Topeka *Mail* from Frank A. Root.

SEPT. 23.—Negroes throughout the state celebrated Emancipation Day.

SEPT. 25.—The A. O. U. W. supplied seed wheat for its needy members in western Kansas.

SEPT. 26.—The Kansas State Firemen's Assn. met at Beloit.

—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas met at Junction City.

SEPT. 27.—*Uncle Tom's Cabin*, *Si Perkins*, *Devil's Auction*, *Ole Olson* and the Spooner Comedy Co. were advertised as "apples of gold and pictures of silver" for Emporia theater-goers.

—The Kansas Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ met at McLouth.

SEPT. 28.—The Interstate Irrigation Assn. was organized at Salina.

SEPT. 29.—The Supreme Court affirmed earlier decisions in the Isaac Journey cake will case. Isaac, chief of the Delawares, had been granted a large tract of land in eastern Kansas. He was murdered in 1875, and two of his sons sold the land. Later five sons began proceedings to recover their share of the estate. The court ruled in their favor.

SEPT. 30.—Walt Mason's column, "Masonry," became a regular feature in the Atchison *Patriot*.

OCTOBER 2.—The Kansas State Fair opened at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Temperance Union met at Topeka.

OCT. 3.—Little, Brown & Co. published *The Life of Shakespeare*, by D. W. Wilder, Topeka.

—The Independent Order of Good Templars grand lodge met at Topeka.

OCT. 4.—The K. U. natural history department received a collection of 3,500 insects, eggs, birds and plants from George F. Gaumer, who had spent 12 years in Central America collecting for the British Museum.

—The Kansas Christian Convention met at Wichita.

—The Kansas Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met at Kansas City.

OCT. 5.—Walter E., the trotter which captured the \$20,000 purse in the Buffalo trotting race, was bred by William L. Taylor, Mitchell county. Taylor sold the horse in 1885 for \$36.

—The Kansas Society of Friends met at Lawrence. It was decided to do away with the separate session for men and women.

—The Kansas Swine Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

OCT. 7.—The Kansas Turner Society met at Newton.

OCT. 10.—The Kansas Baptist Convention met at Ottawa.

OCT. 11.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand lodge and the Rebekah state assembly met at Topeka.

OCT. 14.—Diphtheria and scarlet fever were epidemic at Atchison, Kansas City, Topeka and Leavenworth.

OCT. 17.—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Kansas City, Mo.

—The Improved Order of Red Men of Kansas met at Leavenworth.

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OCT. 19.—A lodge of the American Railway Union with 45 members, the second on the Santa Fe, was organized at Emporia by Eugene V. Debs, grand master.

—The Young Men's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Fort Scott.

OCT. 20.—The German Baptist state convention met at Ottawa.

OCT. 24.—Onion sociables were the "latest agony" in fashionable circles at Fort Scott. Six young ladies stood in a row, and one bit an onion which was turned over to the young men for inspection. The one who guessed which of the girls bit the onion kissed the other five. If he failed to guess the right one he was allowed to kiss only the girl who bit the onion.

—The Western Holstein-Friesian Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

OCT. 25.—The Kansas Academy of Science met at Emporia.

OCT. 26.—The Bank Commissioner estimated that between April and October Kansas banks had lost 50 per cent of their deposits, showing that the banks "were in excellent condition to have weathered the storm so well."

—Machinery was installed for bottling the water at Waconda Springs, Mitchell county.

OCT. 30.—The Kansas Women's Press Assn. met at Topeka.

OCT. 31.—First editions of *Ironquill*, by Eugene Ware, published in 1885, were selling for \$10.

NOVEMBER 2.—The Young Women's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Lawrence.

NOV. 3.—The *Marion Record* announced that corncobs would be taken in payment of subscription.

—The Missouri Valley Unitarian Church conference met at Lawrence.

NOV. 4.—Popular forms of entertainment included cranberry socials, chicken-pie suppers, tacky parties, hard-time socials and bean dinners.

NOV. 7.—Kansas used the Australian ballot for the first time. The state went Republican.

—School children were wearing asafoetida bags around their necks and drinking onion syrup to prevent colds.

—Kansas educational exhibits at the Chicago World's Fair won 20 awards.

NOV. 8.—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Assn. met at Holton.

NOV. 15.—The Attorney General told the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad that its license would be revoked if the company's offices were moved from Parsons to Missouri.

NOV. 16.—George W. Glick, Atchison, was appointed U. S. pension agent at Topeka, succeeding Bernard Kelly.

NOV. 18.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners had provided free transportation for 42,330 bushels of wheat to western Kansas.

NOV. 22.—The Kansas Irrigation Congress met at Wichita.

NOV. 24.—There were 90 deer in Bismarck Grove, Lawrence.

NOV. 25.—Farmers in Dickinson county reported heavy losses from hog cholera.

NOV. 27.—Scott county commissioners told Governor Lewelling that state aid was essential if settlers were to survive the winter.

NOV. 30.—William A. Phillips, U. S. Representative, 1873-1875, died at Fort Gibson, Indian territory. He selected the townsite of Salina in 1857 and later built a hotel, a sawmill and a general store there.

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DEC. 4.—Governor Lewelling urged police commissioners to let unemployed men go from place to place looking for work. "Poverty is not a criminal offense," he declared. Hard times had caused hundreds of men to "hit the road," and some cities put them on a rockpile.

DEC. 5.—Victor Murdock left the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* and returned to the Wichita *Eagle* as managing editor.

—The representative from Rush county said stories of extreme hardship in western Kansas were a "malicious fabrication." The people were poor, he said, but in no danger of starving.

—The Kansas State Horticultural Society met at Holton.

DEC. 6.—The Kansas Dairy Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union met at Topeka.

DEC. 7.—The Kansas Reform Press Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 11.—Many Independence residences and business houses were heated and lighted by natural gas.

DEC. 12.—Emporia Normal banned football. The faculty believed the game attracted too much attention from studies, and was brutal and provocative of profanity.

—The Kansas State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met at Overbrook.

DEC. 15.—*Rhymes of Two Friends* by William Allen White and Albert Bigelow Paine was published by M. L. Izor, Fort Scott. Only 500 copies were printed. Paine gave away all his own copies and most of White's, temporarily breaking their friendly relations.

DEC. 21.—Charles F. Meserve, superintendent of Haskell Institute, resigned.

DEC. 23.—J. F. Todd, State Labor Commissioner, was arrested at El Dorado for assault with intent to kill J. E. House, editor of the Florence *Bulletin*. Todd was fined \$20 and costs.

—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the St. Louis and San Francisco railroads and branches were placed in the hands of receivers upon order of Judge H. C. Caldwell of the U. S. Circuit Court at Little Rock, Ark. The application was made by the Union Trust Co. of New York, trustees of the bondholders of the Santa Fe, and the Mercantile Trust Co. of New York, trustees of the other road's bondholders. Both lines were heavily involved with maturing obligations. The bonded indebtedness aggregated \$232,000,000.

DEC. 26.—The Kansas State Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 27.—The Interstate Literary Assn. met at Lawrence.

DEC. 28.—Mrs. Mary E. Lease was removed from the State Board of Charities, "in the interests of the board and the state generally."

—The Salvation Army was conducting a soup house at Wichita.

—Rabbits sold for a dollar a dozen at Kansas City.

DEC. 30.—Thirty-five Negro miners, brought to Pittsburg in the summer as strike-breakers, returned to their homes in the South.

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THE YEAR IN BRIEF

AGRICULTURE. A summary of crop statistics for 1893:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Winter wheat	4,909,972	24,634,414	\$10,954,110.96
Spring wheat	200,901	193,109	78,821.08
Corn	6,172,462	118,624,369	32,621,762.62
Oats	1,758,127	28,194,717	6,488,342.03
Rye	198,717	1,063,019	410,809.08
Barley	201,378	467,882	171,875.83
Buckwheat	1,687	12,378	9,283.50
Irish potatoes	80,817	4,217,119	2,951,587.30
Sweet potatoes	3,808	313,088	313,088.00
Castor beans	4,612	28,745	33,056.75
Sorghum	172,893	.....	*1,699,990.00
Cotton	328	33,800†	2,366.00
Flax	105,364	762,409	648,047.65
Tobacco	370	24,000†	2,400.00
Broomcorn	128,695	49,818,823‡	1,235,541.18
Millet and Hungarian.....	267,006	457,240†	1,913,338.00
Milo maize	14,004	34,670†	121,345.00
Kafir	46,911	128,857†	450,998.00
Jerusalem corn	17,027	26,962†	80,386.00
Timothy	577,343	.....	.....
Clover	83,346	.....	.....
Bluegrass	126,927	580,544	3,483,264.00
Alfalfa	75,200	.....	.....
Orchard grass	6,021	.....	.....
Other tame grasses.....	53,259	.....	.....
Prairie grass, fenced.....	4,750,207	1,521,106‡	5,775,606.75

* syrup and forage

† pounds

‡ tons

A summary of livestock statistics for 1893:

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses	860,186	\$44,729,672.00
Mules and asses.....	88,585	5,492,270.00
Milk cows	567,353	11,347,060.00
Other cattle	1,505,273	25,589,641.00
Sheep	224,952	562,380.00
Swine	1,406,086	10,545,645.00

Other farm products:

<i>Product</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Value</i>
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter.....	.....	\$42,774,761.00
Wool clip	1,142,636 lbs.	182,821.76
Cheese	365,961 lbs.	40,255.71
Butter	27,347,613 lbs.	4,375,618.08
Milk .....	.....	430,865.00
Poultry and eggs.....	.....	3,421,296.00
Garden products marketed.....	.....	808,487.00
Horticultural products marketed.....	.....	609,192.00
Wine manufactured	225,796 gals.	225,796.00
Honey and wax produced.....	463,615 lbs.	84,782.70
Wood marketed .....	.....	170,170.00

BANKS. In January, 1893, 445 state and private banks reported resources and liabilities of \$36,109,757.95 to the State Bank Commissioner. In June 434 banks reported

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\$33,413,674.70. In October 1893 national banks doing business in Kansas reported resources and liabilities of \$35,266,485.02. Forty-one banks suspended during the year.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. The biennial report gave the following statistics for the year ending June 30, 1893:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>
State Insane Asylum, Topeka.....	\$113,265	753
State Insane Asylum, Osawatimie.....	109,524	657
State Reform School, Topeka.....	28,834	209
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Olathe.....	39,502	241
Institution for the Blind, Kansas City.....	16,806	80
Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth, Winfield.....	16,840	100
Industrial School for Girls, Beloit.....	15,410	98
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Atchison.....	20,707	125

CHARTERS. Following is a tabulation of charters filed with the Secretary of State during 1893:

	<i>No.</i>
Banks, Building and Loan, Trust Companies.....	68
Boards of Trade, Fairs, Civic and Merchant Assns.....	5
Cemetery and Funeral Assns.....	27
Churches and Affiliated Organizations.....	137
Coal, Oil and Mining Companies.....	44
Cooperatives and Farmers' Alliance Organizations.....	10
Creameries and Dairy Organizations.....	8
Gas, Light, Water and Power Companies.....	13
Grain, Milling and Elevator Companies.....	16
Insurance Companies.....	2
Livestock, Poultry and Packing Companies.....	12
Lodges, Clubs, Guilds and Benevolent Societies.....	92
Mercantile and Manufacturing Companies.....	84
Printing and Publishing Companies.....	21
Railroads.....	7
Real Estate, Town and Immigration Companies.....	60
Salt Companies.....	4
Schools and Colleges.....	8
Street Railway Companies.....	2
Telegraph and Telephone Companies.....	3
Miscellaneous.....	2
Totals.....	625

EDUCATION. The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction showed 9,180 school districts in Kansas with 9,342 buildings and 12,070 teachers. The public school enrollment was 398,597. Expenses during the year were \$4,604,275.80. The average salary of men teachers was \$43.91 per month, of women \$35.44. The average school term was 25.9 weeks. School property had an estimated value of \$10,999,031.

For the year 1893-94, K. U. had 691 students and 45 faculty members. K. S. A. C. reported an enrollment of 587 and 23 faculty members. The Legislature provided \$60,000 for a library and agricultural science hall and \$14,000 for a central steam and power plant at K. S. A. C. Board with furnished rooms in private houses was \$2.50 to \$3.50 per week. Emporia Normal's enrollment was 1,231. The school won World's Fair medals for students' work in the normal department and pupils' work in the model school.

FINANCIAL. The balance in the state treasury on June 30, 1892, was \$727,162.51, to which was added during the fiscal year \$1,333,836.84 from taxes and \$1,373,039.33 from all other sources, or a total of \$3,434,038.68 from all sources including the original balance. Disbursements totaled \$2,538,494.94, which left a balance of \$895,539.74 in the treasury on June 30, 1893. Taxable property reported by county clerks included: aggregate value of all lands taxable, \$173,077,920; value of town lots, \$65,756,543; personal property, \$47,227,073; railroad property, \$61,659,940.70. The total valuation of all property as fixed by the State Board of Equalization was \$356,621,818.00. The total state tax levy was \$1,-358,059.58.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1893

GOVERNMENT. A list of state and federal officers, judges and members of the Legislature as taken from the *Laws of Kansas*:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS

OFFICE	Name	Residence
Governor.....	L. D. Lewelling.....	Wichita
Governor's Private Secretary.....	Fred J. Close.....	Troy
Lieutenant Governor.....	Percy Daniels.....	Girard
Secretary of State.....	R. S. Osborn.....	Stockton
Assistant Secretary of State.....	D. C. Zercher.....	Olathe
State Treasurer.....	W. H. Biddle.....	Augusta
Assistant State Treasurer.....	George M. Seward.....	Topeka
State Auditor.....	Van B. Prather.....	Columbus
Assistant State Auditor.....	R. J. Mackey.....	Fredonia
Attorney General.....	John T. Little.....	Olathe
Assistant Attorney General.....	Noah Allen.....	Wichita
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	H. N. Gaines.....	Salina
Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	W. D. Struble.....	Salina
State Printer.....	E. H. Snow.....	Ottawa
State Librarian.....	H. J. Dennis.....	Topeka
Assistant Librarian.....	Miss Alice Ordway.....	Topeka
Adjutant General.....	H. H. Artz.....	Garden City
Assistant Adjutant General.....	A. J. Davis.....	Stockton
Superintendent of Insurance.....	S. H. Snider.....	Kingman
Assistant Superintendent of Insurance.....	Charles A. Taylor.....	Pratt
State Bank Commissioner.....	John W. Breidenthal.....	Enterprise
Assistant Bank Commissioner.....	Frank Osborn.....	Howard
Assistant Bank Commissioner.....	G. E. Hathway.....	Washington
Secretary State Board of Agriculture.....	M. Mohler.....	Osborne
Secretary State Historical Society.....	Franklin G. Adams.....	Topeka
Secretary State Horticultural Society.....	G. C. Brackett.....	Lawrence
Secretary Kansas Academy of Science.....	A. M. Collette.....	Emporia
Veterinary Surgeon.....	G. C. Pritchard.....	Topeka
Fish Commissioner.....	J. B. Mason.....	Eureka
Mine Inspector.....	Anthony T. Gallagher.....	Chicopee
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.....	J. F. Todd.....	El Dorado
Assistant Commissioner of Labor Statistics.....	A. C. Baker.....	Junction City
Commissioner of Forestry.....	E. D. Wheeler.....	Wa Keeney

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS

JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES COURTS FOR DISTRICT OF KANSAS

POSITION	Name	Residence
Judge of Circuit Court.....	Henry C. Caldwell.....	Little Rock, Ark.
Judge of District Court.....	C. G. Foster.....	Topeka
District Attorney.....	J. W. Ady.....	Newton
United States Marshal.....	R. L. Walker.....	Topeka
Clerk of Circuit Court.....	George F. Sharitt.....	Topeka
Clerk of District Court.....	J. C. Wilson.....	Topeka

JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF KANSAS

OFFICE	Name	Residence
Chief Justice.....	Albert H. Horton.....	Topeka
Associate Justice.....	S. H. Allen.....	Topeka
Associate Justice.....	W. A. Johnston.....	Minneapolis
Clerk.....	C. J. Brown.....	Topeka
Reporter.....	A. M. F. Randolph.....	Burlington

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1893

JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURTS OF KANSAS

DISTRICT	Name	Residence
One.....	L. A. Myers.....	Leavenworth
Two.....	W. D. Webb.....	Atchison
Three.....	Z. T. Hazen.....	Topeka
Four.....	A. W. Benson.....	Ottawa
Five.....	Wm. A. Randolph.....	Emporia
Six.....	J. S. West.....	Fort Scott
Seven.....	L. Stillwell.....	Erie
Eight.....	James Humphrey.....	Junction City
Nine.....	F. L. Martin.....	Hutchinson
Ten.....	Jno. T. Burris.....	Olathe
Eleven.....	J. D. McCue.....	Independence
Twelve.....	F. W. Sturges.....	Concordia
Thirteen.....	A. M. Jackson.....	Howard
Fourteen.....	W. G. Eastland.....	Russell
Fifteen.....	Cyrus Heren.....	Osborne
Sixteen.....	Saml. W. Vandivert.....	Kinsley
Seventeen.....	G. Webb Bertram.....	Oberlin
Eighteen.....	C. Reed.....	Wichita
Nineteen.....	James A. Ray.....	Wellington
Twenty.....	J. H. Bailey.....	Sterling
Twenty-one.....	Robt. B. Spilman.....	Manhattan
Twenty-two.....	J. F. Thompson.....	Sabetha
Twenty-three.....	S. J. Osborn.....	Wa Keeney
Twenty-four.....	G. W. McKay.....	Harper
Twenty-five.....	Lucien Earle.....	McPherson
Twenty-six.....	C. W. Shinn.....	El Dorado
Twenty-seven.....	A. J. Abbott.....	Garden City
Twenty-eight.....	W. O. Bashore.....	Kingman
Twenty-nine.....	H. L. Alden.....	Wyandotte
Thirty.....	R. F. Thompson.....	Minneapolis
Thirty-one.....	Francis C. Price.....	Ashland
Thirty-two.....	Wm. E. Hutchinson.....	Ulysses
Thirty-three.....	V. H. Grinstead.....	Dighton
Thirty-four.....	Charles W. Smith.....	Stockton
Thirty-five.....	Wm. Thomson.....	Osage City

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

SENATORS

NAME	Post Office	NAME	Post Office
William A. Pepper.....	Topeka	John Martin.....	Topeka

REPRESENTATIVES

NAME	District	Post Office
Case Broderick.....	First.....	Holton
E. H. Funston.....	Second.....	Carlyle
T. J. Hudson.....	Third.....	Fredonia
Charles Curtis.....	Fourth.....	Topeka
John Davis.....	Fifth.....	Junction City
William Baker.....	Sixth.....	Lincoln
Jerry Simpson.....	Seventh.....	Medicine Lodge
W. A. Harris.....	At large.....	Linwood

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1893

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF KANSAS

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

NAME	County
J. D. Williamson	Doniphan
John M. Price	Atchison
Lucien Baker	Leavenworth
Edwin Taylor	Wyandotte
Solon O. Thacher	Douglas
J. W. Parker	Johnson
Dr. E. T. Metcalf	Anderson
W. P. Dillard	Bourbon
H. M. Reid	Crawford
M. A. Householder	Cherokee
J. H. Reilly	Labette
D. McTaggart	Montgomery
John C. Carpenter	Neosho
Charles F. Scott	Allen
J. W. Leedy	Coffey
H. G. Jumper	Osage
Wm. E. Sterne	Shawnee
H. F. Robbins	Pottawatomie
James Shearer	Marshall
William Rodgers	Washington
A. E. True	Wabaunsee
M. Senn	Dickinson
Wm. A. Morgan	Chase
Levi Dumbauld	Lyon
A. W. Dennison	Butler
Jason Helmick	Chautauqua
Louis P. King	Cowley
A. G. Forney	Sumner
Ed. O'Bryan	Sedgwick
S. T. Danner	Harvey
R. E. Baldwin	Ottawa
George D. Bowling	Republic
Anson S. Cook	Mitchell
W. B. Helm	Ellsworth
John Armstrong	Barton
J. M. Leeds	Reno
H. F. Landis	Barber
Milton Brown	Finney
K. E. Willcockson	Logan
George E. Smith	Smith

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

NAME	Office	Post Office
Percy Daniels	President	Girard
L. P. King	President pro tem	Tannehill
W. L. Brown	Secretary	Kingman
David Shull	Sergeant-at-arms	Leavenworth
A. D. Gilpin	Journal clerk	Lincoln
A. B. Chafee	Docket clerk	Emporia
V. H. Biddison	Chaplain	Marysville
Anna Cherry	Chief enrolling clerk	Parsons
Mrs. S. N. Wood	Postmistress	Topeka
R. H. Larimer	Document clerk	Cherokee
A. R. Sherrill	Doorkeeper	Morrow

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1893

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

NAME	County
J. A. Campbell	Doniphan
John Seaton	Atchison
M. K. Nichols	Atchison
C. H. Phinney	Jefferson
Lewis H. Gest	Jefferson
Stephen Meagher	Leavenworth
H. C. F. Hackbusch	Leavenworth
McCown Hunt	Leavenworth
J. J. McAleney	Wyandotte
J. K. Cubbison	Wyandotte
A. A. Burgard	Wyandotte
N. Zimmerman	Johnson
Dr. C. N. Bishoff	Douglas
Dr. N. Simmons	Douglas
Robt. H. Semple	Franklin
J. B. Remington	Miami
J. R. Clark	Linn
John G. Johnson	Anderson
L. B. Pearson	Allen
H. J. Butler	Bourbon
J. A. Clark	Bourbon
Hugh Bone	Crawford
W. H. Ryan	Crawford
C. L. Walters	Cherokee
Alex Warner	Cherokee
J. L. Humphrey	Labette
P. A. Morrison	Labette
F. M. Benefiel	Montgomery
J. M. Dunsmore	Neosho
Jacob Lamb	Wilson
J. H. Bayer	Woodson
T. C. Ballinger	Coffey
John Graham	Osage
Thomas Chappell	Osage
A. C. Sherman	Shawnee
Wm. B. Swan	Shawnee
James A. Troutman	Shawnee
Nicholas Kline	Jackson
J. F. Pomeroy	Jackson
W. W. Price	Brown
R. D. McCliman	Nemaha
Wm. Raemer, Jr	Marshall
A. G. Axelton	Pottawatomie
Rev. Wm. Knipe	Riley
Dr. P. Daugherty	Geary
Joseph True	Wabaunsee
D. W. Eastman	Lyon
Charles Moss	Lyon
E. W. Claycomb	Greenwood
G. W. Crumley	Elk
M. B. Chrisman	Chautauqua
Ed. Green	Cowley
F. G. Bowers	Cowley
C. M. Noble	Butler
R. H. Chandler	Chase
E. W. Hoch	Marion
H. E. Richter	Morris
M. P. Kelley	Dickinson
A. A. Newman	Clay
D. M. Watson	Washington
J. M. Foster	Republic
S. O. Everly	Cloud
George McConkey	Ottawa
P. H. Dolan	Saline
Charles J. Stormquist	McPherson
John E. Frazier	Harvey
H. W. Ruble	Sedgwick
George L. Douglass	Sedgwick
F. G. Rawson	Sedgwick
Dr. Wm. Hobson	Sumner
J. M. Doubleday	Sumner
George H. Coulson	Harper
T. S. Benefiel, Sr.	Kingman
Wm. Garrison	Barber
W. F. Brown	Pratt
J. F. Greenlee	Reno
J. W. Dix	Reno

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1893

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE—Concluded

NAME	County
Wm. Campbell.....	Stafford
M. W. Cobun.....	Barton
Wm. M. Kenton.....	Rice
Joseph Sekavec.....	Ellsworth
Otis L. Atherton.....	Russell
A. N. Whittington.....	Lincoln
George H. McKinnie.....	Mitchell
S. W. Hill.....	Osborne
E. F. Barnett.....	Jewell
J. M. Helm.....	Smith
P. C. Wagoner.....	Phillips
James S. Shaw.....	Rooks
B. F. Replogle.....	Ellis
Samuel I. Hale.....	Rush
A. H. Lupfer.....	Pawnee
J. J. Wright.....	Edwards
J. W. Davis.....	Kiowa
T. G. Chambers.....	Comanche
B. F. Morris.....	Clark
M. W. Sutton.....	Ford
Dr. T. C. Bowie.....	Hodgeman
Richard O. Elting.....	Ness
A. H. Blair.....	Trego
Levi Pritchard.....	Graham
W. L. Kerr.....	Norton
Dan Caster.....	Decatur
W. J. Barnes.....	Sheridan
R. D. Anderson.....	Gove
J. A. Bucklin.....	Thomas
Samuel Way.....	Rawlins
L. J. Willits.....	Cheyenne
Fred E. Yearick.....	Sherman
J. F. Coulter.....	Logan
W. D. Harris.....	Wallace
W. M. Glenn.....	Greeley
W. J. Chubbuck.....	Wichita
J. F. Pancake.....	Scott
C. E. Lobdell.....	Lane
W. R. Hopkins.....	Finney
F. M. Kelley.....	Kearny
Alfred Pratt.....	Hamilton
T. M. Grissom.....	Stanton
Peter Bowers.....	Grant
Jos. Rosenthal.....	Haskell
O. B. Douglass.....	Gray
James Wilson.....	Meade
Dr. H. V. Nichols.....	Seward
A. H. Drew.....	Stevens

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE

NAME	Office	Post Office
George L. Douglass.....	Speaker.....	Wichita
E. W. Hoch.....	Speaker pro tem.....	Marion
Frank L. Brown.....	Chief Clerk.....	Garnett
T. A. Filson.....	Journal clerk.....	Atchison
R. M. Fulton.....	Docket clerk.....	Winchester
B. H. Bunn.....	Postmaster.....	
C. C. Clevenger.....	Sergeant-at-arms.....	Yates Center
Will Danvers.....	Document clerk.....	North Topeka
R. M. Miller.....	Doorkeeper.....	North Topeka
Mrs. L. C. Hughes.....	Chief enrollment clerk.....	Kansas City



This salt mine at Kanopolis, built in 1890, was one of the first two in Kansas. *Courtesy Leo Reid and the Hutchinson News-Herald.*

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An Atchison main street during Corn Carnival, 1890's.



Judge

PRINTED AT THE BOND OFFICE AT NEW YORK AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER



HOW HAS THE MIGHTY FALLEN!

Ingalls—"Shine, sir? Carry your bag? I'll do anything to please you NOW, sir!"

This cartoon appeared on the cover of *Judge*, January 31, 1891, after U. S. Sen. John J. Ingalls lost his seat to the Farmers' Alliance candidate, William A. Peffer.



A Labor Day parade in Topeka, 1891.

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This livery stable at Oskaloosa operated for 55 years. The picture was taken in the 1890's. Courtesy Mrs. Fred M. Thompson.





OPENING OF THE CHEROKEE STRIP, SEPTEMBER 16, 1893
 A Rock Island train waiting at the state line for the signal to start the run,
 and emigrant wagons in Caldwell. *Courtesy John Ryland and Mrs. W. H.
 Voils.*



Loading salt at the Barton Salt Co., Hutchinson, for shipment to Texas, about 1893. Since the discovery of salt at Hutchinson in 1888, Kansas has been one of the nation's largest producers. Courtesy G. A. Samuelson, Barton Salt Co., and the Hutchinson News-Herald.



William Allen White (left) and Albert Bigelow Paine. This picture was taken in 1893, about the time their book, *Rhymes by Two Friends*, was published. Courtesy Dr. Everett Rich.



Thirteen cars of emigrants from Illinois arrive at Benton, Butler county, to settle on their newly-purchased farms. *Courtesy Mrs. Elon Evans and the Kansas City Star.*

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One of the departments of the Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining Co., Argentine, in the 1890's.

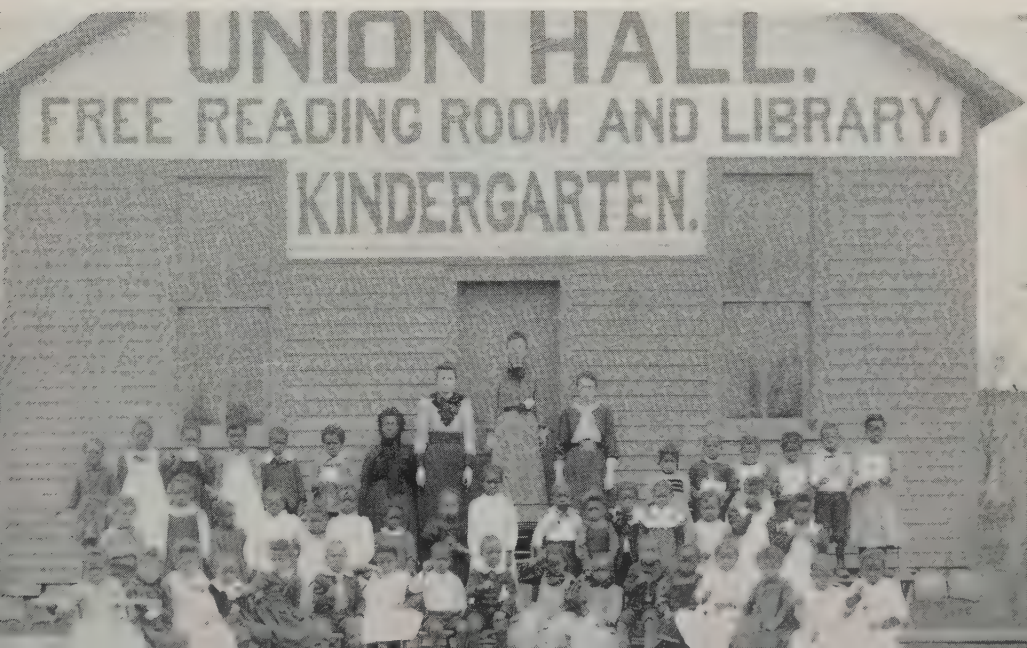




A Sunday School excursion on the Delaware river near Valley Falls in the "Gay Nineties." The steamboat was the *Belle of the Delaware*.

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This kindergarten for colored children was opened in Topeka April 3, 1893, by the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon. Kansas was the first state in the West and third in the nation to establish kindergarten training. The first public school kindergarten was at Howard, 1906. Courtesy Lulu McKee.





Caldwell fire department in the early 1890's. *Courtesy John Ryland and Mrs. W. H. Voils.*



Dodge City bicycle club, 1892. Many Kansas towns had similar clubs.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1894

INSURANCE. The Superintendent of Insurance recommended that legislation be passed to check illegitimate insurance losses. He estimated that \$200,000 per year was expended by Kansans for insurance with "wildcat" companies. No total figures were given for fire and life insurance written in 1893.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY. The 1893 Legislature directed the Bureau of Labor and Industry to report on the farming industry. Statistics showed that prices of wheat and corn declined and area cultivated and amount produced increased. Of the 184,517 farms reported, 104,000 were cultivated wholly or in part by the owners, and the rest by tenants. It was estimated that a farm family's average yearly income was \$561.95.

The 243 coal mines in the state employed 9,891 men in 1893 and produced 2,881,930 tons of coal valued at \$3,960,331.64. Over \$6,000,000 worth of lead, zinc, salt, gypsum, mineral paints and clays were produced during the year.

POPULATION. The ninth biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture gave the population of Kansas in 1893 as 1,366,613.

RAILROADS. There were 8,906.06 miles of track in Kansas as of June 30, 1893, an increase of 19.77 miles over 1892. Passenger traffic had increased 11 per cent, and accidents had increased 32 per cent.

1894

JANUARY 1.—The Kansas State Federation of Labor met at Leavenworth. Removal of J. F. Todd as Labor Commissioner was demanded because he was not a member of the Knights of Labor.

JAN. 2.—Leavenworth's \$300,000 toll train-and-wagon bridge across the Missouri river was dedicated.

—Rabbits sold for ten cents at Alton. In the East, live rabbits brought as much as \$2.

JAN. 3.—The state chess tournament at Salina was won by N. A. Voss, Hays City. A permanent organization was formed.

—District 14, United Mine Workers of America, was reorganized at Kansas City.

JAN. 4.—The Rev. Charles Journeycake, chief of the Delaware Indians and Baptist missionary, died at Alluwee, Oklahoma territory. He and his tribe lived in Wyandotte county from 1829 until 1868.

JAN. 6.—Internal revenue collections for Kansas in 1893 amounted to \$386,571. Over \$20,000 came from oleomargarine taxes.

—Wichita received an order for 1,200 quail from the Lancaster county, Pa., Game Protective Assn.

JAN. 8.—S. F. Neely, Leavenworth, was appointed U. S. Marshal for the district of Kansas.

—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, which gained access to Leavenworth via the new bridge, paid \$20,000 for a passenger depot and warehouse in the city.

—The Kansas Poultry Assn. exhibit opened at Topeka.

JAN. 9.—The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 10.—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture met at Topeka.

JAN. 12.—In 1893 the Argentine smelter, Kansas City, produced 29,601 ounces of gold, 9,216,875 ounces of silver, 53,020,387 pounds of lead, and 11,544,268 pounds of copper.

—The Goodland *Republic* took coyote scalps on subscription.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1894

JAN. 13.—The Topeka Telephone Co. installed a sound-proof cabinet with double glass windows for talking "outside of town."

JAN. 15.—Emporia required cigarette dealers to pay a \$500 annual license and forbade sales to minors: maximum penalty, \$100 and 30 days. The mayor, a tobacco dealer, vetoed the ordinance, but the council passed it over his veto.

—The Merchants' National Bank, Ellis, and the Farmers' State Bank, Horton, paid depositors and went into voluntary liquidation.

—In accordance with a state order the Leavenworth police board notified single men on the force that their jobs would end after February.

JAN. 16.—The U. S. District Court appointed a receiver for the Eureka irrigation canal. The ditch, which extended from Ingalls to Kinsley, was bonded for \$1,000,000.

—The Kansas State Historical Society met at Topeka.

JAN. 17.—A mild winter was putting coal miners around Pittsburg out of work.

JAN. 22.—The Kansas Editorial Assn. met at Hutchinson.

JAN. 23.—The first real blizzard of the season struck Kansas. Leavenworth reported a temperature of -5 degrees and Seneca, -15.

—The Missouri and Kansas Lumber Dealers Assn. met at Kansas City, Mo.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Treasurers met at Topeka.

JAN. 24.—The Bar Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

JAN. 27.—J. A. Swett, assistant superintendent of Haskell Institute, was appointed superintendent to replace Charles Meserve, resigned.

—Mrs. Mary E. Lease and Cyrus Corning, Populist leaders, spoke at Leavenworth. Mrs. Lease attacked the "ring of Democratic-Populist boodlers in the State House." Corning branded the Governor as a "low, mean imp."

JAN. 29.—The Kansas Day Club met at Topeka.

FEBRUARY 1.—The Rev. Hector W. Cowan, St. Joseph, Mo., was named director of physical culture at K. U., where he would conduct chapel exercises and coach the football and basketball teams.

—Emporia had a street car "strike" when a "walking delegate" turned the mules loose, and it took several hours to round them up.

—The Salvation Army at Wichita cut wood donated by farmers, sold it, and gave the proceeds to the soup-house fund.

FEB. 6.—Thomas W. Moonlight, Leavenworth, was appointed U. S. minister to Bolivia.

—Norton placed a \$500 annual tax on cigarette dealers.

—The national convention of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union met at Topeka.

FEB. 8.—The Supreme Court held that Mrs. Mary E. Lease could not be ousted from the State Board of Charities without cause and was entitled to be heard in her own defense.

—The conviction of three Emporia saloon-keepers by the U. S. Circuit Court caused several whisky dealers to leave town.

—A contract called for 14,000 tons of Gypsum City cement to be used in construction of the Library of Congress at Washington.

—The Kansas Conference of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod met at McPherson.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1894

FEB. 14.—A diphtheria epidemic at Bushong caused 12 deaths in 48 hours. All schools were closed.

—The Fort Scott *Monitor* said: "Jackrabbits are becoming almost as common in our markets as the cottontail. Ten years ago they were unknown around here."

FEB. 17.—"A Swedish scholar," said the Topeka *Daily Capital*, "informs us that the name Lewelling in that language means 'spoiled soup.' In ordinary Kansas language it means 'in the soup.'"

—The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Topeka.

FEB. 19.—The Royal Arch Masons grand chapter and the Royal and Select Masters grand council met at Topeka.

FEB. 20.—The Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons grand lodge met at Topeka.

—The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, the **Woman's Relief Corps** and the Sons of Veterans met at Newton.

—The Ladies of the G. A. R. met at Newton.

FEB. 21.—A Salina woman, armed with an axe, smashed furniture and hacked to pieces a picture of "Venus at the Bath" in a saloon.

—In a cocking main at Leavenworth Kansas birds won six of ten fights from Nebraska and Iowa birds.

—The Kansas Bankers Assn. met at Topeka.

FEB. 22.—The Kansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution met at Topeka.

FEB. 23.—H. H. Artz, Adjutant General, resigned following an examination of his books and charges of irregularities.

—The Kansas Intercollegiate Oratorical Assn. contest at Topeka was won by John W. Wetzel of Southwest Kansas College, Winfield. Charges of plagiarism were made by the Topeka *Daily Capital*.

FEB. 27.—The Ancient Order of United Workmen grand lodge met at Fort Scott.

FEB. 28.—Albert J. Davis, Stockton, was appointed Adjutant General.

—G. M. Munger, Eureka, constructed a 160-acre reservoir at a cost of \$15,000. It was to be used to irrigate a 500-acre orchard.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Irrigation Farmer*, Salina; J. L. Bristow, editor.

MARCH 1.—St. John's Lutheran College was dedicated at Winfield.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Cheney Sentinel*; G. M. Cotner, editor.

MAR. 2.—Two boys at La Crosse had killed and shipped 700 jackrabbits during the winter.

MAR. 3.—"Pawnee Bill," whose real name was Gordon W. Lillie, one-time resident of Arkansas City, was refused permission by the Department of Interior to take a band of Indians with his Wild West Show to the Antwerp Exposition as a feature of the "American Plaisance." Since that courtesy had been extended to "Buffalo Bill," Lillie was asking Congressmen why there should be a monopoly on Indians.

—Ten carloads of flour were shipped from Lawrence to Holland.

MAR. 7.—The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Abilene. It was resolved that "the playing of football with mass plays of flying wedge movements shall not be allowed in any church colleges, applying particularly to Baker University, and that only men known to favor suppression of lotteries be elected to the next Legislature."

MAR. 8.—Judge John Williams of the U. S. District Court held that inmates of the Soldiers' Home could vote.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1894

MAR. 10.—Trego county paid out \$859.75 in bounties on 1,195 pairs of rabbit ears in one day.

MAR. 13.—The Republican state central committee met at Topeka.

MAR. 14.—Salina street commissioners complained when residents of Wesleyan addition planted streets to potatoes.

—The South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Parsons.

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Assn. met at Preston, Neb.

MAR. 15.—A census of Abilene schoolboys showed that fewer than two per cent were habitual users of cigarettes.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Barnes Chief*; L. C. Solt, publisher; Irvin Hogue, editor.

MAR. 16.—The Leavenworth, Topeka and Southwestern railroad, a line from Leavenworth to Meriden, was taken over by the Santa Fe and Union Pacific.

—Membership in the Kansas Farmers' Alliance had fallen from 100,000 to 20,000.

MAR. 21.—The Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Wellington.

MAR. 24.—Fred Wellhouse, Leavenworth county fruit grower, planted 25,000 apple trees from his own nursery in a new 270-acre orchard. He now had 1,700 acres of orchards in Kansas.

MAR. 26.—Thirty recruits from Coxey's army, all under military discipline, stayed overnight at Fort Scott.

MAR. 27.—J. Willis Glead's article, "Is New York More Civilized Than Kansas?" appeared in the April *Forum* magazine.

—J. K. Hudson, publisher of the Topeka *Daily Capital*, said: "Nothing since Don Quixote and Rozinante quite equals the absurdity of Coxey's . . . march to the federal capital."

—K. U. announced it would offer courses of study for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

MAR. 28.—The Northwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Goodland.

APRIL 3.—Municipal elections were held in Kansas.

—C. H. J. Taylor, Kansas City Negro, was appointed recorder of the District of Columbia. He was U. S. minister to Liberia, 1885-1887.

APR. 4.—N. C. Vale, Webber, wrote to the *Kansas Farmer*: "The seed from my alfalfa crop last year was worth the price of the land it was raised on, aside from two crops of hay."

—Fire at Haven destroyed the bank, the post office, three stores and offices.

APR. 5.—The J. B. Watkins Land Mortgage Co., Lawrence, went into the hands of a receiver because of payment failures.

APR. 6.—Dr. Edwin R. Heath, Kansas City, was informed that a river in Bolivia had been named Rio Heath in recognition of his exploration of the Rio Beni in 1879. He was the first white man to navigate the stream.

APR. 9.—The K. U. faculty ordered the baseball team to cancel out-of-town games with professional teams.

APR. 10.—Oil fields were being developed at Neodesha, Altoona, Iola, Fort Scott, Chanute, Humboldt, Pleasanton, Cherryvale and Independence.

APR. 12.—The heaviest rain in over a year at Russell put citizens in a

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1894

quandary. A church had held special prayers for rain on Sunday, but W. H. Wilder, rainmaker, began operations the day of the rain.

—The Kansas Academy of Language and Literature met at Topeka.

APR. 13.—Charles F. Johnson, Topeka, filed suit for \$100,000 damages against Dr. Leslie Keeley. He claimed his health was ruined by taking the Keeley alcoholic cure.

—The Kansas Democratic Editorial Assn. met at Pittsburg.

APR. 15.—James Madison Harvey, Governor of Kansas, 1869-1873, died at his home in Vinton, Riley county. He served as representative and senator in the Legislature, 1865-1869, and as U. S. Senator, 1874-1877. Harvey was born in Monroe county, Virginia. He married Charlotte Richardson Cutter of Adams county, Illinois. In 1861 he joined the Union Army and helped organize a company which later became Company G., Tenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out as a captain in 1864. When the Price raids started, Governor Carney commissioned him a colonel in the Fourteenth Regiment of Kansas State Militia.

APR. 18.—Miners at Leavenworth and Pittsburg refused to strike as ordered by the U. M. W. A. They had full-time work at record wages.

APR. 21.—Governor Lewelling said of the Coxey movement: "It is more than a petition, it is an earnest and vigorous protest against the injustice and tyranny of the age. . . . The depth of this movement is not comprehended by the politicians of the old dispensations. . . . Here in Kansas the people should hold public meetings and petition Congress to afford the industrialists food and shelter and give a patient ear to their demands."

APR. 24.—The Kansas Dental Assn. met at Topeka.

APR. 26.—The first issue of Ewing Herbert's monthly magazine, *Kansas Newspaperdom*, had an illustrated story about Will White, editorial writer on the *Kansas City Star*.

APR. 30.—Pittsburg coal operators were benefitting from the strikes in other states. Mines were running at capacity and receiving large orders.

MAY 1.—At Pittsburg about 150 persons enrolled in "Coxey's army."

—The Kansas Eclectic Medical Assn. met at Winfield.

MAY 2.—The Kansas Homeopathic Medical Society met at Seneca.

—The Order of the Loyal Legion, Kansas commandery, met at Leavenworth.

—The Social Science Club of Kansas and Western Missouri met at Kansas City, Mo. The name was changed to the Kansas Social Science Federation.

MAY 3.—Miners in the Pittsburg area voted to strike for 60 cents a ton "the year round."

—The Rock Island employed C. B. Jewell, the rainmaker, for the season. Three special cars for the rainmakers were constructed at the Horton shops.

—The Kansas Medical Society met at Atchison.

—The General Assn. of Congregational Ministers and Churches of Kansas met at Emporia.

MAY 4.—A hundred woman suffrage meetings were scheduled in Kansas for May and June. Speakers included Susan B. Anthony, the Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs. Annie L. Diggs.

—There were 30 cases of smallpox at Atchison and one death.

MAY 5.—Pittsburg operators refused the miners' request for 60 cents per ton.

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MAY 7.—At Sharon Springs a mob lynched William McKinley and his son, Louis, for the alleged murder of H. S. Corsley.

MAY 8.—The second Kansas Music Jubilee opened at Hutchinson. Cash prizes amounting to \$3,000 were offered for winners in instrument and voice competition.

—The Kansas State Sunday School Assn. met at Wichita.

MAY 9.—Atchison police seized all nickel-in-the-slot machines.

—The Order of the Eastern Star grand chapter met at Hutchinson.

—The Knights Templar grand commandery met at Topeka.

MAY 10.—About 450 of Coxey's "Commonwealers," who had stolen a Missouri Pacific train at Pueblo, Colo., were arrested at Scott City. They were taken to Leavenworth for trial.

MAY 12.—George Rose, who killed 19-year old Karl Kuhl, assistant postmaster at Cottonwood Falls, was hanged by a mob.

—The Wichita chief of police ordered all slot machines removed.

—The German Baptists state convention met at Westphalia.

MAY 13.—The Ancient Order of Hibernians met at Pittsburg.

MAY 14.—The Kansas Master Plumbers Assn. met at Lawrence.

MAY 15.—The Knights of Pythias grand lodge met at Leavenworth.

—The River Brethren Church conference met at Abilene.

MAY 21.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Walnut Eagle*; Lewis Martin, editor.

MAY 22.—At Leavenworth the Home Coal and Riverside mines raised wages a half-cent a bushel. The Wear Coal Co. at Pittsburg granted an increase of two cents a ton in summer and ten cents in winter.

—The Atchison County High School at Effingham issued an annual, said to be the first high school year book compiled in Kansas.

—The Degree of Honor grand lodge met at Emporia.

MAY 24.—The Kansas Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Conference of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Topeka.

MAY 25.—The United Commercial Travelers grand lodge met at Wichita.

MAY 26.—An irrigation convention at Dodge City was attended by farmers from many western counties.

MAY 29.—The Kansas Pharmaceutical Assn. met at Salina.

JUNE 1.—L. L. Dyche, K. U. professor, left New York for the North Pole as official naturalist for the Cook Arctic expedition.

—The Kansas State Board of Health met at Topeka.

JUNE 3.—Frederick Perry Stanton, acting territorial governor of Kansas, 1857, died at Stanton, Fla. He came to Kansas with pro-slavery prejudices, became a Northern sympathizer, and was removed by President Buchanan.

—The Kansas Turner Society met at Topeka.

JUNE 5.—The Kansas Millers Assn. met at Topeka.

JUNE 6.—The Republican party convention at Topeka nominated the following ticket: E. N. Morrill, Hiawatha, Governor; James A. Troutman, Topeka, Lieutenant Governor; W. C. Edwards, Pawnee county, Secretary of State; George E. Cole, Crawford county, Auditor; Otis L. Atherton, Russell county, Treasurer; F. B. Dawes, Clay county, Attorney General; Edmund Stanley, Douglas county, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand encampment met at Ottawa.

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JUNE 7.—The de Boissiere Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home and Industrial School near Silkville was dedicated.

JUNE 9.—Marion county had its heaviest rain in three years. C. B. Jewell, Rock Island rainmaker, was operating at Peabody.

—In the U. S. Circuit Court at Leavenworth ten members of the Coxey group pleaded guilty to train-stealing. They agreed to give evidence for the prosecution against the leader of the group.

JUNE 11.—A "Commonweal army" from Helena, Mont., arrived at Leavenworth on flat boats. There were about 325 men in the party.

JUNE 12.—The Populist party convention at Topeka nominated the following ticket: L. D. Lewelling, Wichita, Governor; D. I. Furbeck, Topeka, Lieutenant Governor; J. W. Amis, Smith county, Secretary of State; Van B. Prather, Cherokee county, Auditor; W. H. Biddle, Butler county, treasurer; John T. Little, Johnson county, Attorney General; H. N. Gaines, Saline county, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

—The Kansas State Sportsmen's Assn. met at Topeka.

JUNE 13.—"Manhattan is crowding paradise," said the *Kansas City Star*, apropos of a statement that no school teacher received less than \$45 a month.

JUNE 18.—Forty members of the "Coxey army" held prisoner at Leavenworth escaped.

—The Ottawa Chautauqua opened.

JUNE 19.—City officials of Parsons accepted an offer by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas to locate general offices there for a \$25,000 bonus.

JUNE 20.—Bishop Waldo Perkins, Oswego, U. S. Representative, 1883-1891, died at Washington, D. C. He served in the U. S. Senate from January, 1892, to March, 1893, filling the unexpired term of Senator Plumb.

JUNE 23.—J. A. Smith, Kansas City lawyer who had charged the Governor and his administration with corruption, was acquitted of criminal libel in the Wyandotte district court.

JUNE 26.—Kearny county citizens voted to move the county seat from Hartland to Lakin.

JUNE 27.—A miners' conference at Pittsburg formed an organization of the seven coal-producing states west of the Mississippi. They asked uniform rates per ton of production.

—Eugene Debs, president of the American Railway Union, ordered a strike on the entire Santa Fe system because of the discharge of 40 firemen at La Junta, Colo.

JULY 3.—The Democratic party convention at Topeka nominated the following ticket: David Overmyer, Topeka, Governor; Sidney G. Cook, Herington, Lieutenant Governor; E. J. Herning, Sumner county, Secretary of State; W. E. Banks, Russell county, Auditor; Barney Lantry, Lyon county, Treasurer; James McKinstry, Reno county, Attorney General; M. H. Wycoff, Atchison county, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

JULY 5.—The State House grounds were still used as a cow pasture and were cluttered with contractors' material. The trees had been damaged by animals and the grass was unkempt. People drove over the open grounds.

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JULY 7.—K. U.'s chinch bug station employed six persons including a traveling agent. It had sent diseased bugs to nine states.

JULY 9.—Most of the mines in the Pittsburg area were closed for lack of cars.

JULY 12.—The Clerks' Protective Assn. of Wichita paraded the streets in an effort to get merchants to close stores at 7 p. m. and asked a boycott on those who refused.

JULY 13.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Greenleaf Sentinel*; James C. Feeley, editor and proprietor.

JULY 16.—Salaries of Kansas City school teachers who received over \$45 a month were cut five per cent.

JULY 17.—The Farmers' Alliance of Bourbon county boycotted the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis railroad. The road had sent U. S. deputy marshals to guard property.

JULY 18.—The electric railway connecting the Soldiers' Home and Fort Leavenworth was completed. Alexander Caldwell, former U. S. Senator, drove a golden spike at the end of the line.

JULY 19.—The Rev. W. A. Quayle, president of Baker, resigned to become pastor of the Independence Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Kansas City, Mo.

JULY 20.—The Prince Hall Knights of Pythias grand lodge was organized at Lawrence.

JULY 21.—The Sunday dinner market story in the *Kansas City Times* featured porterhouse steak at 15 cents a pound; trout, 15 cents a pound; pork roasts, 10 cents a pound; rib roasts, 15 cents a pound; home-grown potatoes, 5 cents a quart; beets, three bunches for 10 cents; new peas, two quarts for 5 cents; butter, 25 cents a pound; fresh eggs, three dozen for 25 cents; black raspberries, two boxes for 25 cents; watermelons, 25 cents each; blackberries, 10 cents a box; bananas, 15 cents a dozen.

JULY 24.—Seth W. Chase, warden of the State Penitentiary, was acquitted by the board of directors of charges of corrupt and criminal practices.

JULY 26.—Luther C. Challis, member of the first territorial council and one of the incorporators of the Santa Fe, died at Atchison.

—The State Board of Agriculture reported that the Russian thistle had appeared in Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Phillips and Logan counties.

JULY 27.—Mrs. Anna Towner filed suit against four Fort Scott jointists for selling liquor to her husband. She asked \$48,000 damages.

JULY 31.—The Home Mining Co., Leavenworth, bought the Riverside mine for \$150,000. The two had a daily output of 1,300 tons.

AUGUST 7.—The Kansas Railway Station Agents Assn. met at Topeka.

AUG. 8.—C. F. Johnson, owner of a Shetland breeding farm at Oskaloosa, returned from the Shetland Islands with 39 head of registered ponies.

AUG. 9.—The Kansas League of American Wheelmen met at Leavenworth. Several professionals from Chicago and St. Louis entered the races.

—The Kansas Retail Jewelers Assn. met at Kansas City.

AUG. 12.—*Orchids*, by Lelia Hardin Bugg, was published at Wichita.

—The Catholic Knights of America met at Wichita.

AUG. 13.—Pumps for the first irrigation plant in central Kansas were started at Lyons creek, south of Junction City. Sixty acres were to be irrigated for vegetables and small fruit.

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—The Wichita National Bank, oldest in southwest Kansas, failed.

AUG. 14.—The G. A. R. reunion began at Hutchinson.

AUG. 15.—Several carloads of fish supplied by the federal government were distributed throughout the state.

—J. P. Pomeroy, Atchison millionaire with large interests in Kansas, was in Russia a second time in an attempt to bring Mennonites to the state.

—The bureau of animal husbandry said 70,253 head of cattle were sent from the Texas panhandle to Kansas pastures during the season, and 15,189 from New Mexico.

—The Kansas Conference of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Leavenworth.

AUG. 17.—Scarcity of feed and water and low prices caused a Texas cattle firm to order 175 carloads of their stock back from Greenwood county.

—Charles Robinson, 76, first Governor of Kansas, died at his home, Oak Ridge, near Lawrence. Robinson was born at Hardwick, Mass., and was educated for the medical profession. He was married in 1843 to Sarah Adams who died in 1846. In 1849 he went to California where he was elected a member of the Legislature. Later he returned to Massachusetts and married Sara Tappan Doolittle Lawrence. Eli Thayer appointed Robinson agent of the New England Emigrant Aid Society, and he established the first settlement at Lawrence. He was elected Governor under the Topeka Constitution, and again under the Wyandotte Constitution. He was elected to the Senate in 1874 and again in 1876, where he promoted educational measures. He was the author of *Kansas Conflict*.

AUG. 21.—Baker organized a football team despite objections of the board of directors.

AUG. 23.—The 25th Western Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South met at Arkansas City.

AUG. 24.—Drought in western Kansas caused many families to move East.

AUG. 26.—A Kansas exhibit showing methods used in training teachers for rural schools won a blue ribbon at the Chicago World's Fair.

AUG. 28.—The Prince Hall Masons met at Emporia.

AUG. 31.—Chancellor Snow of K. U. and his party returned from the Magdalena mountains of New Mexico. They had secured 12,000 rare specimens for the entomology department and the museum.

SEPTEMBER 4.—The Kansas German-American League, meeting at Salina, resolved to fight the suffrage amendment.

SEPT. 5.—The Methodist Protestant Church conference met at Kansas City.

SEPT. 6.—The Seventh Day Adventists state convention met at Soden's Grove, Emporia.

—The Kansas Freethinkers Assn. met at Topeka.

SEPT. 7.—Birger Sandzen arrived at Lindsborg to teach French and Art at Bethany College.

SEPT. 12.—The Kansas Irrigation Commission urged Congress to adopt a policy on public lands and development of irrigation.

—*The Farmers' Ready Reference*, by Dr. S. C. Orr, was published by the Manhattan Mercury.

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SEPT. 13.—K. U. regents accepted Kansas City property valued at \$100,000 from Dr. Simeon Bell, agreeing to use part of it for a hospital and clinical school of medicine as a department of the university.

SEPT. 19.—The Kansas Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ met at Osage City.

—The Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Kansas, met at Salina.

SEPT. 20.—The College of Physicians and Surgeons opened at Kansas City with 21 students enrolled.

—The Kansas Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met at Parsons.

SEPT. 22.—The Barton County Irrigation Co. began a canal to irrigate 200 acres of bottom land on the Arkansas river at Great Bend.

—The Topeka *Daily Capital* installed five Mergenthaler linotypes, said to be the first in Kansas.

—The anti-screen coal-mining law, passed by the 1893 Legislature, was declared unconstitutional by Judge J. S. West in district court at Fort Scott. It prevented companies from making contracts for screened coal.

SEPT. 24.—Thirty Wyandot Indians prepared to take homesteads under a law which entitled members and descendants of the tribe to 80 acres of land wherever it could be bought for \$1.50 per acre. The law remunerated them for land taken from the tribe in Ohio 50 years before.

SEPT. 26.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas met at Baldwin.

SEPT. 30.—Prof. L. L. Dyche, official naturalist with the Cook Arctic expedition, returned to Lawrence from the "ill-fated expedition." He lost about 5,000 specimens and his hunting outfit in the shipwreck of the *Miranda*.

—Vol. I, No. 1, Garden City *Champion*; A. W. Stubbs, publisher. The paper was devoted to the subject of irrigation.

OCTOBER 2.—Wichita's first state fair opened.

—The Central Protective Assn. of Kansas and Missouri met at Paola.

—The Kansas Police Assn. met at Wichita.

—The Kansas Christian Convention met at Ottawa.

—The Independent Order of Good Templars grand lodge met at Emporia.

OCT. 3.—Gov. William McKinley of Ohio toured Kansas for the Republican party. He made 17 speeches during his 24-hour visit.

OCT. 4.—The Presbyterian Synod of Kansas met at Salina.

—The Kansas Swine Breeders Assn. met at Wichita.

OCT. 5.—Daniel Woodson, first secretary and several times acting Governor of Kansas territory, died at Claremore, Indian territory.

OCT. 9.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand lodge met at Wichita. The lodge renounced all interest in the de Boissiere Orphans' home. Several lodges had been suspended because of refusal to pay the assessment for its support. None of the officers was retained or promoted as was customary.

—The Rebekah state assembly met at Wichita.

OCT. 10.—The Spooner Library at K. U. was dedicated and formally opened.

—There were 110 creameries in the state. Dickinson county led with ten.

—The Kansas Anti-Horse Thief Assn. met at Pittsburg.

OCT. 12.—The Kansas Society of Friends met at Lawrence.

OCT. 14.—The Kansas City University board of directors met at Kansas City. H. J. Heinz, pickle manufacturer, was president.

OCT. 16.—The Kansas Baptist Convention met at Winfield.

—The Improved Order of Red Men of Kansas met at Emporia

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OCT. 17.—The Colored Baptists of Kansas met at Lawrence.

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Topeka.

OCT. 18.—The Universalist Church state convention met at Junction City.

—The Young Women's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Ottawa.

OCT. 24.—*Walls of Corn and Other Poems*, by Ellen P. Allerton, was published by the Harrington Publishing Co., Hiawatha.

OCT. 31.—The Medicine Lodge sugar factory was the only one left in the state. The cost of producing sugar was 25 cents for ten pounds.

NOVEMBER 5.—Thirty-five families of the Pullman Co-operative Co. arrived at Hiawatha from Chicago. Residents had subscribed \$50,000 to start a sleeping-car factory.

Nov. 6.—The Republicans won every state office in the election. The woman suffrage amendment was defeated. E. N. Morrill, Hiawatha, was elected Governor; James A. Troutman, Topeka, Lieutenant Governor; W. C. Edwards, Larned, Secretary of State; Otis L. Atherton, Russell, Treasurer; George E. Cole, Girard, Auditor; F. B. Dawes, Clay Center, Attorney General; Edmund Stanley, Lawrence, Superintendent of Public Instruction; W. A. Johnston, Minneapolis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. (A complete list of state officeholders appears on pp. 203-207.)

Nov. 8.—The Young Men's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Ottawa.

Nov. 21.—E. N. Morrill, Governor-elect, appointed J. L. Bristow, Salina, his private secretary.

—The Kansas Dairy Assn. met at Topeka.

Nov. 23.—The Kansas Irrigation Congress met at Hutchinson. A large machinery exhibit was featured.

Nov. 24.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Edna Sun*; W. E. Staige, editor and proprietor.

Nov. 28.—The State Board of Agriculture completed a study of alfalfa, its history, characteristics, cultivation and uses.

Nov. 29.—Coal thieves at Wichita used sacks, wheelbarrows and wagons. The Rock Island lost 16 tons in one night.

DECEMBER 5.—The Kansas Farmers' Alliance met at Topeka.

DEC. 6.—The chapel and west wing of St. Mary's Academy, Leavenworth, was dedicated.

—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Assn. met at Winfield. The convention split into two factions over the question of an equal suffrage amendment for the next election.

DEC. 11.—The Kansas State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met at McLouth.

—The Kansas State Horticultural Society met at Fort Scott.

DEC. 15.—A charter was filed for the Jane C. Stormont Hospital and Training School for Nurses at Topeka. Mrs. Stormont donated \$10,000.

DEC. 20.—The Kansas Assn. of County Clerks met at Salina.

DEC. 26.—*Stories for Kansas Boys and Girls*, by Mrs. C. S. Baker, Topeka, was published by Crane & Co., Topeka. Proceeds from the sale went to the Topeka Orphans' Home.

—The Modern Woodmen of America met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Superintendents of Schools met at Topeka.

DEC. 27.—The Kansas Academy of Science met at Manhattan.

DEC. 29.—The Kansas Assn. of County Attorneys met at Topeka.

DEC. 31.—The Kansas State Federation of Labor met at Topeka.

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THE YEAR IN BRIEF

AGRICULTURE. A summary of crop statistics for 1894:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Winter wheat	4,675,704	28,175,656	\$11,285,804.80
Spring wheat	165,188	30,044	11,992.33
Corn	6,404,705	66,952,833	25,354,190.27
Oats	1,427,444	18,385,469	5,071,543.74
Rye	131,134	978,658	404,982.98
Barley	111,390	582,393	232,509.01
Buckwheat	1,335	10,680	6,408.00
Irish potatoes	100,610	4,995,181	3,123,993.69
Sweet potatoes	4,437	326,974	195,189.18
Castor beans	4,679	40,338	40,338.00
Sorghum	221,524	.....	*1,975,914.80
Cotton	89	6,400†	384.00
Flax	127,542	1,043,418	1,043,418.00
Tobacco	243	178,300†	17,830.00
Broomcorn	86,718	15,967,655†	510,370.46
Millet and Hungarian	323,153	421,606†	1,737,018.00
Milo maize	8,720	110,070	49,531.50
Kafir	95,237	1,258,912	629,456.00
Jerusalem corn	20,118	268,337	134,168.50
Timothy	536,134	.....	.....
Clover	66,474	.....	.....
Bluegrass	129,485	598,857†	3,593,142.00
Alfalfa	90,825	.....	.....
Orchard grass	3,352	.....	.....
Other tame grasses	62,323	.....	.....
Prairie grasses, fenced	4,867,720	1,431,346†	5,735,948.00

* syrup and forage

† pounds

‡ tons

A summary of livestock statistics for 1894:

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses	864,651	\$28,533,483
Mules and asses	86,729	3,642,618
Milk cows	524,127	11,530,794
Other cattle	1,291,793	23,252,274
Sheep	166,384	415,960
Swine	1,623,375	11,363,625

Other farm products:

<i>Product</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Value</i>
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter .....	.....	\$42,069,703
Wool clip	959,452 lbs.	124,728
Cheese	320,763 lbs.	38,491
Butter	27,412,211 lbs.	4,385,953
Milk .....	.....	446,036
Poultry and eggs sold .....	.....	3,643,801
Garden products marketed .....	.....	757,953
Horticultural products marketed .....	.....	377,225
Wine manufactured	174,026 gals.	174,026
Honey and beeswax manufactured	299,362 lbs.	53,968
Wood marketed .....	.....	129,865

BANKS. In June, 1894, 410 state and private banks reported resources and liabilities of \$28,738,013.35. In July 131 national banks reported resources and liabilities of \$35,131,534.97. Bank suspensions reported, 114.

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CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. The biennial report gave the following statistics for the year ending June 30, 1894:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>
State Insane Asylum, Topeka.....	\$116,990	761
State Insane Asylum, Osawatimie.....	119,881	771
State Reform School, Topeka.....	27,886	216
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Olathe.....	38,625	225
Institution for the Blind, Kansas City.....	16,708	82
Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth, Winfield.....	14,154	102
Industrial School for Girls, Beloit.....	16,840	100
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Atchison.....	21,050	133
Totals	\$372,139	2,390

CHARTERS. Following is a tabulation of charters filed with the Secretary of State during 1894.

	<i>No.</i>
Banks, Building and Loan, Trust Companies.....	47
Cemetery and Funeral Assns.....	26
Churches and Affiliated Organizations.....	108
Coal, Oil and Mining Companies.....	44
Cooperatives and Farmers' Alliance Organizations.....	7
Creameries and Dairy Organizations.....	9
Fairs, Merchant and Civic Organizations.....	13
Gas, Light, Water and Power Companies.....	16
Grain, Milling and Elevator Companies.....	12
Livestock, Poultry and Packing Companies.....	11
Lodges, Clubs, Guilds and Benevolent Societies.....	79
Mercantile and Manufacturing Companies.....	84
Printing and Publishing Companies.....	11
Railroads	10
Real Estate, Town and Immigration Companies.....	29
Schools and Colleges.....	7
Street Railways.....	5
Telegraph and Telephone Companies.....	8
Miscellaneous	5
Totals	531

EDUCATION. The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction showed 9,174 school districts in Kansas with 9,334 buildings and 11,903 teachers. The public school enrollment was 393,840. Expenses during the year for school purposes were \$4,438,449.61. The average salary of men teachers was \$43.09 per month, of women \$35.01. The average school term was 25 weeks.

K. U. had an enrollment of 833 for the 1894-95 school year and a faculty of 52. A department of physical training was established, and the school requested funds for a gymnasium. K. S. A. C. had 555 students and 24 faculty members. The college conducted irrigation experiments at Garden City and Oberlin.

Enrollment at Emporia Normal for 1893-94 was 1,222. The training school instructed 150 students in theory of physical training, 48 in special kindergarten work and 182 in primary methods.

Forty-one private colleges and academies reported 7,864 pupils for the year ending June 30, 1894.

FINANCIAL. The balance in the state treasury on June 30, 1893, was \$895,539.74, to which was added during the fiscal year \$1,191,019.05 from direct taxes and \$1,203,996.32 from other sources or a total of \$3,290,555.11 from all sources including the original balance. Disbursements totaled \$2,448,228.88 which left a balance of \$842,326.23 in the treasury on June 30, 1894. Taxable property reported by county clerks included: aggregate value of all lands taxable, \$173,075,265; value of town lots, \$61,835,141; personal property, \$40,-854,934; railroad property, \$59,764,683. The valuation of all property as fixed by the State Board of Equalization was \$337,501,722. The total state tax levy was \$1,316,257.65.

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INSURANCE. Statistics from the Kansas Insurance reports showed:

Type	No.	Risks Written	Premiums Collected	Losses Paid
Life Insurance	33	\$10,801,662.89	\$1,519,850.02	\$548,736.79
Stock Fire	67	129,417,717.85	1,953,420.32	1,070,392.46
Mutual Fire	10	3,842,458.00	78,365.94	58,850.49
Miscellaneous	14	16,236,423.62	118,100.21	51,030.49

LABOR AND INDUSTRY. A survey of women wage-earners showed that of the 1,865 reporting there were 61 bookbinders, 98 bookkeepers, 299 drygoods clerks, 69 office clerks, 241 domestics, 131 dressmakers, 62 hotel and restaurant workers, 104 laundresses, 43 milliners, 67 printers, 87 typists and stenographers, 387 teachers, 31 cigar makers, 25 paper-box makers, 14 tailoresses, 10 nurses, 12 housekeepers, 9 canvassers and 15 music teachers. Schoolteachers reported the highest average yearly earnings, \$399.28, and domestics the lowest, \$119.

Coal mines employed 10,088 men and 252 boys and produced 3,611,214 tons of coal valued at \$4,899,774.62. This was an increase of 18,232,082 bushels over 1893. Salt mined totaled 193,537 short tons. Zinc production was valued at \$793,597; lead, \$1,334,172.

POPULATION. The ninth biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture gave the population as 1,338,331, a decrease of 28,282 from 1893. The State Board of Health said reliable vital statistics were impossible until the board was given legal authority to obtain them.

RAILROADS. The total number of miles of track in the state on June 30, 1894, was 8,795.94, a decrease of 110.12 miles. The railroads suffered a material decrease in earnings because of the depression.

1895

JANUARY 1.—Arkansas City's liquor dealers refused to pay the usual \$100 monthly license fee, and all but one closed their doors.

—The coal contractor at the State Penitentiary said there was enough coal there to keep 350 convicts busy 50 years. It was discovered in 1870, five years before the institution was located. State institutions used about half the output.

—Cherokee's new zinc smelters were completed.

JAN. 2.—The *Iola Register* was printed by power furnished by natural gas, "the only paper in Kansas in which the power that runs the pencil turns the press," according to the *Kansas City Star*.

JAN. 3.—The Kansas Municipal League was organized at Topeka by representatives from Kansas City, Leavenworth, Wichita, Fort Scott, Topeka and Atchison.

JAN. 5.—The Topeka Bell Telephone Co., with 432 subscribers, installed magneto phones.

JAN. 7.—The Kansas Poultry Assn. met at Topeka. Over 1,000 birds, rabbits and guinea pigs were exhibited.

JAN. 8.—The Legislature convened.

—The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 9.—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture met at Topeka.

JAN. 14.—Gov. Edmund Needham Morrill and other officers were inaugurated. Ceremonies included a parade, speeches and the inaugural ball.

JAN. 15.—The Kansas State Historical Society met at Topeka.

JAN. 16.—J. K. Hudson, Topeka, was elected State Printer.

—The Bar Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

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JAN. 18.—A thousand men were cutting ice at Bean and Sugar lakes near Atchison to fill the icehouses before a thaw. The ice was a foot thick.

JAN. 19.—The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 21.—Work began on the Salina electric street railway.

—The Kansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Editorial Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 22.—The Kansas Assn. of County Treasurers met at Topeka.

JAN. 23.—Lucien Baker, Leavenworth, Republican, was elected U. S. Senator to succeed John Martin, Topeka.

—The Kansas Real Estate Assn. was organized at Leavenworth.

JAN. 24.—Crop failures had brought hardship to western Kansas. County relief societies were sending aid from the eastern half of the state. Great Bend received a half carload of provisions from Pennsylvania.

—The Kansas Hotel Men's Assn. was organized at Topeka.

JAN. 29.—*The Problem of Civilization Solved*, by Mrs. Mary E. Lease, was published by Laird and Lee, Chicago. Mrs. Lease urged the unemployed to colonize Central and South America and Africa.

—The Kansas Day Club met at Topeka.

JAN. 30.—The State Livestock Sanitary Commission met at Topeka to establish quarantine regulations for 1895.

FEBRUARY 1.—The Fort Scott *Monitor* said "Syrian, German, Bohemian, Scandinavian and English can be heard in a walk around market square."

FEB. 2.—Coal shipped by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners was distributed to 233 applicants at Colby.

—Mrs. Mary E. Lease believed the Populist party would never again win power in Kansas. Its principles were good, she said, but it had been crippled by the boodling of the Lewelling administration.

FEB. 4.—Cheyenne county appealed for aid for western Kansas. There had been no crops in 1894 and only seed grain in 1893.

FEB. 5.—A carload of provisions from Jefferson and Leavenworth counties was distributed at Colby to about 125 families.

—George T. Anthony, Ottawa, was appointed Superintendent of Insurance.

FEB. 6.—A 14-hour sandstorm at Lebanon blocked all trains.

—Severe storms and zero temperatures increased the suffering in western Kansas. The penitentiary coal mines were shipping five carloads daily. Clothing and provisions were sent by Rossville, Lawrence, and K. U. students and faculty.

FEB. 9.—Twenty-three carloads of coal arrived at Kansas City, Mo., for shipment to western Kansas by the Rock Island and Union Pacific. The railroads carried it free.

—W. G. Bird, Kansas City, was appointed State Labor Commissioner.

FEB. 12.—The Kansas Society of Santa Ana, Calif., sent three carloads of provisions to western Kansas.

FEB. 15.—The suit of Mrs. Emma J. Phelps against the city of Atchison was dismissed. She had asked \$10,000 damages on grounds that her husband became a heavy drinker because prohibition was not enforced. The court held that Phelps was a heavy drinker before prohibition.

FEB. 16.—The board of police commissioners at Fort Scott ordered all saloons closed, and for the first time in two years liquor could not be purchased over the bar. All gambling houses were also closed. Similar action over the state was a result of stronger enforcement of the police commission law which had been an issue in the 1894 political campaign. Republicans had charged that the Populists had not administered it honestly.

FEB. 18.—The Royal Arch Masons grand chapter and the Royal and Select Masters grand council met at Topeka.

FEB. 19.—The Missouri and Kansas Lumber Dealers Assn. met at Kansas City, Mo.

FEB. 20.—The Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons grand lodge met at Topeka.

FEB. 21.—Two petitions were presented to the House. One by the "re-submission league" contained nearly 40,000 names and asked resubmission of the prohibition amendment. The other, containing 23,000 names, opposed resubmission. A joint resolution for resubmission was introduced by George W. Veale, Topeka.

FEB. 22.—The Kansas Intercollegiate Oratorical Assn. contest at Topeka was won by Forrest Woodside, Emporia Normal.

FEB. 23.—Lucien I. Blake, professor at K. U., said his experiments with communication from shore to lightship were successful. Blake, working with government assistance, was also developing "wireless" communication between ships through water.

FEB. 26.—The Ancient Order of United Workmen grand lodge met at Wichita.

—The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Ladies of the G. A. R. and the Sons of Veterans met at Lawrence.

MARCH 1.—Judges appointed for the newly-created appellate court of Kansas were: George W. Clark, Topeka; T. F. Garver, Salina; A. D. Gilkeson, Hays City; W. A. Johnson, Garnett; A. W. Dennison, El Dorado, and Elrick C. Cole, Great Bend.

MAR. 2.—Fire in Salina caused \$150,000 loss. Abilene and Solomon fire departments were brought to help on special trains.

—The Fort Hays military reservation in Ellis county was ceded to Kansas. It comprised 7,640 acres, with timber and stone quarries. The land was to be used as a K. S. A. C. experimental station and the buildings for a normal school.

—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners awarded contracts for 40,000 bushels of seed, including potatoes, barley, oats and kafir, to supply western Kansas.

—Thirteen cars of immigrants from Illinois arrived at Benton to settle on farms they had bought.

MAR. 5.—Morris county commissioners refused aid, saying the county could care for its citizens.

MAR. 6.—Topeka granted a franchise to the Topeka Water and Electric Co. for erection of one or more dams and use of poles and wires.

MAR. 7.—Twelve counties had declined their appropriations for seed grain.

—The Kansas State Board of Health met at Topeka.

MAR. 8.—The Legislature adjourned. Laws were passed to: pay bounty to farmers furnishing cane sugar to the factory at Medicine Lodge; maintain the chinch bug experiment station at K. U.; authorize Fort Scott to issue bonds to

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purchase the building and grounds of Fort Scott Normal; prohibit lotteries, gift enterprises and policies; establish a G. A. R. museum in the Capitol; make Washington's birthday a legal holiday; create a State Board of Irrigation; require fire insurance companies to create a fund for members of fire departments in incorporated cities; provide seed for needy farmers; establish an industrial reformatory at Hutchinson.

—Wellington W. C. T. U. members and a few young men went to all saloons and prayed for suppression of liquor traffic.

MAR. 9.—Dr. Elisha Thomas, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Kansas, founder of St. John's Academy for boys at Salina, died at Salina.

—A price war at Wichita reduced haircuts and shaves to a nickel each.

MAR. 11.—Lawrence prohibited sale of cigarettes or cigarette papers; penalty, \$10 to \$100 and 30 days.

MAR. 12.—The Kansas Conference of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod held its 25th annual session at Lindsborg.

—The Order of the Maccabees met at Topeka.

MAR. 13.—The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Leavenworth.

—The State Board of Irrigation met at Topeka.

MAR. 14.—When Emporia planned a home telephone company, the Missouri and Kansas Co., which had refused to lower rates, made a cut of over five per cent.

MAR. 20.—The South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Burlington.

MAR. 21.—Topeka had a telephone war. The home-owned Harrison Telephone Co. charged \$36 a year for business phones as against \$48 and \$36 charged by the Bell company. Bell reduced rates to \$24 and \$18, provided subscribers give up Harrison phones. Harrison announced the same rates without conditions.

—The River Brethren Church conference met at Abilene. A rule that no member could vote or hold public office was endorsed by the conference.

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Assn. met at Clearfield, Douglas county.

MAR. 23.—John L. Waller, Lawrence, one-time Negro leader in Kansas and U. S. consul at Madagascar, was found guilty by a French court martial of illegally securing a rubber concession from the native government.

—The third trial of the Hillmon insurance case ended with a hung jury after 77 days in the U. S. Circuit Court at Topeka.

MAR. 27.—The Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Hutchinson.

MAR. 28.—Eight thousand packages of seed had been sent from the Colby land office to northwestern counties.

—The Quenemo cob pipe factory was operating nights; 300 gross were made in March.

MAR. 30.—Fire and high winds destroyed 60 buildings at Hays.

APRIL 1.—Construction began on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas depot and general office building at Parsons.

APR. 2.—K. U. bought Prof. L. L. Dyche's animal collection, "without doubt

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one of the finest in the world," for \$1,500. It included seven elk and bucks, half a dozen caribou, 12 buffalo and Sheridan's horse.

—Emporia women declared posters advertising "The Black Crook" were indecent and protested its presentation.

APR. 3.—Tramps on bicycles were begging food along roads in Atchison county.

—The Northwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Lincoln.

APR. 4.—The Stockton Irrigation Co. ditch was full of water, the laterals were ready, and the land was being prepared for crops.

—Two Fort Scott men bicycled from Fort Scott to Neosho Falls, 87 miles, in less than seven hours.

—The State Board of Charities met at Topeka. It refused to recognize Mrs. Mary E. Lease and M. A. Householder as members.

APR. 6.—Rock Island trains west of Belleville were delayed 12 hours by a sandstorm.

APR. 10.—At Wichita, Fleetfoot, a Cheyenne Indian, offered 50 ponies for the return of his daughter who had eloped with an army deserter.

—Livery stable owners complained that the bicycle craze was killing the demand for buggies.

APR. 11.—An election at Osage Mission changed the town's name to St. Paul.

—James H. Canfield, former K. U. faculty member and chancellor of the University of Nebraska, was elected president of Ohio State University.

—Albert H. Horton resigned as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Judge David Martin, Atchison, succeeded him.

APR. 12.—The Goodland State Bank paid off depositors and went into voluntary liquidation.

—The annual rendition of Handel's *Messiah* was presented at Lindsborg. Birger Sandzen was tenor soloist.

APR. 16.—Owners of horses and buggies were selling them to buy bicycles.

APR. 17.—Three new oil companies at Neodesha were spending \$1,000 a day for leases.

APR. 18.—The Kansas Academy of Language and Literature met at Emporia.

APR. 20.—The Kansas City *Times* was asked by the U. S. Board of Geographic Names to help decide whether the river was the Kansas or Kaw. The *Times* printed interviews which left the question unanswered.

APR. 25.—The Kansas Republican League met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Women's Republican League met at Topeka.

APR. 26.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners completed distribution of seed grain to western Kansas farmers.

—The Kansas Reform Press Assn. met at Salina.

APR. 29.—J. C. Holland, Topeka, was appointed State Architect.

APR. 30.—Congress appropriated \$6,000 to buy land in Oklahoma territory for 200 members of the Wyandot tribe and their descendants.

—The Supreme Court held that the mortgage-redemption law was unconstitutional as it applied to contracts existing at the time of its passage.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Knights and Ladies of Security*, Topeka; monthly; official organ of the association.

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MAY 1.—Seven persons were killed and several injured by a tornado in Harvey county. The storm devastated an area 25 miles long and 300 yards wide.

—The Kansas Homeopathic Medical Society met at Kansas City.

MAY 2.—More bicycles had been sold at Columbus since January than in all of 1894.

—The State Board of Irrigation awarded contracts for the equipment and construction of plants in Gray, Sherman, Hamilton and Grant counties.

—The Social Science Federation for Kansas and Missouri met at Leavenworth. The named was changed to the Kansas State Social Science Federation.

—The Order of the Loyal Legion, Kansas commandery, met at Leavenworth.

—The General Assn. of Congregational Ministers and Churches of Kansas met at Topeka. It resolved that Governor Morrill's assumption that local sentiment should nullify state laws was a "menace to law and order and an encouragement to anarchy."

MAY 3.—J. M. Guffey, who owned 50,000 acres of oil land in Kansas, predicted that the Kansas field would rival that of Pennsylvania. Fifty thousand barrels of oil had been stored, and new wells were being drilled.

—Nortonville's cheese factory paid over \$800 a week to farmers in that vicinity.

MAY 6.—Hail in Lyon county, "big as hen's eggs," riddled crops and drifted four feet deep in gullies.

MAY 7.—A smelter strike at Pittsburg was settled when companies agreed to wages asked.

—Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, Wa Keeney, was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court.

—An improved Edison typewriter for the blind was patented by the Rev. G. W. Todd, superintendent of the Kansas Institution for the Education of the Blind.

—"Bicycles and Bloomers" was the caption of a column in the *Topeka Daily Capital*. The *Emporia Republican* regretted the "unspeakable bloomers were gaining a foothold."

—The Kansas Musical Jubilee opened at Hutchinson.

—The Kansas State Sunday School Assn. met at Salina.

—The Kansas Eclectic Medical Assn. held its 25th annual meeting at Topeka.

MAY 8.—The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon's recently announced Christian newspaper idea was to be tried in Chicago. Crime was to be ignored and only "news which shall picture the world as a thing of sunshine and goodness" printed.

MAY 9.—The Sharon Springs *Western Times* said: . . . "We have had no rain for two years, the prairie dogs have left the country and none but fools remain. Yet, if we said so, there are 50 men waiting to 'do us' for telling the truth."

MAY 10.—*The Rawlins County Citizen*, Atwood, said there were 400 irrigation plants in Sherman county.

—At Sterling a traction engine powering a centrifugal pump produced 650 gallons of water a minute for irrigation.

—Sousa's band played at the Grand Opera House, Topeka.

—The United Commercial Travelers grand lodge met at Topeka.

MAY 11.—The Kansas Democratic Editorial Assn. met at Leavenworth.

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MAY 13.—Eight thousand new law books had been added to the private library of Balie P. Waggener, Atchison. It contained 20,000 volumes, valued at \$30,000.

—The Kansas Master Plumbers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Dental Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 14.—The Order of the Eastern Star grand chapter met at Wichita.

MAY 16.—George Allman, Wallace county, had irrigated his farm for 18 years. When government troops were at Fort Wallace he furnished them with vegetables.

—The Kansas Medical Society met at Topeka.

MAY 17.—The Seventh cavalry, which was organized at Fort Riley and had been stationed there since 1887, left for Fort Grant, Ariz. It had engaged in 35 Indian battles, including the Custer Massacre.

MAY 18.—The Mosier brothers, Arkansas City, irrigated 60 acres with a chain of buckets, using a threshing engine for power.

—The Kansas Railway Employees Club met at Atchison.

MAY 21.—The Western Kansas Relief Committee had consigned 99 carloads of supplies to drought-stricken farmers.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Superintendents of Schools met at Abilene.

—The Kansas Pharmaceutical Assn. met at Leavenworth.

—The Kansas State Sportsmen's Assn. met at Kansas City.

—The Knights of Pythias grand lodge met at Hutchinson.

MAY 22.—The Kansas Bankers Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 23.—The Kansas Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor met at Wichita.

MAY 30.—A granite shaft, tribute of G. G. Gage to members of the Second Kansas militia killed at the Battle of the Blue in 1864, was unveiled at Topeka.

—A monument was dedicated at Lawrence to the 150 Quantrill raid victims buried in Oak Hill cemetery.

MAY 31.—Dr. Samuel F. Mather, direct descendant of Cotton Mather, died at Kansas City. The day before, he had donated 24 acres to Kansas City University, a Methodist school.

—A Wabaunsee county farmer donated two rows of potatoes toward the preacher's salary. "If the Lord wants you to have \$20 from me," he said, "He will water them well."

JUNE 1.—William Jennings Bryan was a speaker at the Winfield Chautauqua.

JUNE 3.—Will A. White published his first issue of the *Emporia Gazette* and said, editorially: "The new editor hopes to live here until he is the old editor . . . He hopes always to sign 'from Emporia' after his name . . . and he trusts that he may endear himself to the people, that they will be as proud of the first words of the signature as he is of the last words." He resolved to hustle advertising and job work, write locals and editorials. "The path of glory is barred hog-tight to the man who does not labor while he waits."

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand encampment met at Fort Scott.

JUNE 4.—Seth W. Chase was removed as warden of the State Penitentiary because of "incompetency, inefficiency, inattention to duties, misconduct, corruption and immorality."

—The Eureka irrigation ditch was sold by federal court to Julius Morgan, New York, for \$10,000. The 100-mile canal lay between Ingalls and Kinsley.

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JUNE 5.—The Kansas Classis of the Reformed Church met at Kansas City.

JUNE 6.—The State Board of Irrigation awarded contracts for windmill irrigation plants in Trego, Rooks, Rawlins and Haskell counties. Plants had been completed in Sherman and Gray counties.

JUNE 8.—The Supreme Court held that John W. Breidenthal, Bank Commissioner, was entitled to hold his office until 1897.

—The Kansas Turner Society met at Marysville.

JUNE 10.—The Santa Fe roundhouse and machine shops at Arkansas City burned. Loss was estimated at \$100,000.

JUNE 15.—Wells near Ness City reached the Dakota sandstone, the greatest water-bearing deposit in the northwest part of the state, at a depth of 250 feet. Water rose 200 feet in the wells.

—There were 40,000 head of cattle in pastures near Bazaar and Matfield Green.

JUNE 17.—The Ottawa Chautauqua opened. Speakers included the Rev. DeWitt Talmage, Dr. Frank Gunsaulus and William McKinley.

JUNE 18.—The Kansas Bimetallic League met at Topeka.

JUNE 19.—Robert Henderson donated 91 acres of native forest near Junction City for a park in memory of Gen. John. A. Logan. Mrs. Logan sent a 16-foot flag to the Hendersons to be unfurled July 4.

JUNE 21.—Governor Morrill asked William G. Bird, State Labor Commissioner, to resign because he had exacted part of his clerk's and stenographer's salaries. Bird refused.

JUNE 29.—Mary E. Lease, who had taken up bicycling, threatened to call on M. M. Murdock of the *Wichita Eagle*, who was "anti-new woman," in a fancy bloomer suit.

JUNE 30.—Potato digging started in the Kaw valley. Over 100 carloads were expected from 1,000 acres.

JULY 1.—All saloons at Pittsburg were closed. A town was established at the Missouri line, and the electric railway contracted to build a line to it within 20 days.

JULY 4.—The Kansas State Temperance Union met at Topeka.

JULY 5.—A tornado at Baxter Springs killed five persons and injured 14. Property damage was estimated at \$100,000.

JULY 6.—The Supreme Court held that the removal of Mary E. Lease from the State Board of Charities was legal.

—The legislative committee investigating the State Insane Asylum, Topeka, denounced the board, the administration, and the cruelty and inefficiency of the attendants. M. A. Householder, member of the board, resigned.

—Wichita saloons were closed by the Governor's order.

JULY 7.—A tornado, accompanied by five inches of rain, struck Herington and blew down the fronts of all buildings on Main street. It also hit Chetopa. Severe storms were reported at Sterling, Independence, Fredonia, Newton, Salina, Bridgeport and El Dorado.

JULY 9.—Pumping station No. 4 at Goodland was opened for public inspection. It was the first such irrigation experiment plant completed.

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JULY 10.—Floods drove 500 families from their homes in Salina.

JULY 11.—Governor Morrill requested the resignation of the Hutchinson reformatory board of directors. H. F. Hatch, superintendent, had resigned. The board resigned the next day.

—The U. S. Coast Survey was making a geodetic survey of Kansas.

—The Wichita Wheelmen's Assn. complained that women drivers were forcing them off the roads. The women replied that cyclists frightened their horses.

JULY 12.—The chinch bug station at K. U. was closed because of a postal order forbidding the sending of bugs through the mail.

—The Wichita *Beacon* said that closing the saloons, which never sold to drunkards and minors, brought back the bootlegger, who sold to anyone.

JULY 23.—The Kansas Millers Assn. met at Hutchinson.

JULY 24.—At Emporia 28 warrants were served on violators of the city bicycle ordinance, many of them women. One requirement was that a bell and lamp be carried at all times and that the bell be rung at all alleys and streets.

JULY 27.—At Hutchinson the Reno Salt Co. erected a large plant, and the Hutchinson Packing Co. increased its capacity from 400 to 3,000 barrels of salt a day. The Kansas product was competing successfully with foreign salt.

JULY 29.—The Prince Hall Knights of Pythias met at Topeka

—When Matarash, a Pottawatomie, resisted arrest after difficulty with whites over hay-cutting rights on the reservation, it was found that local authorities had no jurisdiction. After communication with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, Matarash signed a peace bond. Rumors of war paint and dances had caused the organization of a company to "protect the State House."

AUGUST 7.—A bicycle meet at Salina attracted riders from all parts of the state.

—The United Presbyterian Church Synod of Kansas met at Ottawa.

AUG. 9.—The Kansas Free Thought Assn. met at Ottawa.

AUG. 10.—The anniversary of the Battle of Wilson Creek was observed at Leavenworth by 200 Missouri and Kansas survivors.

AUG. 11.—Judge Solon O. Thacher died at Lawrence. He came to Kansas in 1858 and purchased a half interest in the Lawrence *Republican* with T. Dwight Thacher. He was a Free State leader and a member of the Wyandotte constitutional convention.

AUG. 12.—The Independent American party, Kansas' newest political organization, met at Parsons to nominate a county ticket. They believed in free and unlimited coinage of silver and "America for Americans."

—The Prince Hall Knights Templar met at Hutchinson.

AUG. 14.—The Kansas Conference of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Bremen.

AUG. 15.—James Smith, former mayor of Emporia, was fined \$1 and costs in police court for selling cigarettes. He refused to pay and was ordered to jail. He secured a writ of habeas corpus on the grounds that the city ordinance was invalid because it exceeded the state law on the same subject. Smith had vetoed the ordinance when he was mayor.

—The Kansas League of American Wheelmen met at Topeka.

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AUG. 20.—O. P. Massey, Wichita police chief, was arrested for refusing to surrender liquor seized in a raid.

AUG. 23.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Attica Independent*; L. B. Wilson, editor.

AUG. 28.—The Citizens' Club liquor case at Wichita, in which the police chief had been arrested, was dismissed when the judge ruled a prohibitionist ineligible for jury service.

AUG. 31.—R. K. Moody, secretary-treasurer of the K. U. board of regents, was exonerated of charges of carelessness and incompetence. The State Accountant said the regents were ruled by the chancellor, faculty salaries were too high, and the school was attempting to compete with Harvard and Yale when the financial condition of the state did not justify it.

SEPTEMBER 3.—The Kansas National Guard encamped at Emporia.

—Saint Ann Academy, St. Paul, one of the largest and oldest Catholic schools in Kansas, was destroyed by fire. Loss was estimated at \$100,000.

SEPT. 4.—The Kansas Real Estate Assn. met at Salina.

—The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church held its 25th annual convention at Canton.

SEPT. 5.—The *Kansas Breeze*, published by T. A. McNeal and Frank C. Montgomery, and the *North Topeka Mail*, published by Arthur Capper, were consolidated. The three editors remained with the paper.

SEPT. 8.—A Mormon church, said to be the only one east of the Rocky mountains, was dedicated at St. John, Stafford county.

SEPT. 12.—The Western Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South met at Atchison.

SEPT. 16.—Kansas shipped broom material to Australia and other foreign countries and produced nearly twice as much broomcorn as Illinois, the nearest competitor.

SEPT. 17.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas met at Hutchinson.

SEPT. 18.—A sports carnival at Seneca included a firemen's tournament, tennis, bicycle races, baseball, shooting, wrestling and track events.

—Dickinson county, the leader in milk production, had 14 creameries. Twelve thousand cows in the county produced 150,000 pounds of milk daily.

—The Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Kansas, met at Topeka. The Rev. Frank Rosebrook Millsbaugh was consecrated bishop of Kansas.

SEPT. 19.—The Seventh Day Adventists state convention met at Topeka.

SEPT. 23.—The National Anti-Horse Thief Assn. met at Parsons.

SEPT. 27.—The Kansas State Firemen's Assn. met at Junction City.

OCTOBER 1.—Professor Dyche arrived in New York with Peary's expedition from the Arctic. He brought back 4,000 specimens of flora and fauna which were to be given to K. U. and the New York Natural History Museum.

—The Wichita State Fair opened.

—The Western States Deep Water conference met at Topeka. Five hundred delegates were present from 15 states.

—The Kansas Irrigation Congress met at Garden City.

—The Kansas Photographers Assn. met at Wichita.

OCT. 2.—Robert Crozier, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, 1863-1866, and judge of the first judicial district from 1876 until his death, died at his home in Leavenworth. Crozier was born in Cadiz, Ohio. He came to Kansas in

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1856 and settled at Leavenworth. On March 1, 1857, he issued the first number of the *Leavenworth Times*. From 1866 to 1876 he was president of the First National Bank of Leavenworth. When U. S. Senator Alexander Caldwell resigned in 1873, Crozier was appointed in his place and served two months.

—The Kansas Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ met at Meriden.

OCT. 3.—The Presbyterian Synod of Kansas held its 25th annual conference at Parsons.

—The Kansas Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met at Omaha, Neb.

—The Kansas Swine Breeders Assn. met at Wichita.

OCT. 7.—Eugene Ware, Topeka lawyer and poet, said in an address that wars were "the schoolings of the nations," benefiting more than they harmed. He predicted the country would have another war. "I hope we will have it soon. We need it; there is an occasion this very day for war, and we ought to open it. . . ."

—The Kansas Christian Convention met at Topeka.

OCT. 8.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand lodge and the Rebekah state assembly met at Topeka.

—The Independent Order of Good Templars grand lodge met at Topeka.

OCT. 9.—The Colored Baptists of Kansas met at Topeka.

OCT. 10.—The Young Men's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Burlingame Enterprise*; C. A. Stoddard and Ed Riddle, editors.

OCT. 11.—The Kansas Society of Friends met at Lawrence.

OCT. 14.—The Kansas Baptist Convention met at Hiawatha.

OCT. 15.—The Improved Order of Red Men of Kansas met at Hutchinson.

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Abilene.

OCT. 16.—The first annual tournament for the state wing shot championship took place at Weir City. W. W. McIlhany, Weir City, downed 47 of 50 birds for first place.

—*Correct English*, a book by Lelia Hardin Bugg, Wichita, was published by the Herder Press, St. Louis.

OCT. 17.—The Young Women's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Holton.

OCT. 18.—Eugene Ware defended his pro-war speech in a letter to the *Topeka Daily Capital*. He declared the United States should recognize Cuba as a belligerent power, enforce the Monroe doctrine in a dispute between England and Venezuela, and insist on Waller's release by the French.

OCT. 23.—The Synod of the Interior of the English Reformed Church of America met at Abilene. Wichita University was ordered sold because it was in debt and not paying expenses.

OCT. 24.—In 1893 there were 55 irrigators in the western half of the state; in 1894, 224, and in 1895 there were 1,241. Of these, 98 per cent reported success. Wind power was used by 96 per cent.

OCT. 26.—The State Labor Commissioner, investigating the Leavenworth coal strike, reported that 80 cents a ton was an inadequate wage.

—A model irrigation plant in operation, plus samples of Arkansas valley products, were features of a train the Kansas Million Club was sending East.

—The Kansas Anti-Horse Thief Assn. met at Parsons.

OCT. 31.—An earthquake shock was felt over most of the state.

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NOVEMBER 2.—K. U. defeated Iowa University, 52 to 0, in a Western Interstate League football game at Lawrence.

—A petition with 600 names from Edwards county asked Governor Morrill to order the hanging of Carl Arnold and William Harvey. The two had killed J. F. Marsh, mayor of Kinsley, on October 22, 1894. The petition was the first of its kind in Kansas history.

Nov. 5.—County and city elections were held. Twenty women were elected county superintendents of public instruction.

—Coal miners in the Weir City district, the largest coal-shipping point in Kansas, asked for an increase in wages.

Nov. 7.—The Leavenworth mine agreed to pay miners 80 cents a ton, mine run, and to hire all miners desiring work. Out-of-state mines offered good wages and expenses for removal of miners' families. About 200 miners left for work where wages were higher.

Nov. 11.—Frank Eberhardt, Salina, lowered the state bicycle record for one mile to 2:13.6. Fred Eberhardt and W. P. Felix broke the half-mile tandem record, making it in 1:00.8, only .8 of a second slower than the world record.

Nov. 12.—The Lutheran seminary at Midland College, Atchison, was formally opened.

Nov. 13.—Crawford and Cherokee county miners accepted wages of 95 cents a ton for screened lump coal.

Nov. 16.—Holdings of the Guffy and Galey Co., southeastern Kansas oil operators, were purchased by the Standard Oil Co., giving it control of the 500,000-acre oil field in that section.

Nov. 17.—J. K. Hudson published his last issue of the *Topeka Daily Capital*. It was taken over for debt by the Bank of Topeka. Publication continued with Harold T. Chase as editor.

Nov. 20.—The Kansas Dairy Assn. met at Newton.

Nov. 21.—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Assn. met at Eureka.

—The Kansas Musical Festival Assn. was organized at Newton.

Nov. 22.—The K. U. physics and electrical engineering building was dedicated.

Nov. 28.—K. U. lost the annual Thanksgiving Day football game to Missouri University, 10 to 6, before 8,000 persons at Kansas City, Mo.

Nov. 30.—"Each In His Own Tongue," by William Herbert Carruth of K. U., was published in the November issue of *New England Magazine*. It had been rejected eight times by other literary magazines. The poem was later translated into "every known tongue that voices the Christian faith."

A fire-mist and a planet,
A crystal and a cell,
A jelly-fish and a saurian,
And caves where the cave-men dwell;
Then a sense of law and beauty
And a face turned from the clod,—
Some call it Evolution,
And others call it God.

A haze on the far horizon,
The infinite, tender sky,
The ripe, rich tint of the cornfields,
And the wild geese sailing high;
And all over upland and lowland,
The charm of the golden-rod,—
Some of us call it Autumn,
And others call it God.

Like tides on a crescent sea-beach,
When the moon is new and thin,
Into our hearts high yearnings
Come welling and surging in:
Come from the mystic ocean
Whose rim no foot has trod,—
Some of us call it Longing,
And others call it God.

A picket frozen on duty,
A mother starved for her brood,
Socrates drinking the hemlock,
And Jesus on the rood;
And millions who humble and nameless,
The straight, hard pathway plod,—
Some call it Consecration,
And others call it God.

DEC. 1.—The Tramps of the Southwest held a convention on the Arkansas river between Wellington and Winfield. About 1,500 attended.

DEC. 3.—Over 150 farmers and cowboys participated in the annual Kiowa county rabbit hunt. Nearly 6,000 rabbits were killed and shipped free to humane societies in Chicago and Cleveland.

DEC. 4.—The Kansas Farmers' Alliance met at Topeka.

DEC. 6.—The Supreme Court issued a writ of habeas corpus ordering the State Penitentiary warden to produce Carl Arnold and William Harvey, convicted murderers, in court.

—The Kansas Reform Press Assn. met at Lawrence.

DEC. 10.—The Santa Fe system was sold to Edward King, representing the reorganization committee, at the nominal sum of \$60,000,000. The old Atchison and Topeka railroad became the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

—The Kansas State Horticultural Society met at Lawrence.

—The Kansas State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met at Topeka.

DEC. 11.—Three bodies, found at the Kansas Medical College, had been stolen from Topeka cemeteries. The college was guarded from expected mob violence by 25 policemen. Two National Guard companies were called out. The Governor offered rewards for information of the grave robbers.

DEC. 12.—Edward Payson Ripley was named president of the Santa Fe.

DEC. 14.—Robert Hay, State Geologist, 1883-1893, "whose labors in Kansas were beyond value," died at Junction City.

—The Kansas Creamery and Supply Co. was organized at Abilene.

DEC. 16.—The State House grounds at Topeka, which for years had "looked more like a cow lot than anything else" were to be improved at a cost of \$3,000. Landscaping was under the direction of W. W. Parce, Rochester, N. Y.

—The *Emporia Gazette* said: "The last tinkle of the mule bell heralding the approach of the Emporia horse car has sounded. After more than a decade of failure the Emporia street car line is no more . . . Emporia people who

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1895

wish to go to any of the popular resorts hereafter will have to ride in a hack or walk."

DEC. 17.—The Kansas Municipal Assn. met at Wichita.

DEC. 18.—*The Government of the People of the State of Kansas*, by Frank Heywood Hodder, K. U. history professor, was published.

DEC. 25.—The Kansas State Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 27.—The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 30.—Justice Brewer of the U. S. Supreme Court was appointed to the Venezuelan boundary commission by President Cleveland.

THE YEAR IN BRIEF

AGRICULTURE. A summary of crop statistics for 1895:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Winter wheat	4,056,514	15,512,241	\$7,255,571.21
Spring wheat	115,457	488,819	207,547.26
Corn	8,394,871	201,457,396	46,189,772.72
Oats	1,606,343	31,664,748	5,620,188.06
Rye	179,871	1,655,713	623,625.13
Barley	118,805	1,690,545	441,431.39
Buckwheat	873	6,598	3,101.06
Irish potatoes	96,228	7,635,866	2,506,358.00
Sweet potatoes	4,321	372,429	137,714.41
Castor beans	2,959	22,857	22,857.00
Cotton	358	286,400†	17,184.00
Flax	233,903	1,630,530	1,286,471.11
Hemp	208	145,600†	7,280.00
Tobacco	404	282,800†	28,280.00
Broomcorn	134,487	60,511,360†	1,223,159.65
Millet and Hungarian	301,672	611,160†	2,050,786.00
Sorghum: for syrup	29,593	1,929,220*	639,596.86
Sorghum: for forage	283,137	.....	1,894,356.00
Milo maize	16,377	53,491†	125,450.94
Kafir	184,198	639,993†	1,686,389.50
Jerusalem corn	31,923	99,670†	262,278.48
Timothy	464,646	.....	.....
Clover	87,089	464,234†	1,972,994.50
Bluegrass	160,663	.....	.....
Alfalfa	139,878	.....	.....
Orchard grass	3,010	.....	.....
Other tame grasses	43,667	.....	.....
Prairie grass, fenced	4,885,249	1,153,757†	3,461,271.00
Totals	21,576,704	.....	\$77,663,664.28

* gallons

† pounds

‡ tons

A summary of livestock statistics for 1895:

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses	852,789	\$23,878,092.00
Mules and asses	95,169	3,235,746.00
Milk cows	517,254	12,414,096.00
Other cattle	1,258,919	23,919,461.00
Sheep	136,520	327,648.00
Swine	1,666,221	9,164,215.50
Totals	\$72,939,258.50

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Other farm products:

<i>Product</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Value</i>
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter.....		\$40,691,074.00
Wool clip	828,778 lbs.	74,590.00
Poultry and eggs sold.....		3,315,067.02
Cheese	729,489 lbs.	76,596.35
Butter	31,154,220 lbs.	4,050,048.60
Milk		383,987.00
Garden products marketed.....		939,642.00
Horticultural products marketed.....		930,084.00
Wine manufactured	205,895 gals.	154,421.25
Honey and beeswax manufactured.....	268,778 lbs.	40,520.45
Wood marketed		184,097.00

Total		\$50,840,127.67
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BANKS. On December 24, 1895, the third biennial report of the State Bank Commissioner listed 404 state and private banks with total resources and liabilities of \$28,315,586. Sixty state and private banks had suspended business since the last biennial report.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. The biennial report of the board of trustees of State Charitable Institutions gave the following statistics for the year ending June 30, 1895:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>
State Insane Asylum, Topeka.....	\$125,517	775
State Insane Asylum, Osawatomie.....	124,978	788
State Reform School, Topeka.....	32,453	204
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Olathe.....	42,927	225
Institution for the Blind, Kansas City.....	17,941	78
Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth, Winfield.....	16,764	112
Industrial School for Girls, Beloit.....	17,201	97
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Atchison.....	22,140	134

CHARTERS. Following is a tabulation of charters filed with the Secretary of State during 1895:

	<i>No.</i>
Banks, Building and Loan, Trust and Insurance Companies.....	62
Cemetery and Funeral Assns.....	19
Churches and Affiliated Organizations.....	88
Coal, Oil and Mining Companies.....	54
Cooperatives	9
Creameries and Dairy Organizations.....	12
Fairs, Merchant and Civic Organizations.....	13
Gas, Light, Water and Power Companies.....	23
Grain, Milling and Elevator Companies.....	16
Livestock, Poultry and Packing Companies.....	10
Lodges, Clubs, Unions and Benevolent Societies.....	152
Mercantile and Manufacturing Companies.....	75
Printing and Publishing Companies.....	13
Railroads	10
Real Estate, Town and Immigration Companies.....	17
Schools and Colleges.....	8
Street Railway, Telephone and Telegraph Companies.....	16
Miscellaneous	3
Total	600

EDUCATION. For the year ending June 30, 1895, the Superintendent of Public Instruction reported that Kansas had 9,213 school districts with 9,337 buildings and 11,908 teachers. The public school enrollment was 384,905. Expenses during the year were \$4,158,999.59. The average salary of men teachers was \$40.54 per month, of women \$33.47. The average school term was 25.1 weeks.

K. U. reported an enrollment of 875 and 52 faculty members. K. S. A. C. reported an enrollment of 572 and 24 faculty members.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1895

FINANCIAL. The balance in the state treasury on June 30, 1894, was \$842,326.23, to which was added during the fiscal year \$1,330,172.71 from direct taxes and \$1,192,988.68 from other sources, or a total of \$3,365,487.62 from all sources, including the original balance. Disbursements totaled \$2,655,072.69, which left a balance of \$710,414.93 in the treasury on June 30, 1895. Taxable property reported by county clerks included: aggregate value of all lands taxable, \$173,296,813; value of town lots, \$62,076,828; personal property, \$35,031,849; railroad property, \$59,503,654.30. The total valuation of all property as fixed by the State Board of Equalization was \$329,939,031.08. The total state tax levy was \$1,402,240.38.

GOVERNMENT. A list of state and federal officers and members of the Legislature as taken from the *Laws of Kansas*.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS, 1895

OFFICE	Name	Residence
Governor.....	E. N. Morrill.....	Hiawatha
Governor's Private Secretary.....	J. L. Bristow.....	Salina
Lieutenant Governor.....	James A. Troutman.....	Topeka
Secretary of State.....	W. C. Edwards.....	Larned
Assistant Secretary of State.....	T. S. Stover.....	Iola
State Treasurer.....	Otis L. Atherton.....	Russell
Assistant State Treasurer.....	George M. Seward.....	Topeka
State Auditor.....	George E. Cole.....	Girard
Assistant State Auditor.....	W. W. Cook.....	Oswego
Attorney General.....	F. B. Dawes.....	Clay Center
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	E. Stanley.....	Lawrence
State Printer.....	J. K. Hudson.....	Topeka
State Librarian.....	James L. King.....	Topeka
Adjutant General.....	S. M. Fox.....	Manhattan
Superintendent of Insurance.....	George T. Anthony.....	Ottawa
State Bank Commissioner.....	C. S. Jobes.....	Attica
State Accountant.....	J. E. Challenor.....	Kansas City
Secretary State Board of Agriculture.....	F. D. Coburn.....	Kansas City
Secretary State Historical Society.....	Franklin G. Adams.....	Topeka
Secretary State Horticultural Society.....	G. C. Brackett.....	Lawrence
State Mine Inspector.....	Bennett Brown.....	Boicourt
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.....	W. G. Bird.....	Kansas City

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS

JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS FOR DISTRICT OF KANSAS

POSITION	Name	Residence
Judge of Circuit Court.....	Henry C. Caldwell.....	Little Rock, Ark.
Judge of District Court.....	C. G. Foster.....	Topeka
District Attorney.....	W. C. Perry.....	Fort Scott
United States Marshal.....	Shaw F. Neeley.....	Leavenworth
Clerk of Circuit Court.....	George F. Sharitt.....	Topeka

JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF KANSAS

OFFICE	Name	Residence
Chief Justice.....	David Martin.....	Atchison
Associate Justice.....	S. H. Allen.....	Pleasanton
Associate Justice.....	W. A. Johnston.....	Minneapolis
Clerk.....	C. J. Brown.....	Topeka
Reporter.....	A. M. F. Randolph.....	Burlington

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JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURTS OF KANSAS

DISTRICT	Name	Residence
1	L. A. Myers.....	Leavenworth
2	W. D. Webb.....	Atchison
3	Z. T. Hazen.....	Topeka
4	A. W. Benson.....	Ottawa
5	Wm. A. Randolph.....	Emporia
6	J. S. West.....	Fort Scott
7	L. Stillwell.....	Erie
8	James Humphrey.....	Junction City
9	F. L. Martin.....	Hutchinson
10	John T. Burris.....	Olathe
11	A. H. Skidmore.....	Columbus
12	F. W. Sturges.....	Concordia
13	A. M. Jackson.....	Howard
14	W. G. Eastland.....	Russell
15	Cyrus Heren.....	Osborne
16	Samuel W. Vandivert.....	Kinsley
17	A. C. T. Geiger.....	Oberlin
18	C. Reed.....	Wichita
19	J. B. Burnette.....	Caldwell
20	Ansel R. Clark.....	Sterling
21	Robert B. Spilman.....	Manhattan
22	Rufus M. Emery.....	Seneca
23	Lee Monroe.....	Wa Keeney
24	G. W. McKay.....	Harper
25	Lucien Earle.....	McPherson
26	C. W. Shinn.....	El Dorado
27	A. J. Abbott.....	Garden City
28	W. O. Bashore.....	Kingman
29	H. L. Alden.....	Wyandotte
30	R. F. Thompson.....	Minneapolis
31	Francis G. Price.....	Ashland
32	Wm. E. Hutchison.....	Ulysses
33	J. E. Andrews.....	La Crosse
34	Charles W. Smith.....	Stockton
35	Wm. Thomson.....	Osage City

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

SENATORS

NAME	Post Office	NAME	Post Office
William A. Peffer.....	Topeka	Lucien Baker.....	Leavenworth

REPRESENTATIVES

DISTRICT	Name	Post Office
First.....	Case Broderick.....	Holton
Second.....	O. L. Miller.....	Kansas City
Third.....	S. S. Kirkpatrick.....	Fredonia
Fourth.....	Charles Curtis.....	Topeka
Fifth.....	W. A. Calderhead.....	Marysville
Sixth.....	William Baker.....	Lincoln
Seventh.....	Chester I. Long.....	Medicine Lodge
At Large.....	R. W. Blue.....	Pleasanton

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1895

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS, 1895

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

Dist.	NAME	Post Office	County
1	J. D. Williamson.....	Troy.....	Doniphan
2	John M. Price.....	Atchison.....	Atchison
3	Lucien Baker.....	Leavenworth.....	Leavenworth
4	Edwin Taylor.....	Edwardsville.....	Wyandotte
5	Solon O. Thacher.....	Lawrence.....	Douglas
6	J. W. Parker.....	Olathe.....	Johnson
7	Dr. E. T. Metcalf.....	Colony.....	Anderson
8	W. P. Dillard.....	Fort Scott.....	Bourbon
9	H. M. Reid.....	Fleming.....	Crawford
10	M. A. Householder.....	Columbus.....	Cherokee
11	J. H. Reilly.....	Parsons.....	Labette
12	D. McTaggart.....	Liberty.....	Montgomery
13	John C. Carpenter.....	Chanute.....	Neosho
14	Charles F. Scott.....	Iola.....	Allen
15	J. W. Leedy.....	LeRoy.....	Coffey
16	H. G. Jumper.....	Melvorn.....	Osage
17	Wm. E. Sterne.....	Topeka.....	Shawnee
18	H. F. Robbins.....	Wheaton.....	Pottawatomie
19	James Shearer.....	Frankfort.....	Marshall
20	William Rogers.....	Barnes.....	Washington
21	A. E. True.....	Vera.....	Wabaunsee
22	M. Senn.....	Enterprise.....	Dickinson
23	Wm. A. Morgan.....	Cottonwood Falls.....	Chase
24	Levi Dumbauld.....	Hartford.....	Lyon
25	A. W. Dennison.....	El Dorado.....	Butler
26	Jason Helmick.....	Cloverdale.....	Chautauqua
27	Louis P. King.....	Tannehill.....	Cowley
28	A. G. Forney.....	Belle Plaine.....	Sumner
29	Ed. O'Bryan.....	Wichita.....	Sedgwick
30	S. T. Danner.....	Newton.....	Harvey
31	R. E. Baldwin.....	Ada.....	Ottawa
32	George D. Bowling.....	Belleville.....	Republic
33	Anson S. Cooke.....	Beloit.....	Mitchell
34	W. B. Helm.....	Ellsworth.....	Ellsworth
35	John Armstrong.....	Great Bend.....	Barton
36	J. M. Leeds.....	Turon.....	Reno
37	H. F. Landis.....	Medicine Lodge.....	Barber
38	Milton Brown.....	Garden City.....	Finnney
39	K. E. Willcockson.....	Oakley.....	Logan
40	George E. Smith.....	Germantown.....	Smith

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

NAME	Office	Post Office
James A. Troutman.....	President.....	Topeka
L. P. King.....	President pro tem.....	Tannehill
W. L. Brown.....	Secretary.....	Kingman
H. N. Boyd.....	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Belleville
J. D. Botkin.....	Chaplain.....	Neodesha

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MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

Dist.	NAME	Post Office	County
1	James A. Campbell.....	Severance.....	Doniphan
2	John Seaton.....	Atchison.....	Atchison
3	Andy J. White.....	Nortonville.....	Atchison
4	C. C. McCarthy.....	Nortonville.....	Jefferson
5	F. Van Gaasbeek.....	Valley Falls.....	Jefferson
6	S. H. Hill.....	Ackerland.....	Leavenworth
7	H. C. F. Hackbusch.....	Leavenworth.....	Leavenworth
8	McCown Hunt.....	Leavenworth.....	Leavenworth
9	Chas. H. Allen.....	Kansas City.....	Wyandotte
10	J. K. Cubbison.....	Kansas City.....	Wyandotte
11	D. S. Haines.....	Edwardsville.....	Wyandotte
12	N. Zimmerman.....	Stanley.....	Johnson
13	E. F. Caldwell.....	Lawrence.....	Douglas
14	Chas. H. Tucker.....	Lawrence.....	Douglas
15	John T. Baker.....	Lane.....	Franklin
16	J. B. Remington.....	Osawatomie.....	Miami
17	J. R. Clark.....	La Cynge.....	Linn
18	John G. Johnson.....	Garnett.....	Anderson
19	G. DeWitt.....	Humboldt.....	Allen
20	H. G. Butler.....	Fort Scott.....	Bourbon
21	Benjamin H. Goodno.....	Bronson.....	Bourbon
22	Hugh Bone.....	Chicopee.....	Crawford
23	Ed. H. Brown.....	Girard.....	Crawford
24	James Duffy.....	Weir City.....	Cherokee
25	Alex. Warner.....	Baxter Springs.....	Cherokee
26	D. M. Bender.....	Parsons.....	Labette
27	W. J. Lough.....	Altamont.....	Labette
28	F. M. Benefiel.....	Coffeyville.....	Montgomery
29	C. A. Cox.....	Chanute.....	Neosho
30	S. S. Benedict.....	Benedict.....	Wilson
31	William Stockebrand.....	Yates Center.....	Woodson
32	T. C. Ballinger.....	Burlington.....	Coffey
33	W. P. Trueblood.....	Barclay.....	Osage
34	Robert Forsythe.....	Carbondale.....	Osage
35	A. C. Sherman.....	Rossville.....	Shawnee
36	George W. Veale.....	Topeka.....	Shawnee
37	S. M. Gardenhire.....	Topeka.....	Shawnee
38	R. G. Robinson.....	Holton.....	Jackson
39	Peter Dickson.....	Holton.....	Jackson
40	W. W. Price.....	Everest.....	Brown
41	G. W. Johnson.....	Seneca.....	Nemaha
42	William Raemer, Jr.....	Herkimer.....	Marshall
43	A. G. Axelton.....	Randolph.....	Pottawatomie
44	William Knipe.....	Manhattan.....	Riley
45	George W. Miller.....	Milford.....	Geary
46	G. G. Cornell.....	Alma.....	Wabaunsee
47	Isaac E. Lambert.....	Emporia.....	Lyon
48	Chas. Moss.....	Allen.....	Lyon
49	E. W. Claycomb.....	Eureka.....	Greenwood
50	D. M. Barkley.....	Howard.....	Elk
51	John Shouse.....	Niotaze.....	Chautauqua
52	J. V. Beekman.....	Arkansas City.....	Cowley
53	F. G. Powers.....	Winfield.....	Cowley
54	J. M. Satterthwaite.....	Douglass.....	Butler
55	R. H. Chandler.....	Bazaar.....	Chase
56	Ferd J. Funk.....	Marion.....	Marion
57	J. M. Miller.....	Council Grove.....	Morris
58	Otis L. Thisler.....	Chapman.....	Dickinson
59	A. A. Newman.....	Clay Center.....	Clay
60	J. C. Morrow.....	Haddam.....	Washington
61	J. M. Foster.....	White Rock.....	Republic
62	J. W. Sheafor.....	Concordia.....	Cloud
63	George S. Smith.....	Delphos.....	Ottawa
64	Joseph Moore.....	Salina.....	Saline
65	Charles J. Stromquist.....	Smoky Hill.....	McPherson
66	John E. Frazer.....	Halstead.....	Harvey
67	Otto G. Eckstein.....	Wichita.....	Sedgwick
68	P. A. Rohrbaugh.....	Wichita.....	Sedgwick
69	S. Nighswonger.....	Peotone.....	Sedgwick
70	W. R. Spicknall.....	Wellington.....	Sumner
71	R. T. Simons.....	Caldwell.....	Sumner
72	F. O. Mott.....	Harper.....	Harper
73	W. T. Cannon.....	Cunningham.....	Kingman
74	T. P. Wilson.....	Kiowa.....	Barber

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MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE—*Concluded*

Dist.	NAME	Post Office	County
75	W. F. Brown.....	Caven.....	Pratt
76	Fletcher Meridith.....	Hutchinson.....	Reno
77	J. W. Dix.....	Laredo.....	Reno
78	William Campbell.....	Antrim.....	Stafford
79	Elrick C. Cole.....	Great Bend.....	Barton
80	H. L. Marshall.....	Chase.....	Rice
81	Ed. Matthews.....	Holyrood.....	Ellsworth
82	Wm. B. Sutton.....	Russell.....	Russell
83	J. J. Lambert.....	Sylvan Grove.....	Lincoln
84	George H. McKinnie.....	Beloit.....	Mitchell
85	B. F. Hilton.....	Osborne.....	Osborne
86	George S. Vilott.....	Mankato.....	Jewell
87	W. H. Ingle.....	Tyner.....	Smith
88	H. P. Andrews.....	Logan.....	Phillips
89	Isaac Conger.....	Codell.....	Rooks
90	John Schlyer.....	Hays City.....	Ellis
91	D. M. Rothweiler.....	Bison.....	Rush
92	A. H. Lupfer.....	Larned.....	Tawnee
93	J. J. Wright.....	Kinsley.....	Edwards
94	D. E. Winters.....	Haviland.....	Kiowa
95	J. S. Halliday.....	Coldwater.....	Comanche
96	H. J. Bone.....	Ashland.....	Clark
97	W. J. Fitzgerald.....	Dodge City.....	Ford
98	E. P. Bradley.....	Jetmore.....	Hodgeman
99	J. D. Barnett.....	Brownell.....	Ness
100	A. H. Blair.....	Wa Keeney.....	Trego
101	D. J. Hanna.....	Hill City.....	Graham
102	Dan. Hart.....	Norton.....	Norton
103	W. D. Street.....	Oberlin.....	Decatur
104	W. Metzler.....	Elliott.....	Sheridan
105	A. J. Sprague.....	Grinnell.....	Gove
106	J. A. Bucklin.....	Oakley.....	Thomas
107	Wm. Lewis.....	Atwood.....	Rawlins
108	C. E. Denison.....	St. Francis.....	Cheyenne
109	F. H. Smith.....	Goodland.....	Sherman
110	Robert P. McKnight.....	Winona.....	Logan
111	H. A. Clark.....	Wallace.....	Wallace
112	W. M. Glenn.....	Greeley.....	Greeley
113	Frank E. Grimes.....	Leoti.....	Wichita
114	J. F. Pancake.....	Scott City.....	Scott
115	Charles E. Lobdell.....	Dighton.....	Lane
116	W. R. Hopkins.....	Garden City.....	Finney
117	F. M. Kelley.....	Kendall.....	Kearny
118	Alfred Pratt.....	Syracuse.....	Hamilton
119	W. N. Wilson.....	Fletcher.....	Stanton
120	Frank Byers.....	Ulysses.....	Grant
121	A. P. Heminger.....	Santa Fe.....	Haskell
122	G. W. Hollembeak.....	Ingalls.....	Gray
123	R. M. Painter.....	Meade.....	Meade
124	Leonard Aker.....	West Plains.....	Seward
125	Frank Murphy.....	Hugoton.....	Stevens

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE

NAME	Office	Post Office
Chas. E. Lobdell.....	Speaker.....	Dighton
J. K. Cubbison.....	Speaker pro tem.....	Kansas City
Frank L. Brown.....	Chief Clerk.....	Garnett
A. C. Jordan.....	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Lyons

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1896

INSURANCE. The 26th annual report of the Superintendent of Insurance gave the following statistics for 1895:

<i>Type</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Risks Written</i>	<i>Premiums Collected</i>	<i>Losses Paid</i>
Life Insurance	29	\$10,854,613.35	\$1,441,391.98	\$564,802.66
Stock Fire	60	128,804,971.62	1,744,683.17	1,181,998.45
Mutual Fire	10	2,526,335.25	89,362.51	40,862.10
Miscellaneous	12	17,378,239.78	105,573.80	60,295.74

LABOR AND INDUSTRY. The 11th annual report of the State Department of Labor for 1895 included surveys of the milling and salt industries, and the general condition of manufacturing and labor. It was one of the worst years for milling because of poor crops, adverse freight rates and high costs. There were 385 mills in Kansas belonging to the Kansas Milling Assn. The section on the salt industry consisted of an article by M. Z. Kirk of K. U. on the history of the industry in Kansas and methods of manufacture.

POPULATION. The tenth biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture gave the state population as 1,334,734, a decrease of 3,597 from the previous year. Incomplete records of the State Board of Health showed 9,513 births, 7,422 deaths and 8,148 marriages. The ten largest cities in Kansas were: Kansas City, 40,676; Topeka, 30,151; Wichita, 20,841; Leavenworth, 20,822; Atchison, 15,500; Fort Scott, 11,108; Lawrence, 10,084; Pittsburg, 8,982; Hutchinson, 8,515; Emporia, 8,258.

RAILROADS. The 13th annual report of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners showed 8,921.98 miles of track in Kansas on June 30, 1895. All lines showed a decrease in earnings, and only two of the 26 roads making reports paid a dividend during the past year. Thirteen railroads were in the hands of receivers.

1896

JANUARY 2.—The Kansas Academy of Science met at Lawrence.

JAN. 4.—Steam-operated elevators were installed at the State House.

—Benefactors of Bethany College, Lindsborg, included President Cleveland, the King and Queen of Sweden, and Governor Morrill.

JAN. 6.—The Kansas Swine Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Poultry Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 7.—The Kansas Hotel Men's Assn. was organized at Wichita. B. L. Eaton, Wichita, was elected president; J. F. Carter, Topeka, secretary.

JAN. 8.—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture held its 25th annual meeting at Topeka.

—The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 11.—The Supreme Court held that J. K. Hudson was entitled to the office of State Printer for two years beginning July 1, 1895.

JAN. 12.—Two hundred Negro families arrived in Emporia from Mississippi en route to Dunlap.

JAN. 14.—The Leavenworth Public Library opened.

JAN. 15.—The Bar Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

JAN. 17.—Kansas newspapers were printing this limerick:

"There once was a professor named Dyché,
Who would learn what the north pole was like.
As the icebergs were thick,
He would do the thing quick,
So he made the whole trip on a byche."

JAN. 18.—A bond litigation between Humboldt and its creditors was compromised after 18 years. The city had voted \$75,000 to the Union Pacific

Southern branch (the M. K. & T.) and the Fort Scott, Humboldt & Western, which was graded but never equipped. It had been unable to pay because of crop failures. To prevent creditors from getting service by summons, it abandoned organization. Officers were elected but did not qualify, constables served as police, and streets and walks were maintained voluntarily. The city was sued many times but successfully resisted creditors. In 1895 the U. S. Circuit Court declared that persons who had been elected and who carried on the business of the public were defacto officers and could be summoned. Humboldt agreed to reorganize and issue \$30,000 in refunding bonds.

JAN. 19.—German Baptists at Abilene cut the ice on the Smoky Hill river to immerse converts.

JAN. 20.—Freight rates on corn from Wichita to the East were equalized with Southern rates. Heretofore southern Kansas could ship corn cheaper to Galveston through Kansas City.

JAN. 21.—Thomas Ewing, first Chief Justice of Kansas, died in New York. Ewing came to Kansas in 1856 and was a member of the Leavenworth constitutional convention.

—The Kansas State Historical Society met at Topeka.

JAN. 22.—A decision in district court at Emporia made inoperative the state law compelling cities to give old soldiers preference in appointments.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Treasurers met at Topeka.

JAN. 23.—The Ellis county courthouse at Hays burned.

—The first McKinley club in Kansas was organized at Lawrence.

—The Kansas Musicians Protective Assn. was organized at Kansas City.

JAN. 24.—Howard had a \$50,000 fire which included the pioneer hotel, the Wellborn House, and the general store known as the "Temple of Justice."

JAN. 26.—Eighty children had been received and cared for in the Topeka Orphans' Home since January, 1895. Fifty had been placed in homes.

JAN. 27.—The First National Bank of Humboldt closed.

JAN. 28.—Work began on a bicycle factory at Pittsburg.

JAN. 29.—An oil well at Neodesha spouted oil regularly every 15 minutes for seven hours. The Forest Oil Co. was putting up a derrick a day.

—The Kansas Day Club met at Topeka.

—The Missouri and Kansas Lumber Dealers Assn. met at Kansas City, Mo.

JAN. 30.—Mild weather cut the annual ice harvest at Atchison to less than two-thirds its needs.

—An interstate cocking main at Leavenworth was attended by 1,000 persons.

—Jane C. Stormont Hospital, Topeka, was formally opened.

—Salvini in *The Three Guardsmen* opened a new \$30,000 opera house at Ottawa.

FEBRUARY 4.—Russell was the first county to make full payment for the seed grain appropriation of the 1895 Legislature.

FEB. 5.—Three hundred Santa Fe shopmen were laid off in accordance with the new president's retrenchment policy.

FEB. 6.—The Manhattan *Nationalist* said increased freight rates on corn would cost Kansas farmers millions of dollars.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1896

—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture advised farmers to feed, not ship, their corn.

FEB. 8.—The Supreme Court held that Carl Arnold and William Harvey, murderers of the mayor of Kinsley, could not be hanged by order of a district judge, which the Edwards county judge had attempted to secure. Governor Morrill had refused to order the hanging.

—The Kansas Fraternal Aid Assn. met at Wichita.

FEB. 10.—When the Rock Island cancelled a coal contract at Frontenac 200 miners were thrown out of work.

FEB. 11.—Prof. Lucien I. Blake of K. U. experimented with the discovery that invisible objects could be photographed and took pictures of the bones of his hands. This was the X-ray.

FEB. 17.—The Royal Arch Masons grand chapter and the Royal and Select Masters grand council met at Wichita.

FEB. 18.—*Keynote: Substitute Honest Money for Fictitious Credit*, by Albert Griffin, Manhattan, was published in Philadelphia.

—The Kansas Editorial Assn. met at Leavenworth.

—The Kansas Women's Press Assn. met at Leavenworth.

FEB. 19.—The Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons grand lodge met at Wichita.

FEB. 21.—John Waller, Lawrence, ex-consul to Tamatave, Madagascar, was released from the French prison where he had been confined for nearly a year. The State Department gave him transportation to the United States.

—Music was sent from Topeka to Kansas City by telephone.

—Railroads were short of ice because of the mild winter. The supply came from Kansas streams.

—The Kansas College Press Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Intercollegiate Oratorical Assn. contest at Topeka was won by Ferry S. Platt, Washburn.

FEB. 25.—The Ancient Order of United Workmen grand lodge met at Leavenworth.

—The Ex-Prisoners of War Assn. met at Fort Scott.

FEB. 28.—Short Order, owned by O. M. Wilhite, Emporia, won first place in races for Kansas and Missouri dogs at Herington.

FEB. 29.—Wichita recovered \$15,000 which it had paid during boom days to Lord and Thomas, Chicago real estate firm, for industries which never materialized.

MARCH 4.—Judge Oscar L. Moore, Abilene, held that a district judge could not amend a judgment after the term in which it was rendered. This affected the mortgage redemption law where foreclosure had been previously ordered.

MAR. 5.—Women's fencing drill at K. U. was cancelled because school officials objected to bloomer suits.

—The Swedish-American Republican League met at Lindsborg.

—The River Brethren Church conference met at Belle Springs.

MAR. 7.—Kansas was the greatest zinc-producing state, according to the U. S. Geological Survey.

MAR. 11.—The Topeka *Mail* was published on a Mergenthaler duplex typesetter, powered by a gasoline engine. Arthur Capper, editor, claimed the *Mail* was the first weekly to use the typesetter west of the Missouri river.

—The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Atchison.

MAR. 12.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Manchester News*; Z. H. Wise, publisher.

MAR. 13.—W. P. "Tiger Bill" Campbell, Assistant Attorney General, resigned after an eight-months' fight to enforce prohibition in Wichita. He declared it was impossible against public sentiment.

MAR. 15.—A general snow, two to ten inches, fell over Kansas.

MAR. 17.—Ten states were represented at the sale of Poland China hogs on the Sunny Slope farm near Emporia. Faultless Queen Corine sold for \$755. The herd was "one of the finest in America."

MAR. 18.—The Kansas Teachers Reading Circle reported that 600 sets of books had been placed in high schools the past year and that between 5,000 and 6,000 books had been purchased.

—The South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Baldwin.

MAR. 19.—At Topeka Judge John A. Williams of the U. S. District Court held that Kiowa county was liable for the payment of \$79,000 in refunding bonds issued in 1886. Railroad aid bonds issued by the county were declared void because they were issued within a year after the county was organized and exceeded the maximum legal amount. The decision settled many similar cases in western counties.

—A Hereford sale at Burlingame brought \$30,711. The average price paid for cows was \$93.76; for heifers, \$56.20; for registered bulls, \$122.20.

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Assn. met at Waldock, Mo.

MAR. 21.—Samuel Dickson, one of the incorporators of the Santa Fe, died at Atchison. He was a member of the Atchison Town Co., built the first house in the town, was the first county treasurer, and was a freighter, miller and merchant.

—C. P. Dewey, rancher near Manhattan, bought 200,000 bushels of corn to feed to cattle. He paid farmers 20 cents a bushel, which was above market price, and treated them to an oyster dinner, attended by 1,000 guests. They presented him with a gold-headed cane.

—Ashland Wilkes, famous pacer and sire of John R. Gentry, was sold by H. G. Toler, Wichita, to John F. Scott, Lexington, Ky., for \$10,000.

MAR. 22.—W. M. Glenn, state chairman of the roads committee of the League of American Wheelmen, issued a circular about erection of guideboards at the forks of every state and county road.

MAR. 23.—Wichita granted the local telephone company a five-year charter in exchange for reduced rates.

MAR. 25.—The Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Wichita. It condemned administration of the liquor law.

MAR. 26.—The State Mine Inspector demanded certificates of school attendance for all boy employees under 16.

MAR. 27.—One person was burned to death, and great damage was done to livestock, crops and buildings by prairie fires in Ford and Edwards counties.

MAR. 28.—Martha Goslin, Brown county, who could neither read nor write but spoke three languages, acted as interpreter for Indians who went to Washington to transact business with the President and the Indian Bureau. Her mother was a Pottawatomie and her father a Delaware.

MAR. 30.—Fairmount Institute, Wichita, became Fairmount College.

APRIL 1.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Samuel Hymer, LaCygne, was awarded the Con-

gressional Medal of Honor for gallantry in action at Buzzard's Roost Gap, Georgia, October 13, 1864.

—The district judge at Topeka declared unconstitutional a state law of 1893 providing for weekly payment of wages.

—The Northwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Salina.

APR. 2.—Newton women revived the town's dead curfew ordinance.

APR. 3.—The Veteran's Keeley League at the Soldiers' Home, Leavenworth, had treated 1,359 men for alcoholism, opium addiction and the tobacco habit since April, 1895.

—The annual *Messiah* concert was presented at Lindsborg. Special trains ran at reduced rates.

—The Kansas State High School Oratorical Assn. held its first contest at Ottawa. Miss Dora Regnier, Wamego, won first place.

APR. 4.—Kansas dairymen urged farmers to elect legislators who favored the anti-oleomargarine law. They pointed out that Kansas had 525,000 cows which in 1895 brought in over \$5,000,000.

—Judge Foster of the U. S. District Court held that the fire-tax law had not been established as unconstitutional in the Thomas county test case. The Union Pacific had refused to pay the tax levied in several western counties for fire protection.

—Moses Harman, editor of *Lucifer, the Light Bearer*, was discharged from the federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth. He had spent 22 months in prison and nine years of litigation in what he considered a defense of freedom of the press.

APR. 7.—Gaylord citizens reelected a complete ticket of women to municipal offices. The men were "too interested in irrigation to handle civic duties."

—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners heard complaints against the 100-pound freight rate inaugurated January 1. Cattlemen testified it had increased costs up to \$12 per car. Railroads said that under the carload rate shippers had overcrowded cars and claimed damages for resulting losses. The Board ordered resumption of the old rates.

APR. 8.—Wichita had 300 telephones; Hutchinson, 129; Arkansas City, 101; Winfield, 38; Wellington, 38.

—The Kansas Conference of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod met at Brushy, Tex.

APR. 10.—The Kansas Co-operative Congress was organized at Topeka to promote co-operation in stores, creameries, insurance and labor exchanges.

APR. 11.—The Supreme Court affirmed judgment against defendants in the Texas cattle cases. In 1892, 2,300 cattle infected with Texas fever were shipped to Hartford. The disease spread, killing native cattle and causing a loss of about \$40,000.

APR. 14.—An amateur trapshooting tournament opened at Atchison. Two hundred experts from over the country competed.

—The Kansas Democratic Editorial Assn. met at Salina.

APR. 16.—The Kansas Academy of Language and Literature met at Lawrence.

APR. 17.—Abilene turned off electric lights to reduce expenses.

APR. 18.—A charter was filed for the April Fool Mining Co., Galena.

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APR. 21.—The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Ladies of the G. A. R. and the Sons of Veterans met at Beloit.

APR. 23.—K. S. A. C. reported that cankerworms were stripping fruit trees. Orchards around Burlington were ruined. Douglas county reported infestation. The college experiment station sought a remedy.

APR. 24.—The first Indian oratorical contest west of the Mississippi was held at Haskell Institute, Lawrence. Joseph Roulette won first place with his oration, "Monuments."

APR. 25.—A tornado devastated an area 400 feet wide and 20 miles long in Clay, Cloud and Washington counties. Twelve persons were killed and many injured. No towns were struck.

APR. 27.—The Ex-Slaves' Pension Assn. was organized at Topeka.

—The Kansas Retail Jewelers Assn. met at Topeka.

APR. 28.—The new Santa Fe Hospital, Topeka, was formally accepted by the company.

—Over 400 men had been laid off since winter by Swift's Packing Co. at Armourdale.

APR. 30.—Vol. I, No. 1, *University of Kansas Geological Survey*; issued by Erasmus Haworth.

MAY 1.—The Santa Fe and the Rock Island closed their uptown ticket offices at Topeka "in the interest of economy."

MAY 5.—A grand jury at Fort Scott returned 16 indictments against jointists. Only four arrests were made because the saloon owners moved to their tent city, "Camp Temperance," across the Missouri line.

—The Kansas Social Science Federation met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Eclectic Medical Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 6.—The Kansas Homeopathic Medical Society met at Topeka.

MAY 7.—The General Assn. of Congregational Ministers and Churches of Kansas met at Lawrence.

—The Order of the Loyal Legion, Kansas commandery, met at Leavenworth.

MAY 8.—*The Life of "Mother" Bickerdyke*, by Mrs. Julia A. Chase, was published by the Kansas Department of the Woman's Relief Corps.

—The United Commercial Travelers grand lodge met at Salina.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Valley Center Index*; H. C. Houston, publisher.

MAY 12.—Prof. Lucien Blake of K. U. photographed a man's foot by X-ray and located a bullet, imbedded for three months, which physicians had been unable to find.

—The Knights Templar grand commandery met at Lawrence.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Superintendents of Schools met at Newton.

MAY 13.—The Western Irrigation and Land Co. was sold at public auction at Lakin. Eleven thousand acres of land brought \$12.50 an acre, and 35 miles of ditch and laterals brought \$70,000. The canal extended through Kearny county on the south side of the Arkansas river.

—The Order of the Eastern Star grand lodge met at Kansas City.

—The Kansas Medical Society met at Topeka.

MAY 14.—The agricultural experiment station at Manhattan had grown red Kafir and common Indian corn under the same culture for six years. Kafir averaged 55 bushels an acre and Indian 39 bushels.

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MAY 16.—The national conference of the German Baptists, or Dunkards, began at Ottawa.

MAY 17.—A tornado killed eight persons at Sabetha, four at Seneca, four at Reserve and three at Oneida. Many were injured and hundreds homeless. Fifty buildings were destroyed at Frankfort. Half of Baileyville was laid waste and part of Bigelow wrecked.

MAY 18.—The U. S. Supreme Court held that the Kansas Redemption Act did not apply to contracts made before the law was passed in 1893.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Independent Press*, Girard; H. P. Hutton, editor.

MAY 19.—A divorce from Albert Bigelow Paine, noted Kansas author, was denied to Mrs. Minnie F. Paine because abandonment had not been continued for one year.

—The Kansas Foresters met at Leavenworth.

—The Knights of Pythias grand lodge held its 25th annual meeting at Topeka.

MAY 20.—A Leavenworth curfew kept children under 15 off the streets after 9:00 p. m. in summer and 8:00 p. m. in winter. Penalty was \$25.

MAY 21.—Firemen at the Armour packing plant, Kansas City, striking for an eight-hour day and 25 cents an hour, compromised on eight hours at 21½ cents, a 1¼-cent increase.

MAY 22.—Governor Morrill's business block at Hiawatha burned. It included the opera house, Masonic hall, post office and a store.

MAY 23.—One person was killed and several injured when a tornado struck LaFontaine. Hail, rain and wind destroyed crops in an area of about 75 square miles.

—The cornerstone of Kansas City University was laid. The school was given to the Methodist Protestant Church by Dr. S. F. Mather, Kansas City, who had worked for its establishment since 1857.

MAY 26.—The Kansas Musical Jubilee began at Hutchinson.

—The Kansas Pharmaceutical Assn. met at Fort Scott.

MAY 27.—Escaping gas from a new well near Benedict could be heard three miles.

MAY 28.—The Luther League of Kansas met at Lindsborg.

—The German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North America met at Salina.

MAY 30.—James A. Kimball, Humboldt, won a \$500 piano at Kansas City in a bicycle race over a 10-mile course. His time was 28 minutes, 12 seconds.

JUNE 2.—Wichita was selected for the Masonic Orphans' Home.

—The Kansas Democratic Editorial Assn. held an adjourned meeting at Topeka.

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand encampment met at Horton.

JUNE 5.—The Kansas Reform Press Assn. met at Clay Center.

JUNE 9.—The president of Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina, resigned because of the school's inability to pay salaries.

—Congress authorized a federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth.

—The Santa Fe aided Scranton miners by increasing coal purchases from 50 to 65 cars a week. The road's 1895 reduction, unfavorable freight rates and mild weather had cut production and left miners only 25 cents a day to support families.

—The Kansas Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor met at Kansas City.

JUNE 12.—The Kansas State Sunday School Assn. met at Ottawa.

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JUNE 13.—Prof. John E. Fesler purchased a two-thirds interest in Campbell University, Holton, and became president.

—The Kansas Turner Society met at Leavenworth.

JUNE 14.—E. P. Ripley, president of the Santa Fe, authorized \$1,000 for relief of Osage county miners.

JUNE 15.—Cyrus Leland, Jr., was elected chairman of the national Republican committee.

JUNE 16.—The Winfield and Ottawa Chautauquas opened.

JUNE 19.—At the national bicycle races in Kansas City, Mo., Frank Eberhardt, Salina, won the half-mile and mile for amateurs.

JUNE 22.—Last services were held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kansas City, the pioneer parish in Kansas, before it was moved to a new site. The Diocese of Kansas was organized at Kansas City in 1859.

JUNE 23.—The Kansas Dental Assn. held its 25th annual meeting at Excelsior Springs, Mo.

JUNE 25.—The Santa Fe transferred 110 miners from Osage City and Scranton to company mines at Los Cerillos, New Mexico territory.

—The Prince Hall Order of the Eastern Star grand lodge met at Olathe.

—The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Emporia.

JUNE 27.—Kansas had 385 flour mills with a capacity of 25,762 barrels a day.

JUNE 29.—John L. Waller, ex-consul to Madagascar, bought the *American Citizen*, an Afro-American newspaper in Kansas City. He planned to write of his 11 months in a French prison.

JUNE 30.—Expansion at Fort Riley would include three large cavalry stables, barracks, workshops, a chapel and school buildings.

JULY 1.—The Arkansas City Milling Co. began deliveries on a 1,300,000-pound order of flour for Indian agencies in Arizona and California.

—The Kansas Republican League and the Kansas Women's Republican League met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Millers Assn. met at Topeka.

JULY 4.—Among Independence Day speakers were Governor Morrill at Hiawatha, T. A. McNeal at Smith Center, Gen. J. C. Caldwell at Newton, J. R. Burton at Lindsborg, Joseph G. Waters at Dover, W. A. Johnston at Neodesha, Jerry Simpson at Fort Dodge, Ia., and J. D. Botkin at Baldwin.

—The Topeka Exposition Co. opened a four-day horse and bicycle show.

JULY 9.—*Paris Days and Evenings*, by Stuart Oliver Henry, Topeka, was published by Lippincott.

JULY 10.—*Heroes and Heroines of the Fort Dearborn Massacre*, by Dr. Noah Simmons, Lawrence, was published by the Lawrence Journal.

JULY 13.—"Old Sacramento," historic cannon, exploded when it was fired in an effort to raise the bodies of four persons drowned in the Kansas river at Lawrence.

—The first meeting of the United States Industrial Educational System at Lawrence was attended by superintendents, teachers and employees of the Indian service.

—The Independent Order of Foresters of Kansas and Missouri met at Kansas City, Mo.

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JULY 14.—The Negro Press Assn. of Kansas and Missouri met at Kansas City, Mo.

JULY 15.—The Prohibition party state convention at Topeka nominated Horace Hurley, Junction City, Governor; George Hollingberry, Lawrence, Lieutenant Governor; H. H. Geyer, Ottawa, Secretary of State; John Biddison, Americus, Treasurer; T. D. Talmage, Hutchinson, Auditor; J. T. Merry, Emporia, Attorney General; Mrs. Virginia Greever, Leavenworth, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

—The Kansas Lyceum League met at Wichita.

JULY 16.—The Missouri Pacific, Santa Fe and Rock Island railroads announced that they would meet the seven cents per hundred pound reduction in grain freight rates inaugurated by the Frisco.

—At Russell five children in one family died of black diphtheria.

—The Free Silver state convention met at Topeka.

JULY 17.—A *Kansas Souvenir*, by William C. Edwards, Secretary of State, was published.

JULY 18.—Enrollment at the Leavenworth Soldiers' Home passed 3,000.

JULY 24.—The Rock Island and Santa Fe sought cars for grain, fruit and vegetables. About 2,000 cars of grain left Wichita in one week. All car-repair men were working overtime.

JULY 25.—The German-Russian American League of Topeka was incorporated.

JULY 29.—The Prince Hall Knights of Pythias met at Wichita.

AUGUST 4.—The Democratic state convention at Hutchinson agreed to back the ticket nominated by the Populist convention at Abilene.

AUG. 5.—The Populist party convention at Abilene nominated John Whitnah Leedy, Coffey county, Governor; A. M. Harvey, Shawnee county, Lieutenant Governor; W. E. Bush, Mankato, Secretary of State; D. H. Heflebower, Miami county, Treasurer; W. H. Morris, Crawford county, Auditor; L. C. Boyle, Bourbon county, Attorney General; William Stryker, Great Bend, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Frank Doster, Topeka, Chief Justice.

—George T. Anthony, Governor of Kansas, 1877-1879, died at Topeka. Anthony was born June 9, 1824, at Mayfield, N. Y. After serving as a captain in the Civil War, he came to Kansas and settled at Leavenworth in 1865. He served as Collector of Internal Revenue, president of the State Board of Agriculture, legislator, and at the time of his death, as Superintendent of Insurance. Biographers said his greatest service to Kansas was his work on the *Kansas Farmer*.

AUG. 8.—The State Labor Commissioner swore out complaints against contractors laying State House walks for working employees over eight hours.

—Hot winds raised temperatures to 111 at Wichita, caused three heat prostrations at Leavenworth, and "baked apples on the trees" at Lawrence.

—*Gold, Grace and Glory*, a novel by W. H. Mize, Osborne, was published by G. W. Dillingham, New York.

AUG. 9.—The Catholic Knights of America met at Leavenworth.

AUG. 10.—Survivors of the Battle of Wilson Creek met at Atchison.

AUG. 11.—The Republican party state convention at Topeka nominated E. N. Morrill, Hiawatha, Governor; H. E. Richter, Council Grove, Lieutenant Gov-

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ernor; W. C. Edwards, Larned, Secretary of State; George E. Cole, Girard, Auditor; Otis L. Atherton, Russell, Treasurer; F. B. Dawes, Clay Center, Attorney General; Edmund Stanley, Lawrence, Superintendent of Public Instruction; T. F. Garver, Salina, Chief Justice.

—The Union Veterans' Patriotic League of Kansas was organized at Topeka.

—The United Presbyterian Church Synod of Kansas met at Ottawa.

AUG. 13.—A Kansas City ordinance, sponsored by women, provided that half the town's income from dog taxes—about \$1,500—should maintain a public library. An effort to get money by subscription had failed.

AUG. 14.—The Santa Fe car shops adopted an eight-hour day.

AUG. 15.—"What's the Matter with Kansas," famous editorial by William Allen White, was published in the *Emporia Gazette*:

Today the Kansas department of agriculture sent out a statement which indicates that Kansas has gained less than two thousand people in the past year. There are about two hundred and twenty-five thousand families in the state, and there were about ten thousand babies born in Kansas, and yet so many people have left the state that the natural increase is cut down to less than two thousand net.

This has been going on for eight years.

If there had been a high brick wall around the state eight years ago and not a soul had been admitted or permitted to leave, Kansas would be a half million souls better off than she is today. And yet the Nation has increased in population. In five years ten million people have been added to the national population, yet instead of gaining a share of this—say half a million—Kansas has apparently been a plague spot, and in the very garden of the world, has lost population by the ten-thousands every year.

Not only has she lost population, but she has lost money. Every moneyed man in the state who could get out without loss is gone. Every month in every community sees some one who has a little money pack up and leave the state. This has been going on for eight years. Money has been drained out all the time. In towns where ten years ago there were three or four or half a dozen money-lending concerns stimulating industry by furnishing capital, there is now none or one or two that are looking after the interests and principal already outstanding.

No one brings any money into Kansas any more. What community knows over one or two men who have moved in with more than \$5,000 in the past three years? And what community cannot count half a score of men in that time who have left, taking all the money they could scrape together?

Yet the Nation has grown rich, other states have increased in population and wealth—other neighboring states. Missouri has gained over two million while Kansas has been losing half a million. Nebraska has gained in wealth and population while Kansas has gone down hill. Colorado has gained every way while Kansas has lost every way since 1888.

What's the matter with Kansas?

There is no substantial city in the state. Every big town save one has lost in population. Yet Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Louis, Denver, Colorado Springs, Sedalia, the cities of the Dakotas, St. Paul and Minneapolis and Des Moines—all cities and towns in the West, have steadily grown.

Take up the Government Blue Book and you will see that Kansas is virtually off the map. Two or three little scrubby consular places in yellow fever stricken communities that do not aggregate ten thousand dollars a year is all the recognition Kansas has. Nebraska draws about one hundred thousand dollars; little old North Dakota draws about fifty thousand dollars; Oklahoma doubles Kansas; Missouri leaves her a thousand miles behind; Colorado is almost seven times greater than Kansas—the whole west is ahead of Kansas.

Take it by any standard you please, Kansas is not in it.

Go East and you hear them laugh at Kansas, go West and they sneer at her, go South and they "cuss" her, go North and they have forgotten her. Go into any crowd of intelligent people gathered anywhere on the globe, and you will find the Kansas man on the defensive. The newspaper columns and magazines once devoted to praise of her, to boastful facts and startling figures concerning her resources, are now filled with cartoons, jibes and Pefferian

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speeches. Kansas just naturally isn't in it. She has traded places with Arkansas and Timbuctoo.

What's the matter with Kansas?

We all know; yet here we are at it again. We have an old moss-back Jacksonian who snorts and howls because there is a bathtub in the state house; we are running that old jay for governor. We have another shabby, wild-eyed, rattle-brained fanatic who has said openly in a dozen speeches that "the rights of the user are paramount to the rights of the owner;" we are running him for chief justice, so that the capital will come tumbling over itself to get into the state. We have raked the old ashheap of failure in the state and found an old human hoop-skirt who has failed as a business man, who has failed as an editor, who has failed as a preacher, and we are going to run him for congressman at large. He will help the looks of the Kansas delegation at Washington. Then we have discovered a kid without a law practice and have decided to run him for attorney general. Then for fear some hint that the state had become respectable might percolate through the civilized portions of the Nation, we have decided to send three or four harpies out lecturing, telling the people that Kansas is raising Hell and letting the corn go to weeds.

Oh, this is a state to be proud of! We are a people who can hold up our heads! What we need is not more money, but less capital, fewer white shirts and brains, fewer men with business judgment, and more of those fellows who boast that they are "just ordinary clodhoppers, but they know more in a minute about finance than John Sherman;" we need more men who are "posted," who can bellow about the crime of '73, who hate prosperity, and who think because a man believes in National honor he is a tool of Wall Street. We have had a few of them—some one hundred fifty thousand, but we need more.

We need several thousand gibbering idiots to scream about the "Great Red Dragon" of Lombard Street. We don't need population, we don't need wealth, we don't need well-dressed men on the streets, we don't need standing in the Nation, we don't need cities on the fertile prairies, you bet we don't! What we are after is the money power. Because we have become poorer and orrier and meaner than a spavined, distempered mule, we, the people of Kansas, propose to kick; we don't care to build up, we wish to tear down.

"There are two ideas of government," said our noble Bryan at Chicago. "There are those who believe that if you just legislate to make the well-to-do prosperous this prosperity will leak through on those below. The Democratic idea has been that if you legislate to make the masses prosperous their prosperity will find its way up and through every class and rest upon us."

That's the stuff! Give the prosperous man the dickens! Legislate the thriftless man into ease, whack the stuffings out of the creditors and tell debtors who borrowed the money five years ago when money "per capita" was greater than it is now, that the contraction of the currency gives him a right to repudiate.

Whoop it up for the ragged trousers; put the lazy, greasy fizzle who can't pay his debts on an altar, and bow down and worship him. Let the state ideal be high. What we need is not the respect of our fellow men, but the chance to get something for nothing.

Oh, yes, Kansas is a great state. Here are people fleeing from it by the score every day, capital going out of the state by the hundreds of dollars; and every industry but farming paralyzed, and that crippled, because its products have to go across the ocean before they can find a laboring man at work who can afford to buy them. Let's don't stop this year. Let's drive all the decent, self-respecting men out of the state. Let's keep the old clodhoppers who know it all. Let's encourage the man who is "posted." He can talk, and what we need is not mill hands to eat our meat, nor factory hands to eat our wheat, nor cities to oppress the farmer by consuming his butter and eggs and chickens and produce. What Kansas needs is men who can talk, who have large leisure to argue the currency question while their wives wait at home for that nickel's worth of bluing.

What's the matter with Kansas?

Nothing under the shining sun. She is losing wealth, population and standing. She has got her statesmen and the money power is afraid of her. Kansas is all right. She has started in to raise hell, as Mrs. Lease advised, and she seems to have an over-production. But that doesn't matter. Kansas never did believe in diversified crops. Kansas is all right. There is absolutely nothing wrong with Kansas. "Every prospect pleases and only man is vile."

AUG. 16.—A general rain broke three weeks of excessive heat which had damaged corn.

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AUG. 17.—Topeka passed a curfew ordinance.

—The Prince Hall Masons met at Leavenworth.

AUG. 18.—The Kansas Spiritualists Assn. met at Delphos.

—The Kansas Photographers Assn. met at Newton.

AUG. 20.—The Kansas League of American Wheelmen met at Salina. Frank and Fred Eberhardt, Salina, won the tandem race. F. W. A. Vesper, J. H. Morrow, and Sam Breen broke the world record for the triplet team one-third mile. Their time was 37.4 seconds.

AUG. 21.—Three beeves were barbecued at Junction City in honor of Sen. Lucien Baker, Rep. Richard Blue and Rep. William A. Calderhead, who had secured \$75,000 for Fort Riley buildings. Excursion trains brought visitors, including many state officers.

—The Kansas Free-Thinkers Assn. met at Ottawa.

AUG. 23.—A study on school supervision and maintenance by Henry Coffin Fellow was published by Crane and Co., Topeka.

AUG. 24.—State circuit bicycle races at Emporia drew a record crowd.

—The Kansas Railway Employees Club met at Kansas City. It had a membership of 27,000.

AUG. 25.—The Kaw Valley Potato Growers Assn. met at Lawrence.

AUG. 26.—Kafir corn acreage increased over 100 per cent during the year, more than any other crop.

—The Kansas Conference of the Free Methodist Church met at Wichita.

AUG. 31.—The First Methodist Episcopal Church, Leavenworth, sued the Chicago, Great Western and Maple Leaf railroad for \$12,500 because smoke, cinders and noise had reduced church attendance. [In 1900 the church was awarded \$585.]

SEPTEMBER 1.—The Kansas Medical College, Topeka, bought an X-ray machine.

—The Kansas Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church met at North Branch.

SEPT. 3.—The Negro Free Silver League concluded a three-day session at Emporia.

SEPT. 4.—Marcus Summerfield and J. B. Watkins, Lawrence, and John Switzer, Topeka, were appointed receivers of the J. B. Watkins Land and Mortgage Co. of Lawrence.

—The W. and J. Lanyon Spelter Co., Pittsburg, shipped 11 cars of zinc to Europe and had 900 tons contracted to Le Havre, France.

SEPT. 8.—The mayor of Lawrence vetoed the nine o'clock curfew ordinance for children under 16.

SEPT. 10.—The Masonic Orphans' Home at Wichita was dedicated.

SEPT. 11.—Tom Watson, of Georgia, Populist candidate for Vice-President, spoke at Iola.

SEPT. 14.—C. J. Devlin, manager of the Santa Fe coal properties in Kansas, resigned and purchased the company's mines in Osage, Cherokee and Crawford counties. He agreed to furnish the road with about 175 cars a day.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Galena Times*; Cook and Burke, publishers.

SEPT. 16.—The Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Kansas, met at Kansas City.

—The Western Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South met at Ottawa.

—Kansas regiments of the Civil War met at Ottawa.

SEPT. 17.—The Kansas Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met at Topeka.

SEPT. 19.—The Fort Scott Normal School was sold to a stock company which retained the faculty.

SEPT. 21.—At Kansas City, Emancipation Day was observed with speeches, music and a parade. Garnett had a barbecue, and at Emporia an ox, sheep and goats were roasted.

—The National Ex-Slaves' Pension Assn. met at Topeka.

SEPT. 24.—The Atchison Corn Carnival began. Windows, floats and costumes were decorated with corn and husks. Railroads ran special trains.

—The Interstate Commerce Commission settled the Kansas grain-rate dispute, ending discrimination against gulf ports.

—The Abilene *Chronicle* denounced Will White's editorial, "What's the Matter With Kansas," as a misrepresentation of facts.

—The Wichita *Eagle* reported that the great craze in Kansas was to poll a train. "Before election . . . conductors will have to ride on the tender in order to give room to the pollers."

—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas met at Kansas City.

SEPT. 29.—The Kansas Bankers Assn. met at Topeka.

SEPT. 30.—The Independents, a new Prohibition party, met at Topeka. They nominated the Rev. J. E. Brant, Fort Scott, for Governor.

—The Kansas Master Plumbers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Firemen's Assn. met at Topeka.

OCTOBER 1.—The Presbyterian Synod of Kansas met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ met at Leocompton.

OCT. 4.—Seven persons were killed when a Santa Fe engine exploded at Peterton, a coal station near Topeka.

OCT. 6.—The German Academy opened at Enterprise in the old Central College buildings.

—The Independent Order of Good Templars grand lodge met at Topeka.

OCT. 7.—Seedling peaches in Jewell county brought 20 to 40 cents a bushel. Thousands of bushels had been sold in two weeks.

OCT. 8.—At Eudora a carp fishery produced 6,000 pounds for market during the year.

—Fifty apple-barrel makers struck at Kansas City. They received five cents a barrel and wanted six.

—The Kansas Society of Friends held its 25th annual meeting at Lawrence.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Weekly Independent*, Whitewater; E. Davis, Jr., editor and proprietor.

OCT. 9.—The Swedish-American League of Kansas met at Osage City.

OCT. 10.—The Kansas Turner Society met at Topeka.

OCT. 11.—The Kansas Baptist Convention met at Topeka.

OCT. 13.—A dying man in New York confessed to grave robberies at Rochester cemetery, Topeka. He said he had been employed by students of Kansas Medical College.

—Richard Mansfield played in *A Parisian Romance* at Topeka.

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand lodge and the Rebekah state assembly met at Leavenworth.

—The Colored Baptists of Kansas met at Kansas City.

OCT. 14.—Farmers of Dickinson and Geary counties fed 70,000 sheep, mostly from Mexico.

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—Leavenworth held its annual apple carnival.

—The Kansas Anti-Horse Thief Assn. met at Hutchinson.

OCT. 15.—The Kansas Irrigation Congress met at Great Bend.

—The Young Men's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Leavenworth.

—The Young Women's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Manhattan.

OCT. 17.—Col. William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody visited his childhood home in Salt Creek valley northwest of Leavenworth.

—Prof. L. L. Dyche returned from Alaska where he secured sheep, moose, caribou, sea otter and smaller animals and birds for the K. U. Museum of Natural History.

OCT. 19.—Three diphtheria deaths closed schools at Mulvane. Wichita enforced strict quarantine.

—The Improved Order of Red Men of Kansas met at Lawrence.

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Lawrence.

OCT. 23.—The Abilene *Reflector* said: "The despised buffalo grass . . . is now an aristocrat here. . . . Buffalo grass sod is the only thing that will survive the drouth. . . . The seed sells in the East for \$20 a bushel."

OCT. 26.—Rural free mail delivery began in Wyandotte county. Kansas was one of several Midwestern states chosen for experiment. Carriers delivered packages, telephone and telegraph messages; were paid \$25 a month.

OCT. 28.—The Kansas League of American Wheelmen published a roadbook with maps and descriptions of Kansas roads.

OCT. 29.—Four died of diphtheria at Atchison. Believing filth was the cause, firemen flushed the river banks.

NOVEMBER 3.—William McKinley, Republican, Ohio, was elected 24th President of the United States. Populists elected the entire state ticket: John Whitnah Leedy, LeRoy, Governor; A. M. Harvey, Topeka, Lieutenant Governor; W. E. Bush, Mankato, Secretary of State; D. H. Heflebower, Bucyrus, Treasurer; W. H. Morris, Pittsburg, Auditor; L. C. Boyle, Fort Scott, Attorney General; William Stryker, Great Bend, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Frank Doster, Topeka, Chief Justice. Republicans won both seats in the U. S. Senate, but the Populists elected five Representatives. Free silver was a major issue. (A list of state officeholders appears on pp. 259-263.)

Nov. 5.—The first Santa Fe California Limited passed through Topeka.

Nov. 6.—Horace Saulsbury, Jewell City, husked 167 bushels of corn in 11 hours and 20 minutes. He received two cents a bushel and a \$5 bonus.

—Walker Whiteside made his first appearance at Topeka in *Hamlet*.

Nov. 7.—The K. U. football team defeated the University of Nebraska, 18 to 4, at Lawrence.

Nov. 9.—A zinc smelter operated by natural gas at Iola had a daily output of 12 tons and employed 60 men.

—William Osborne, who built the first railroad to the Missouri river, died at Waterville, N. Y. He also built the first 100 miles of track from Atchison to Waterville, Kan.

—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Assn. met at Topeka.

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Nov. 10.—Judge A. H. Horton, former Chief Justice, discovered that the Alien Land law, under which suit for a receiver was brought against the Santa Fe, had not passed the Legislature.

Nov. 11.—Quail were never so plentiful in Kansas. Despite game laws they were slaughtered and shipped as "poultry."

Nov. 16.—The Shawnee county district court found W. T. Little guilty of violating the eight-hour law. He had worked his men ten hours a day putting gravel walks around the State House.

Nov. 17.—Fred Funston, with the Cuban Army, wrote that his horse was shot out from under him during the battle of San Miguel, 40 yards from the Spanish line.

Nov. 18.—The Kansas Dairy Assn. met at Abilene.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Ottawa Evening Herald*; J. L. Bristow, publisher.

Nov. 26.—K. U. defeated Missouri, 30 to 0, in the Thanksgiving Day football game at Kansas City, Mo.

Nov. 27.—I. N. Pepper, Stockton, dug 300 bushels of sugar beets from a half acre of irrigated land.

—P. H. Cooper drove 2,600 sheep from New Mexico to Rooks county. He paid \$2 a head and planned to fatten them on corn he had raised.

Nov. 30.—All places of public assembly at McPherson were closed because of diphtheria.

—Dunkard College, McPherson, enrollment 180, paid off an \$8,000 mortgage.

DECEMBER 2.—The price of corn ranged from 12 to 18 cents a bushel.

DEC. 3.—The Missouri and Kansas Telephone Co. began construction of its line from Pittsburg to Fort Scott and Kansas City, financed by a grant from the government.

DEC. 4.—The Western Pigeon Club held a show at Topeka with 900 birds exhibited.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Solomon Tribune*; Dan Campbell Jr., editor and proprietor.

DEC. 5.—At a rural debate in Rooks county the question was: "Resolved that the bicycle is of more benefit than the telephone." The affirmative won.

DEC. 7.—The *Kansas Farmer* advised farmers to discontinue irrigation and take up cattle-raising.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Burlington Daily News*; John Redmond, publisher.

DEC. 8.—The Kansas State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, held its 25th annual meeting at Olathe.

—The Kansas Municipal League, comprising officials of cities of the first class, met at Leavenworth.

DEC. 9.—"The Problem of Aridity," by Charles M. Harger, Abilene, was published in the December issue of *North American Review*.

—The Kansas State Horticultural Society met at Topeka.

DEC. 11.—Walnut logs which sold at \$25 a thousand feet "on the stump" were shipped from Lyon county to St. Louis.

DEC. 12.—Five convicts used government machinery to counterfeit bills in Leavenworth prison. A grocery-wagon driver furnished paper, and two soldiers passed the bills.

DEC. 15.—The Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Atchison, was formally accepted

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by the State Board of Charities. The buildings, costing \$300,000, were equipped to accommodate 300 children.

DEC. 16.—At Fort Scott the old Civil War army headquarters and stables brought \$100 at a sheriff's sale.

DEC. 18.—The Marion *Record* said the Farmers' Alliance had less than 1,000 members in Kansas and was dead in all but six counties. In 1890 there had been 100,000 members.

—William Allen White's book, *The Real Issue*, was published by May and Williams, Chicago.

DEC. 21.—A stockholder of the Parkinson Sugar Works, Fort Scott, secured an injunction to prevent foreclosure sale. The government had spent \$200,000 on the plant hoping to develop a practical way to extract sugar from sorghum cane. It was the last of five factories set up in the state.

—At Topeka 2,000 persons met to express sympathy with the movement for Cuban liberty.

—The Kansas Hotel Men's Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 22.—The Salvation Army opened a "shelter depot" at Kansas City. It consisted of 35 bedrooms, a bathroom, eating room and fumigating room. Beds and meals were five cents each.

DEC. 25.—"Muskogee Red," tramp printer, spent Christmas in Topeka and ate five free dinners in rapid succession.

DEC. 28.—Commissioners declared Lane county insolvent and stopped payment of interest on bonded indebtedness of \$125,000. Non-resident property owners who collected rentals but paid no taxes were partly responsible.

—The Western Surgical and Gynecological Assn. met at Topeka. Physicians from seven states attended.

—The Southwestern Beagle and Gaming Assn. was organized at Kansas City.

DEC. 29.—The Kansas State Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 30.—The Kansas Assn. of County Clerks met at Topeka.

DEC. 31.—*In His Steps*, by the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, Topeka, was being published serially by the *Advance*, a Chicago religious newspaper.

—The Kansas Academy of Science met at Topeka.

THE YEAR IN BRIEF

AGRICULTURE. A summary of crop statistics for 1896:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Winter wheat	3,193,635	27,153,365	\$13,016,229.10
Spring wheat	164,092	601,523	240,964.67
Corn	7,897,575	221,419,414	35,633,013.17
Oats	1,477,844	19,314,772	2,706,652.80
Rye	110,397	998,897	283,724.63
Barley	179,092	1,169,539	220,861.43
Buckwheat	1,265	8,401	4,478.91
Irish potatoes	108,383	7,778,097	2,138,297.55
Sweet potatoes	3,558	292,784	106,769.21
Sorghum: for syrup	20,422	1,415,820*	426,648.00
Sorghum: for forage	360,528		1,705,625.00
Castor beans	4,698	34,701	27,760.80
Cotton	262	44,950†	3,146.50
Flax	230,989	1,581,397	948,838.20
Hemp	113	42,224‡	2,111.20
Tobacco	243	169,400‡	16,940.00

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Broomcorn	39,934	16,580,400†	268,815.26
Millet and Hungarian	333,376	691,197†	2,073,591.00
Milo maize	14,675	33,698†	87,614.80
Kafir	373,058	1,323,172†	3,440,274.20
Jerusalem corn	16,621	27,599†	71,757.40
Timothy	355,657		
Clover	93,007		
Bluegrass	158,786	571,067†	1,998,760.00
Alfalfa	155,949		
Orchard grass	3,177		
Other tame grasses	38,693		
Prairie grass, fenced	5,341,169	1,592,447†	3,981,144.00
Totals	20,677,198		\$69,404,017.83

* gallons

† pounds

‡ tons

A summary of livestock statistics for 1896:

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses	846,841	\$21,171,025.00
Mules and asses	93,448	2,896,888.00
Milk cows	515,075	13,134,412.50
Other cattle	1,305,307	27,411,447.00
Sheep	182,236	428,254.60
Swine	1,833,091	8,523,873.15
Totals		\$73,565,900.25

Other farm products:

<i>Product</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Value</i>
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter		\$36,592,057.00
Wool clip	793,963 lbs.	71,456.67
Poultry and eggs sold		3,608,815.00
Cheese	1,141,869 lbs.	91,349.52
Butter	35,007,334 lbs.	4,225,896.44
Milk sold		620,640.00
Garden products marketed		760,715.00
Horticultural products marketed		642,362.00
Wine manufactured	115,825 gals.	86,868.75
Honey and beeswax	321,692 lbs.	48,419.95
Wood marketed		137,424.00
Total		\$46,886,004.33

BANKS. On September 1, 1896, the third biennial report of the State Bank Commissioner listed 392 state and private banks with total resources and liabilities of \$25,691,-481.81. The 116 national banks operating in the state reported resources and liabilities of \$31,296,528.53 on October 6, 1896.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. The biennial report of the board of trustees of State Charitable Institutions gave the following statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>
State Insane Asylum, Topeka	\$105,322	732
State Insane Asylum, Osawatimie	175,139	1,004
State Reform School, Topeka	28,896	224
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Olathe	48,764	225
Institution for the Blind, Kansas City	25,216	91
Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth, Winfield	21,264	107
Industrial School for Girls, Beloit	15,270	94
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Atchison	19,326	128

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CHARTERS. Following is a tabulation of charters filed with the Secretary of State during 1896.

	No.
Banks, Building and Loan, Trust and Insurance Companies.....	43
Cemeteries	29
Churches and Affiliated Organizations.....	83
Coal, Oil and Mining Companies.....	72
Creameries and Dairy Organizations.....	20
Fairs, Merchant and Civic Organizations.....	19
Gas, Light, Power and Water Companies.....	17
Grain, Milling and Elevator Companies.....	8
Livestock, Poultry and Packing Companies.....	3
Lodges, Clubs, Unions and Benevolent Societies.....	119
Mercantile and Manufacturing Companies.....	70
Printing and Publishing Companies.....	7
Railroads	4
Real Estate, Town and Immigration Companies.....	16
Schools and Colleges	14
Street Railway, Telephone and Telegraph Companies.....	3
Totals	527

EDUCATION. For the year ending June 30, 1896, the Superintendent of Public Instruction reported that Kansas had 9,284 organized school districts with 9,418 buildings and 11,700 teachers. The public school enrollment was 378,339. Expenses during the year for school purposes were \$4,133,195.24. The average salary of men teachers was \$43.82 per month, of women \$35.58. The average school term was 24 weeks.

K. U. reported an attendance of 895 for the 1895-1896 school year and had a faculty of 52.

K. S. A. C. had 647 students and 24 faculty members for the year 1895-1896. There were 17 foremen and assistants engaged in experimental work.

Emporia Normal had 1,745 students. The president of the school reported that increased enrollment made enlargement of the faculty a necessity.

Thirty-nine private colleges and academies reported a total enrollment of 6,379 for the year ending June 30, 1896.

FINANCIAL. The balance in the state treasury on June 30, 1895, was \$710,414.93, to which was added during the fiscal year \$1,307,741.12 from direct taxes and \$1,067 from other sources, or a total of \$3,085,346.37 from all sources, including the original balance. Disbursements totaled \$2,480,817.27, which left a balance of \$604,529.10 in the treasury on June 30, 1896. Taxable property reported by county clerks included: aggregate value of all lands taxable, \$166,623,312.00; value of town lots, \$59,043,785; personal property, \$86,157,224; railroad property, \$59,333,166. The total valuation of all property as fixed by the State Board of Equalization was \$321,216,938. The total state tax levy was \$1,365,-170.61.

INSURANCE. The 27th annual report of the Superintendent of Insurance gave the following statistics for 1896:

Type	No.	Risks Written	Premiums Collected	Losses Paid
Life Insurance	28	\$6,431,344.67	\$1,449,565.19	\$413,490.17
Stock Fire	61	128,021,705.37	1,711,241.58	958,634.34
Mutual Fire	10	4,362,351.78	83,767.08	45,764.06
Miscellaneous	15	21,446,900.53	127,207.75	51,540.00

LABOR AND INDUSTRY. The 12th annual report of the State Department of Labor included a survey of the milling industry. Business was better than in 1895; problems were high freight rates and, in some cases, a shortage of wheat. Creamery and dairy businesses were growing rapidly. A favorable report was made on the lead and zinc mining industry. Production of zinc for 1896 was 124,464,150 pounds and production of lead, 28,123,170. The Labor Commissioner reported, also, on the packing, cigar, and poultry-packing industries and on general manufacturers, wage earners and labor organizations.

POPULATION. The tenth biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture gave the population of Kansas as 1,336,659, an increase of 1,925 over 1895. Incomplete reports

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of the State Board of Health showed 27,271 births, 1,102 deaths and 6,484 marriages for the year ending March 1, 1896. The board reported that there had been no epidemics and that the general health of the state had been good. The ten largest cities in Kansas were: Kansas City, 40,763; Topeka, 31,612; Leavenworth, 21,120; Wichita, 19,892; Atchison, 15,501; Fort Scott, 11,673; Lawrence, 10,684; Pittsburg, 10,172; Emporia, 8,676; Hutchinson, 8,172.

RAILROADS. The 14th annual report of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners listed 8,879.72 miles of track in Kansas in 1896. There was a marked increase in railroad business during the year, but only two of the 26 operating roads reported dividends. The number of fatalities and injuries decreased.

1897

JANUARY 1.—Salt plants at Hutchinson produced nearly a million barrels in 1897.

JAN. 2.—Mathias Splitlog, 78, Wyandot chief, died at Washington, D. C. Splitlog, a millionaire, settled in present Wyandotte county in 1843.

JAN. 5.—Rep. Charles Curtis in Congress urged higher duties on imported cattle. He said the 51-cent duty brought in inferior Mexican cattle and forced Kansas to raise poor stock.

JAN. 6.—Corn sold in some western localities for 8½ cents a bushel. Farmers burned it for fuel.

—The Kansas Farmers' Alliance met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Poultry Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 7.—Joseph Boulanger, Osage Indian of Chautauqua county, claimed Kansas City, Mo., downtown property valued at \$50,000,000. He said he was a grandson of Collis Montardeau who got a patent on the land in 1832.

—C. S. Cross, owner of Sunny Slope farm near Emporia, bought the champion Hereford cow of England.

JAN. 11.—Gov. John Whitnah Leedy and other state officials were inaugurated. The Bryan-Leedy Free Silver Club gave an inaugural ball.

—The Kansas College Presidents Club met at Topeka and resolved that football be banned from colleges.

JAN. 12.—The Legislature convened.

—The Kansas State Temperance Union met at Topeka.

JAN. 13.—Dr. Walter S. Bunn, Lawrence, published *What To Do 'Til the Doctor Comes*.

—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Reform Press Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Bimetallic League met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Swine Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 14.—Ewing Herbert accepted subscriptions to the *Brown County World* payable when corn reached 25 cents a bushel.

—The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 16.—The Hutchinson Public Library, sponsored by the Woman's Club, was formally opened.

JAN. 18.—The Ottawa *Herald* said: "Will White's editorial 'What's The Matter With Kansas' has made him famous. What in Kansas was regarded as

ridiculous . . . was taken as truth in the East, and now millions . . . think the article is a correct description of Kansas people and politics."

—The Kansas Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers met at Topeka.

JAN. 19.—The Kansas State Historical Society met at Topeka.

—The Missouri and Kansas Lumber Dealers Assn. met at Kansas City, Mo.

—The Kansas Single Tax League met at Topeka.

JAN. 20.—The Bar Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

JAN. 22.—Livestock men fed thousands of bushels of ten-cent corn to cattle, thereby realizing 30 cents or more a bushel.

JAN. 23.—A pure food exposition began at Topeka. Excursion railroad rates brought the attendance to 22,900.

JAN. 24.—Cattle were dying of "black tongue" in Atchison county. One feeder lost 31 of 50 head.

—The Labor Commissioner notified mayors that the eight-hour law must be enforced.

—The Kansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution met at Topeka.

JAN. 26.—The Legislature elected William A. Harris U. S. Senator.

—The Kansas Editorial Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 28.—Hundreds of Mexican cattle were brought into Dickinson county for feeding.

—Clarence and John Taylor, Pearl, had barbed wire telephones between their farms.

JAN. 29.—The Kansas Day Club met at Topeka.

FEBRUARY 1.—Capt. Frederick W. Funston was promoted to major. He was chief of artillery in the department of the Orient.

FEB. 2.—Hunting jackrabbits was a new Kansas industry. The pelts were shipped to Eastern hat factories. Ainsworth and Co., Larned, had shipped 6,000 jackrabbits to New York City. They paid five cents a rabbit, and some hunters earned a dollar a day.

—The Modern Woodmen of America met at Hutchinson.

FEB. 3.—The Hesston Creamery, Newton, shipped 6,000 pounds of butter to England.

FEB. 5.—The *Lebanon Criterion* said "corn is good fuel and everyone who burns it beats the Populist freight bill." Farmers were advised not to pay "two rates on \$1.75 coal."

FEB. 6.—The Armour Packing Co., in response to an appeal from the needy of Argentine, Wyandotte county, shipped them a carload of meat. There had been a boycott against Armour meats on account of labor trouble.

FEB. 7.—It was charged that 24 relatives of Populists with power to appoint were drawing salaries from the state.

FEB. 9.—The Kansas Fraternal Aid Assn. met at Wichita.

—The Kansas Conference of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod met at Marquette.

FEB. 10.—John Philip Sousa's band played at Topeka. At a matinee concert, John Marshall, Topeka, conducted the band when it played his *Topeka Capital March*.

FEB. 11.—The American Protective Assn. met at Wichita.

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FEB. 15.—Thomas N. Graham, Lawrence, received the Congressional Medal of Honor for action in the Civil War battle of Missionary Ridge.

—The Royal Arch Masons grand chapter and the Royal and Select Masters grand council met at Salina.

FEB. 17.—The Standard Oil Co. built a 500-barrel refinery at Neodesha where the Forest Oil Co. had 300,000 barrels of crude oil in storage tanks.

—The Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons grand lodge met at Salina.

FEB. 20.—Two persons were found guilty in the Wabaunsee county district court of robbing graves and receiving bodies for the Kansas Medical College, Topeka. They were the Topeka city scavenger and a student helper in the dissecting room at the college. Others indicted, including doctors, were dismissed because of a "flaw in the indictment." In March, 1896, two civil suits had been brought against the college faculty and students for "illicit acquisitions of subjects for dissection." In October a dying man in New York was purported to have confessed to the robberies, stating he had been hired by "wealthy students." The bodies were stolen from Rochester cemetery, near Topeka.

FEB. 23.—The Ancient Order of United Workmen grand lodge met at Salina.

—The Ex-Prisoners of War Assn. met at Fort Scott.

FEB. 25.—The Missouri-Kansas Telephone Co. lines between Omaha, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City and Topeka were completed. At Lawrence 300 persons met to hear long distance music and conversations.

FEB. 27.—The Fredonia Linseed Oil and Paint Works exported 40 carloads of oil meal to Liverpool, England. The mill pressed 200,000 bushels of seed annually.

MARCH 2.—Al Tutcher, Ottawa, was convicted of attempted bribery by the Senate. He had offered two senators \$1,000 each to vote for the Hanna stock-yards bill.

MAR. 3.—The Superintendent of Insurance refused to renew licenses of three companies involved in the Hillmon case until they paid Mrs. Hillmon's claims.

—The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Manhattan.

MAR. 4.—Great Bend shipped two carloads of corn to India famine sufferers.

MAR. 6.—At Manhattan C. P. Dewey bought 100,000 bushels of corn, paying two cents above the market price of 15 cents. Every farmer who brought in a load was given a free dinner.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *The Indian Leader*, Lawrence; published by Haskell Institute.

MAR. 10.—The South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Pittsburg.

—The Kansas Teachers Reading Circle met at Topeka.

MAR. 17.—The Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Winfield.

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Assn. met at Yates Center.

—The Kansas Grain Dealers Assn. was organized at Topeka.

MAR. 18.—The Kansas Women's Press Assn. met at Topeka.

MAR. 20.—The Legislature adjourned. Laws were passed to combine experiments in forestry and irrigation under one commission; pay counties deficiencies in maintenance of destitute insane persons; make appropriations

for the K. U. geological survey of Kansas; authorize cities to procure light, heat and power; provide for apportionment of congressional districts; regulate county commissions in towns of over 25,000 population; provide for hedge-trimming and weed-cutting on highways; prevent black-listing by employers of labor; protect birds by fixing hunting seasons and regulating sale and shipment; establish a grain inspection department; promote medical sciences by providing bodies of criminals and unclaimed persons; protect health and safety of miners; compel railroads to fence roads through lands; apportion representative districts; provide for uniformity of textbooks; create a commission to establish county high schools in towns under 2,500; repeal silk culture promotion laws; fix weights per bushel of corn, wheat, potatoes and other products.

MAR. 21.—The vernal equinox brought northwest Kansas 12 to 20 inches of snow which blocked railroad traffic.

MAR. 22.—The Supreme Court decided that the Sherman anti-trust law of 1890 applied to railroad transportation and that pools and traffic arrangements were illegal.

—President McKinley appointed Joseph L. Bristow, Ottawa, fourth assistant Postmaster General.

MAR. 23.—C. H. Calhoun, Weir City, won the diamond medal championship in the state-line bird shoot at Weir City.

—The Rock Island bought 74 acres of land along the Kansas river west of Topeka for \$1,200.

MAR. 24.—The Kansas City *Star* credited J. R. Bonheur, formerly of McPherson county, with advancing the idea which resulted in the kinetoscope and the vitascope, motion-picture machines.

—The Northwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Beloit.

MAR. 25.—A 20-car broomcorn train left Sterling for a Syracuse, N. Y., whiskbroom factory.

MAR. 26.—A Topeka grocery store advertised 22 pounds of the best granulated sugar for \$1; one pound of Mocha and Java coffee, 35 cents; 12 pounds of handpicked Navy beans, 25 cents; ham, nine cents a pound, and "four pounds of steak for two bits."

—Sterling installed 50 automatic telephones and dispensed with a "hello" girl: cost, \$2 a month for business and \$1 for residence.

MAR. 29.—The Kansas City Diocese of the Catholic Church was changed to the Leavenworth Diocese.

—When John J. Ingalls reported the Corbett-Fitzsimmons championship fight at Carson, Nev., on March 17, Charles H. Payne, secretary of the board of education of the M. E. Church, speaking at Winfield, called him a liar because he had said the spectators were average citizens. Payne said, "It is a fitting sequel to the career of a man who declared the purification of politics an iridescent dream, to find him sloughing off his editorial toga long enough to prostitute his glowing rhetoric for the sporting readers of the *New York Journal*." Payne's remarks, through an error, were attributed to Bishop C. C. McCabe, Fort Worth, and Ingalls' public reply was made to him. "I did not 'slough' my toga as you intimate. The Populists sloughed it for me, very much against my inclination. . . . The etiquette of the prize ring does

not permit a man to call another a liar, or accuse him of being a 'prostituted acrobat' with impunity. . . . I should regret to be compelled to believe that Carson has a higher code of ethics than Winfield, or that a pugilist may have better manners than a bishop." Bishop McCabe sided with Ingalls, saying, "a minister ought never to attack any person. . . . I told Mr. Payne that if the senator had been in his audience he would have had a fight on his hands or a foot race." This controversy had a national audience. The fight itself was the first to be filmed for motion pictures, by the kinetoscope.

—President McKinley appointed Thomas Ryan, Topeka, first assistant Secretary of the Interior.

—Tornadoes were reported in Cowley and Saline counties. One death was reported. High winds did great damage at Great Bend, Coffeyville, Sterling and Lyons.

MAR. 31.—"New England in Kansas," by Prof. William H. Carruth, K. U., was published in the March issue of the *New England Magazine*.

APRIL 1.—The Dodge City forestry station furnished 10,000 seedling trees daily to western Kansas farmers during the planting season.

APR. 2.—Isaac E. Lambert, Emporia, was named U. S. District Attorney for Kansas.

—Judge J. W. Green, head of the K. U. law school, gave a "poverty party" for faculty members and wives. Invitations were subpoenas in the case of Poverty vs. Reduced Salaries. Refreshments were mush, milk, doughnuts and coffee.

APR. 3.—Farmers near Norcatur organized to dam the draws to retain surplus rainfall.

APR. 5.—The Topeka city council passed an ordinance against Sunday theater, baseball, football and prize-fighting.

APR. 6.—In Kansas municipal elections half the towns went Republican, but by greatly reduced majorities.

—The Missouri Valley Unitarian Church conference met at Lawrence.

APR. 9.—Thomas E. Will, professor of economics at K. S. A. C., succeeded George T. Fairchild as president. All but nine of 24 faculty members were discharged by the regents. Republicans claimed the Populists were hiring a faculty to teach "Pop" political philosophy.

APR. 13.—A deed was filed in Kansas City conveying to William J. Isaac of Kansas City, Mo., nearly one-half of Argentine. It was made by heirs of Nancy Whitefeather, a Shawnee, who was patentee of the land. Over \$1,000,000 worth of property was involved.

—The Kansas Democratic Editorial Assn. met at Lawrence.

APR. 15.—The Kansas Order of Select Friends met at El Dorado.

APR. 16.—The annual *Messiah* concert was given at Lindsborg.

APR. 17.—Sol Miller, colorful pioneer newspaperman and state senator, died at Troy. He settled at White Cloud in 1857 and founded the *Kansas Chief*. In 1872 he moved to Troy and consolidated the *Doniphan County Republican* with the *Troy Chief*. He was one of the founders of the Kansas Editorial Assn.

APR. 20.—J. E. Brewer, Abilene grocer, shipped 84,000 dozen eggs in one week to Eastern markets.

APR. 21.—Wichita and Leavenworth, rebelling at the management of their police departments, protested to Governor Leedy against continuance of the board of commissioners.

—The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Ladies of the G. A. R. and the Sons of Veterans met at Chanute.

APR. 22.—Southwest Kansas College, Winfield, banned fraternities.

—W. W. Guthrie, Atchison, had the only herd of Polled Herefords in the state, the *Kansas Farmer* said.

—The Kansas Academy of Language and Literature met at Manhattan.

APR. 26.—At Fort Scott, Diego Larrion paid \$40 a head for 500 mules for the Spanish army in Cuba.

—Noah C. McFarland, state senator who wrote the prohibitory amendment which became part of the state constitution in 1880, died at Topeka. The town of McFarland was named for him.

APR. 29.—The Kansas Knights of the Maccabees met at Kansas City.

MAY 2.—The Kansas Penmen's Assn. was organized at Emporia.

MAY 3.—The Kansas Dental Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 4.—The Kansas Social Science Federation met at Hutchinson.

MAY 5.—A carload of coal was shipped from Wellington to India.

—The Kansas State Sportsmen's Assn. met at Manhattan.

—The Kansas Homeopathic Medical Society met at Hutchinson.

MAY 6.—The Order of the Loyal Legion, Kansas commandery, met at Leavenworth.

—The General Assn. of Congregational Ministers and Churches of Kansas met at Ottawa.

MAY 7.—K. U. won from the University of Nebraska in a debate at Lawrence on the question: "Should it be the policy of the United States to extend her dominions?" K. U. took the negative.

MAY 8.—Ten counties in Kansas had no debt: Butler, Crawford, Gove, Harvey, Jefferson, Labette, Nemaha, Neosho, Pottawatomie and Woodson.

MAY 11.—The Knights Templar grand commandery met at Junction City.

—The Kansas Eclectic Medical Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 12.—The Kansas Medical Society met at Topeka.

—The Degree of Honor met at Wichita.

—The Order of the Eastern Star grand chapter met at Emporia.

MAY 13.—The Kansas Society of Child Study met at Lawrence.

MAY 14.—The Kansas Assn. of County Superintendents of Schools met at Junction City.

—The United Commercial Travelers grand lodge met at Leavenworth.

MAY 18.—The Santa Fe was experimenting with electric lights on trains.

—The Knights of Pythias grand lodge met at Wichita.

MAY 20.—Columbus was shipping about a thousand crates of strawberries a day.

—The Kansas Conference of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Atchison.

MAY 22.—There were 5,000 to 7,000 men working in mines around Pittsburg, and 2,000 at the zinc smelters. The monthly payroll was estimated at \$30,000.

—The Livestock Sanitary Commissioner removed the two-cent inspection fee for incoming cattle. The board arranged for the Santa Fe and Rock Island to pay inspectors \$100 a month.

—Wholesale grocers of the Missouri valley and Kansas met at Kansas City, Mo., and resolved to defy the Kansas anti-trust laws.

MAY 23.—The Kansas Holiness Assn. met at Wichita.

MAY 25.—Abilene shipped a carload of corn to the needy in India.

—The Kansas Pharmaceutical Assn. met at Junction City.

—The Kansas State Sunday School Assn. met at Newton.

MAY 26.—At Mankato Governor Leedy told of his plan to build with prison labor a railroad from central Nebraska to the Gulf of Mexico.

—The Kansas Children's Home Society met at Topeka.

JUNE 1.—Miss Lutie Lytle, Topeka, was believed to be the first Negro woman admitted to law practice in the United States.

—The Kansas Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor met at Topeka.

JUNE 3.—Blue Rapids had three gypsum mills with a daily capacity of 309 tons. Gypsum was worth about \$5 a ton.

—The "Button Woman" struck Winfield and was doing a land office business. She carried a complete assortment and put them on while the customer waited.

—Blackberry fields in southeastern Kansas were being ruined by a fungus disease.

JUNE 5.—The El Dorado Public Library was opened. One hundred books were checked out the first day.

—There were 2,600 Santa Fe employees in Topeka with a monthly payroll of \$150,000.

JUNE 6.—The Supreme Court held that certain bonds issued by Garfield county were valid and ordered a property assessment. Citizens had refused to pay the bonds, claiming the county had never been legally organized.

JUNE 7.—The Green chapter, Phi Delta Phi law fraternity inaugurated at K. U., was named for Judge J. W. "Uncle Jimmy" Green, dean of law.

JUNE 9.—The River Brethren of Dickinson county held a love feast and foot-washing ceremony at Belle Springs.

—The Campbell farming method—pulverizing the top soil, plowing it under and then packing—was tried in western Kansas under the supervision of H. W. Campbell, Sioux City, Ia.

—The Santa Fe Railway Medical and Surgical Society was organized at Topeka.

JUNE 12.—Twenty-two barbers at Pittsburg formed a union to establish higher rates. Some had been giving shaves for five cents and haircuts for 15.

—C. J. "Buffalo" Jones went to Alaska for musk oxen and to prospect a route for the Canadian Pacific railroad.

JUNE 14.—The Ottawa Chautauqua opened. William Jennings Bryan and Booker T. Washington were among the speakers.

JUNE 15.—The potato-stalk weevil was destroying vines in the Kaw valley.

—The Winfield Chautauqua opened.

JUNE 17.—*In His Steps*, by the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, was published in book form by the Advance Co., Chicago. Dr. Sheldon wrote the story to increase attendance of the Christian Endeavor Society in the Central Congregational Church at Topeka where he was pastor. He sold it serially to the Advance Co. in 1896, and after it was published in book form a flaw in copyright procedure threw it into public domain. Many other publishers pirated it, and the author received only voluntary royalties. Eventually it was published in 25 languages and sold more than 25,000,000 copies, ranking next to the Bible in sales.

—Cherry-picking rates at Ottawa were cut to one cent a quart. A picker could make 30 to 40 cents a day.

—The German Baptist state convention met at Battle Creek Church near Lincoln.

—The Kansas Republican League met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Women's Republican League met at Topeka.

JUNE 20.—Water was turned into the Koen irrigation ditch at Great Bend.

JUNE 23.—Three women were killed in a tornado at Culver, 12 miles north of Salina.

JUNE 24.—Hail described as chunks of ice fell in Topeka, injuring 25 persons and damaging property extensively.

JUNE 25.—The Kansas Central railroad was sold at auction to Walter B. Horn and Thomas Joyce, Brooklyn, N. Y.

—The Kansas Millers Assn. met at Newton.

JUNE 27.—The Kansas State Board of Health met at Topeka.

JUNE 29.—The 40th anniversary of the founding of the First Church of Christ was celebrated at Wabaunsee. It was organized by the Beecher Bible and Rifle Colony of New Haven, Conn.

JUNE 30.—The Santa Fe, in reply to the railroad commission's demand to reduce rates, said it was impossible because of high state taxes.

—George T. McGrath, State Mine Inspector, reported about 1,500 miners working only one to three days a week.

JULY 1.—Federated clubs of Kansas City opened a new public library of 1,600 volumes.

—The Santa Fe's new mail train averaged 60 miles an hour between Kansas City and Newton. Officials said electric lights would replace oil lamps in passenger cars.

—J. K. Hudson, State Printer, resigned after two years of controversy with the Populists.

—J. G. McCoy, author of *Historic Sketches of the Cattle Trade of the West and Southwest*, predicted Kansas City would become a great cattle market.

JULY 2.—The Miller ranch in Osage county comprised 10,000 acres of which only 1,500 acres were broken. It grazed 2,500 head of cattle and horses. There were 12 houses in addition to blacksmith shops, barns, etc. Crops included 1,100 acres of corn, 125 acres of alfalfa and 50 acres of oats.

—Lee Patrick, Ottawa, became agent for the Sac and Fox, Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Iowa and Kickapoo tribes in Oklahoma.

—Over 200,000 cattle, mostly milk cows, were brought into the state during the spring. Kansas found it profitable to breed cattle for sale to Eastern feeders.

JULY 3.—Prisoners at the State Penitentiary received gray suits; only rules violators wore stripes.

—The Negro Free Silver League met at Topeka.

JULY 6.—Eugene F. Ware was elected president of the Western Assn. of Writers.

—The Kansas Creamery Co. opened its 25th skimming station at Phillipsburg.

—The average monthly wage of Osage miners was \$2.75; some found work as harvest hands.

JULY 7.—One person was killed and several injured in a tornado near Albert, Barton county.

JULY 9.—Martin Anderson, State Treasurer, 1867-1869, died at Topeka. He came to Kansas in 1857 and was a member of the 1860 and 1861 Legislatures.

JULY 10.—The Livestock Sanitary Commission tried dipping cattle to destroy ticks. Texas cattlemen offered to dip cattle for shipment to Kansas if a quarantine on 13 Texas counties was lifted.

—Rains in central Kansas "saved the corn." Intense heat had caused several deaths.

—Court stenographers formed a state association at Hutchinson.

JULY 12.—Pottawatomie Indians began their annual week-long "green-corn" dance on the reservation in Jackson county.

JULY 15.—The Swift Packing Co.'s new lard house at Armourdale had a weekly capacity of 2,000,000 tons.

—Emporia Normal was named by the University of Chicago as one of four state normal schools in the country maintaining satisfactory standards.

—For the first time total deposits in state and private banks exceeded total loans.

JULY 16.—Leavenworth police were criticized for making women break rock. They were allowed 50 cents a day on their fines; overalls were furnished.

JULY 18.—An irrigation ditch to use Pawnee river water was under construction between Pawnee Rock and Larned.

JULY 19.—Several thousand persons celebrated the 80th birthday of "Mother" Mary Bickerdyke, beloved Civil War nurse, at Bunker Hill.

—Wichita county received \$42,000 from the Santa Fe in settlement for removal of the road from the county.

—The Argentine Smelting Co., bought an ochre plant at Argentine for manufacture of litharge and lead used in paint.

JULY 21.—Douglas county mills received 14,600 bushels of new wheat in three days, the most in an equal time in 20 years.

JULY 22.—Several Kansas parties planned to leave for the Klondike gold fields in Alaska.

JULY 24.—William Henry Harrison Kelley, Representative, 1888-1890, died at Burlington. He was current president of the K. S. A. C. board of regents and the Kansas State Historical Society.

JULY 29.—R. H. Lyons, Burlingame, had five fish ponds stocked with black bass, carp, giant crappie, channel catfish, sunfish and bullheads.

JULY 30.—Fire destroyed about half of Hillsboro's business district, with loss estimated at \$365,000.

—Work began on the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth.

JULY 31.—Clark county cattlemen organized against thieves and Texas fever.

—The Campbell system of farming was "proving successful" on an experimental farm near St. Francis.

—Organized cattle stealing was reported in Dickinson county.

AUGUST 1.—Pittsburg was to have free mail delivery with five carriers, one on horseback.

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AUG. 2.—The Kansas League of American Wheelmen began its racing circuit at Ottawa. Other towns included Emporia, Council Grove, Salina, Lawrence, Newton, Hutchinson, Wichita, and Topeka.

AUG. 3.—Fort Scott Normal was ready to open for the fall term.

AUG. 4.—Wichita celebrated Emancipation Day with bicycle races and a barbecue.

AUG. 5.—The State Board of Agriculture announced dates of 27 county fairs.

AUG. 6.—Pittsburg miners won a "semi-monthly pay day and better blasting powder."

—At Columbus Joe Patchen, Kansas-bred pacer, won the free-for-all race, equaling the world record of 2:01.5 for the mile, established by John R. Gentry, also a Kansas horse. Patchen sired Dan Patch, most famous horse of the early 1900's. [Patch still, 1954, holds two pacing records.]

AUG. 8.—Twelve miles of cinder walks at Wichita cost \$25,000. No more board walks would be laid.

—AUG. 9.—The Prince Hall Masons met at Kansas City.

AUG. 10.—Eighty thousand sheep were brought overland from Oregon to Kansas for winter feeding.

—The Kansas State Tennis Assn. held a tournament at Emporia. Lou Bronson, Topeka, won the singles; Bronson and Frank Sheldon, Topeka, the doubles.

AUG. 11.—Reno county shipped cantaloupes and watermelons by the carload.

—The Kansas Conference of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Haven, Reno county.

AUG. 14.—Governor Leedy refused to pardon Willie Sell, convicted in 1886 of killing his family with a hatchet. The board of pardons had unanimously recommended his release.

AUG. 17.—Three hundred men were employed at Topeka in the Santa Fe's new \$60,000 car repair shops.

AUG. 18.—Jay Morton of the Michigan Salt Co., Chicago, let contracts for a salt plant near Hutchinson.

AUG. 25.—The Seventh Day Adventists state convention met at Council Grove.

—The Western Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South met at Council Grove.

AUG. 26.—Over 1,100 cars of potatoes had been shipped from the Kaw valley between Topeka and Kansas City.

AUG. 28.—A nine-day strike at the Kansas and Texas Coal Co., Litchfield, ended with the company's acceptance of a wage schedule adopted at a conference between miners and operators.

AUG. 30.—The Kansas Livestock Assn. was organized at Emporia. J. W. Robison, El Dorado, was elected president; George Plumb, Emporia, secretary.

AUG. 31.—The First State Bank at McPherson failed, with liabilities of \$28,000.

—Ten saloons in Kansas City and Argentine were raided, and \$3,000 worth of liquor was destroyed.

—Livestock pens at McPherson held many cattle infected with Texas fever. All pens and pastures in the Parsons area were quarantined.

SEPTEMBER 1.—George W. Click, former Governor, retired as U. S. pension agent at Topeka. Cyrus Leland, Jr., Troy, succeeded him.

—George W. Hanna, Clay county, shipped 15 carloads of butter to Liverpool. A car of butter averaged \$3,400.

SEPT. 2.—Fire in the Kaw bottoms, Kansas City, destroyed 35 homes at a loss of \$60,000.

SEPT. 3.—Atchison county's \$80,000 courthouse was accepted by county commissioners.

SEPT. 6.—The Kansas Photographers Assn. met at Leavenworth.

SEPT. 7.—The Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Assn. held its 33rd annual fair. It was said to be the state's oldest county fair.

—The annual owl shoot of Kansas and Missouri amateur trapshooters began at Iola.

—Lewis Hanback, U. S. Representative at Large, 1883-1885, died at his home in Armourdale.

SEPT. 8.—Twelve persons were killed and 17 injured when two Santa Fe passenger trains collided near Emporia. William Jennings Bryan was on one of the trains.

SEPT. 9.—The Kansas City *Times* said: "Last year the farmer fought to keep the wolf away. This year when he is prosperous, he must fight to keep the agents away."

SEPT. 13.—The Klondike excitement resulted in a charter for the Kansas-Alaska Cooperative Mining Co. Five of the directors planned to carry belongings in iron trunks which could be fashioned into a boat or sled.

SEPT. 15.—A Leavenworth ordinance compelled cyclists to use bells and lamps and prohibited riding on sidewalks. Fines ranged from \$5 to \$50 and 10 to 30 days.

—The Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Kansas, met at Junction City.

—The Modern Woodmen of America met at Pittsburg.

SEPT. 16.—Omaha investors bought the gypsum stucco plant at Hope and put in new equipment to care for increased demand from building trades.

SEPT. 17.—The Ladies Library Assn. of Garden City procured a room and received first books for a public library. Money was raised by benefits.

—L. W. Martin, Geary county, marketed 200 pounds of honey at 12½ cents a pound.

SEPT. 18.—Ottawa schools were closed on account of diphtheria.

SEPT. 20.—The seven-head variety of wheat imported from Mexico yielded 70 bushels an acre in Dickinson county.

—Judge Foster of the U. S. District Court held that the Kansas City Livestock Exchange violated the Sherman anti-trust law.

SEPT. 22.—Lorado Taft was chosen to make a bust of former Governor Charles Robinson for the K. U. chapel.

—The Kansas Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met at Leavenworth.

—The Kansas Knights of Honor met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ met at Robinson.

SEPT. 24.—Kearny county harvested hundreds of acres of watermelons and threshed them for seed for Eastern seed companies. It was claimed that this region supplied nearly all the melon seed used in the United States. Farmers

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in dry years found melons their most profitable crop and improvised seed separators.

SEPT. 25.—The River Brethren Church conference met at Belle Springs.

SEPT. 27.—The Santa Fe celebrated the 25th anniversary of its completion to the Colorado line.

—Judge John A. Williams of the U. S. Circuit Court issued an injunction against the Superintendent of Insurance, restraining him from interfering with Kansas business of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Co. He had revoked the company's license because of its action in the Hillmon case.

—The Kansas State Firemen's Assn. met at Topeka.

SEPT. 28.—The Kansas State Fair opened at Wichita. Features were a balloon ascension, a circus and races. William Jennings Bryan and Jerry Simpson spoke.

—The Kansas Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church met at Laban, Mitchell county.

SEPT. 29.—*Producer Consumed* was published by S. S. King, Kansas City. He was also the author of *Breadwinners*, published in 1892.

OCTOBER 1.—It was Bryan day at the Wichita Fair.

OCT. 4.—J. A. Eaton, Erie, shipped 17,000 pounds of poultry to Cuba.

—The Kansas Christian Convention met at Emporia.

OCT. 5.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas met at Salina.

OCT. 6.—The Kansas Saengerfest opened at Wamego with Alma, Topeka, Junction City, Abilene and Salina represented.

—The Mother Bickerdyke Home and Hospital was dedicated at Ellsworth.

OCT. 7.—Wellington shut off water to private consumers because of drought. The Rock Island furnished water to industries.

—The Kansas Society of Friends met at Wichita.

OCT. 8.—Wilder House, historic hotel built at Fort Scott during the Civil War, was razed.

OCT. 9.—Coffeyville's nine o'clock curfew law for boys and girls under 15 went into effect.

OCT. 10.—The Kansas Turner Society met at Leavenworth.

OCT. 11.—The Kansas Baptist Convention met at Lawrence.

OCT. 12.—Hutchinson voted \$35,000 in bonds for the Hutchinson Southern railroad for a depot, general offices, machine shops and roundhouse.

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand encampment met at Topeka.

OCT. 13.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand lodge and the Rebekah state assembly met at Topeka. It was decided to relinquish all claim to the de Boissiere Orphans' Home at Silksville.

—The Kansas Anti-Horse Thief Assn. met at Humboldt.

—The United Presbyterian Church Synod of Kansas met at Sterling.

—The Kansas Grain Dealers Assn. met at Topeka.

OCT. 14.—The Presbyterian Synod of Kansas met at Emporia.

—The Kansas Real Estate Agents Assn. met at Leavenworth.

OCT. 15.—The Bird Co. factory at Topeka was turning out 20,000 cans of tomatoes daily. It had 3,000 acres of Shawnee county land under contract for the next season.

OCT. 19.—The Improved Order of Red Men of Kansas met at Pittsburg.

OCT. 21.—The Young Women's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Baldwin.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1897

OCT. 22.—Survivors of the Battle of the Blue met at Topeka.

OCT. 24.—In three months state and private banks of Kansas had raised reserves from 44 to 50 per cent.

OCT. 25.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Iola Daily Register*; Charles F. Scott, editor.

OCT. 27.—Kansas railroad lines agreed not to issue election passes.

—Barton county farmers utilized milk routes for mail delivery.

—The Kansas Academy of Science met at Baldwin.

OCT. 28.—The annual excursion to Fort Riley brought 30 carloads of visitors to see parades, drills and a sham battle.

—The Kansas Bankers Assn. met at Wichita.

OCT. 30.—Judge W. C. Webb, Topeka, completed the *Revised Statutes of 1897*.

OCT. 31.—The Topeka *Daily Capital* installed a \$15,000 double-perfecting press, the first in Kansas. It could print, cut, fold and paste a four, six, eight, 12 or 16-page paper, turning out 20,000 copies of an eight-page paper in one hour.

NOVEMBER 2.—Election day. State senators were elected in the second and third districts, and representatives in the 47th, 74th, 115th and 120th districts. Thirteen district-judge seats were decided. Republicans of Norton county elected a woman for county treasurer.

Nov. 4.—Atchison had a diphtheria epidemic. Schools at Downs were closed.

Nov. 6.—Miss Celeste Nellis, Topeka, won a scholarship to the Royal School of Music at Berlin.

—Miss Elinore Seymore, Abilene, artist's model in New York, sat for a likeness of Dolly Madison for the *Ladies Home Journal*.

Nov. 10.—A Hutchinson ordinance prohibited the Salvation Army from holding meetings on the main street.

—The Kansas Orphans' Home at Leavenworth was closed because the 1897 Legislature had failed to appropriate funds.

—Charles Bluejacket, formerly of Kansas, chief of the Shawnee Indians, died in Indian territory.

Nov. 11.—Sumner county offered three cents each for rabbit scalps.

—*Quo Vadis* and *Soldiers of Fortune* were books most in demand at the Topeka Public Library.

—The Young Men's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Lawrence.

Nov. 14.—The Kansas Social Labor party was organized at Pittsburg.

Nov. 17.—James Whitcomb Riley gave readings from his poetry at Topeka.

Nov. 18.—*The Old Santa Fe Trail*, by Henry Inman, Topeka, was published by Macmillan Co. It was illustrated by Frederic Remington.

—The Kansas Irrigation Congress met at Lawrence.

Nov. 19.—Small banks over the state were consolidating.

Nov. 20.—Fort Scott dynamited the Marmaton river bed in an effort to replenish the town's exhausted water supply.

Nov. 22.—Bob Fitzsimmons, world's heavyweight boxing champion, gave an exhibition at Topeka.

Nov. 23.—Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago, lectured at Topeka.



THE GREAT POPULIST UPRISING

Wichita National Guard unit with Gatling gun on the State House grounds during the 1893 Populist-Republican legislative war, and (below) armed militia in the House chamber.



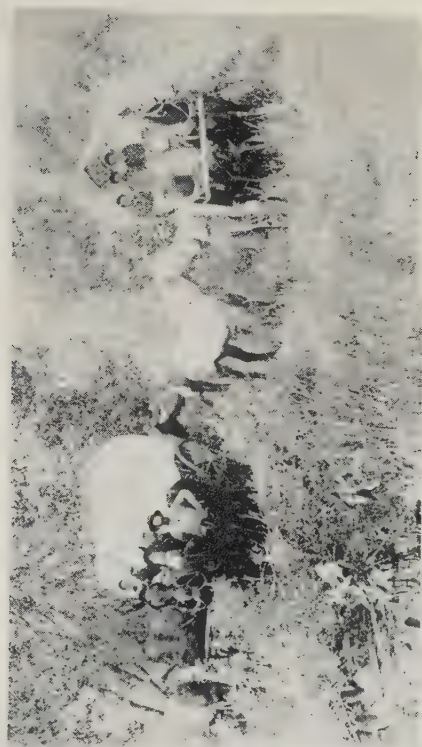
Winfield Chautauqua in the 1890's. The tents were headquarters of churches and other organizations. *Courtesy H. L. Hart, Winfield Courier.*

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Kansas counties have always taken pride in their agricultural products. Jewell county for many years was the leading corn producer in the state.

Courtesy Mrs. Frank W. Boyd.





Above: Pioneer families and their covered wagons on the Salomon river, Sheridan county, 1892.



Left: An irrigation plant near Garden City in the early 1890's.



SCENES AT

From the J. J. Pennell collection, co

Upper: An artillery battery on Pawnee Flats, 1899.

Center: The riding hall, 1895.

Lower: First Cavalry Band enjoying a watermelon feed, 1897.



THE 1890's
craft and the University of Kansas.

Upper: Second Cavalry, heavy mount inspection, 1895.

Center: A parade, about 1897.

Lower: The bicycle corps, 1899.



K. U. basketball team, 1898-1899. Dr. James Naismith (far right, back row), inventor of the game, was coach. J. J. Pennell collection.



Croquet was a popular game in the 1890's when this picture was taken at Clay Center. Courtesy Eber Anderson.



Baker-K. U. football game at Lawrence, December 8, 1890. The referee in the derby is Prof. William Herbert Carruth. *J. J. Pennell Collection.*



Emporia baseball team, champions of Kansas, 1894. *Courtesy Mrs. J. H. Gabriel.*

Right: Richfield's waterworks in the 1890's, typical of many western Kansas "windmill towns."

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Below: Four members of the notorious Dalton gang were killed at Coffeyville during an attempted bank robbery, October 5, 1892. The town had been warned and ambushed the outlaws. Emmett Dalton was wounded and later was sent to prison.





Sabetha after a tornado, May 17, 1896. Fifteen persons were killed in Nemaha county. *Courtesy Mrs. Robert Montgomery.*

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A laundry at Junction City, 1899. J. J. Pennell collection.





Antelope were abundant on the Plains in the 1890's.



Irrigation ditch near Englewood, 1890's.



"Columbus," Hereford bull owned by Frank Rockefeller, southwest Kansas rancher, about 1900. The bull weighed 2,200 pounds and cost \$5,050.



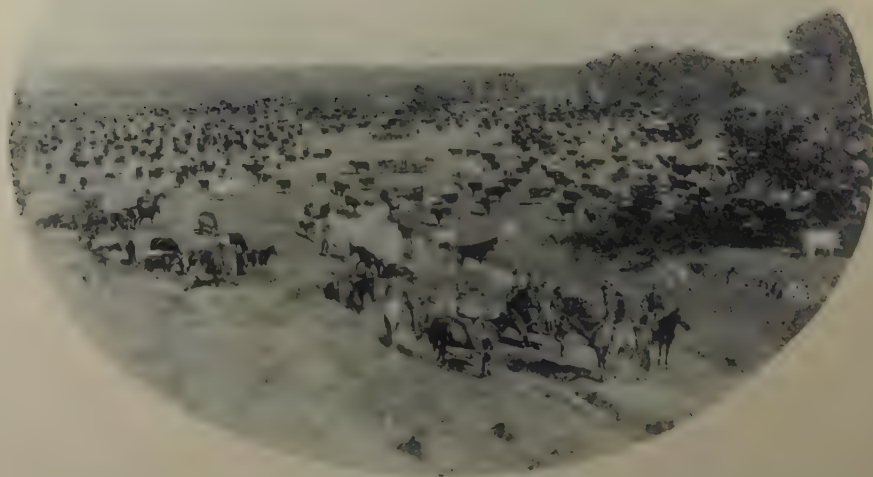
Time out for a drink!



Cowboys with a trail herd being aroused for night guard.

RANCH

Oval picture
the Jer



Fifteen thousand head of cattle en route to Sterling from New Mexico.



E 1890's

ion courtesy
n family.

Ranch hands around the chuck wagon, near Ashland.



Branding calves during round-up, Barber county.



Ranch scene in the Southwest, 1898.



Kiowa county pioneers.



Binding wheat near Greensburg, 1890's.



Heading wheat in Kiowa county, 1890's.



THE TWENTIETH KANSAS INFANTRY IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Troops of the Twentieth Kansas protecting a crossing of the Rio Grande de Pampanga at Calumpit, Luzon, April 27, 1899. Pvts. William Trembley, Kansas City, and Edward White, Seneca, received Congressional Medals of Honor for being first across the river. *Below*, parading at Topeka, May 10, 1898, six days before leaving for San Francisco.

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THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1897

Nov. 24.—In the U. S. District Court Judge Foster held that the court had no power to prevent examination of the Travelers' Accident Insurance Co. by the Superintendent of Insurance. The decision upheld the state law.

Nov. 25.—Drought in Greenwood county forced cattlemen to drive livestock long distances to water.

—Dexter, Johnson & Co. paid \$40,000 for 30 acres at Galena where the company planned to build a zinc concentrating plant with a daily capacity of 120 tons.

—K. U. beat Missouri's football team, 16 to 0, at Kansas City, Mo.

—A group of farmers in southern Kansas sued a Colorado irrigation company, asking that it be prevented from taking water from the Arkansas river or pay damages. It was claimed that southern Kansas and Oklahoma were suffering from the diversion.

—At Topeka the American Volunteers served Thanksgiving dinner to 500 needy persons and sent baskets of food to 200 others.

Nov. 28.—W. P. Douthitt, pioneer Topeka lawyer, died at Topeka. He came to Kansas in 1857. His first law case was the first in Shawnee county.

Nov. 30.—Ten thousand Shropshire wethers were shipped from Scott City to Stafford to be fed for market. They had been driven from Wyoming and grazed along the way for three months.

DECEMBER 1.—An earthquake was felt in southern Kansas.

DEC. 2.—The Rev. Richard Cordley celebrated his 40th anniversary as pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church at Lawrence.

DEC. 3.—Drought shut down Soden's water-power mill at Emporia for the first time in eight years. A 69-horse-power engine was being installed.

—A ten-loom woolen mill, employing 50 people, was opened at Topeka.

DEC. 4.—At Fort Scott, Judge Walter M. Simmons held that scrip and screen laws were unconstitutional. The scrip law made it illegal to pay workers in anything but cash, check or bank draft. The screen law set the size of screens on which miners' wage schedules were based.

DEC. 7.—Coffeyville voted \$17,000 in bonds for an electric light system.

—The Post Office Department experimented with rural free delivery in thickly populated areas of the state. Previous experiments on a small scale had been unsuccessful.

—Van Amberg's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* company was egged out of Cawker City because "the actors were tipsy."

—The Kansas Municipal League met at Atchison.

—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Assn. met at Yates Center.

DEC. 8.—The National Aid Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 9.—The Forest Oil Co. turned natural gas into 23 miles of mains. The roar could be heard a mile.

DEC. 10.—The Topeka *Daily Capital* said Topeka chaperones disapproved of the present mode of dancing and declared "the college 'lead' must go."

DEC. 11.—Thomas W. Keene, the tragedian, appeared at Topeka in *The Merchant of Venice*.

—The Kansas Penmanship Assn. met at Emporia.

DEC. 13.—The Kansas State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met at Spring Hill.

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DEC. 15.—The State Board of Charities let a contract for a \$26,770 building at the Winfield asylum.

DEC. 19.—K. S. A. C. started a dairy school. The college believed butter-making could be Kansas' most profitable industry.

DEC. 22.—John Outland, Mitchell county, was elected captain of the Pennsylvania University football team for the 1898 season.

—*The Trumpeters*, a volume of verse by Andre Downing, Topeka, was published by Hayworth's, Washington, D. C.

—The Kansas Hotel Men's Assn. met at Emporia.

DEC. 23.—The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York announced it would cease doing business in Kansas. The Superintendent of Insurance had brought suit to exclude the company for nonpayment of the Hillmon claims. The Travelers' Insurance Co. had already given notice.

DEC. 24.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Bluff City News*; W. T. Cowgill, publisher.

DEC. 28.—The Kansas Assn. of County Clerks met at Hutchinson.

—The Kansas State Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Horticultural Society met at Topeka.

DEC. 29.—Creameries had improved the breed of cattle in Kansas. Registered cattle were being shipped into many districts.

DEC. 30.—The Interstate Literary Assn. met at Topeka.

THE YEAR IN BRIEF

AGRICULTURE. A summary of crop statistics for 1897:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Winter wheat	3,318,763	50,040,374	\$33,798,612.79
Spring wheat	125,601	986,230	586,691.99
Corn	8,293,819	152,140,993	28,555,293.05
Oats	983,355	23,431,273	3,828,192.27
Rye	113,819	1,661,662	559,821.81
Barley	118,108	1,772,426	362,753.95
Buckwheat	1,508	14,313	7,872.15
Irish potatoes	96,599	5,130,021	2,529,081.62
Sweet potatoes	8,249	212,468	114,920.12
Castor beans	6,317	49,082	46,627.90
Cotton	291	69,675†	4,180.50
Flax	169,135	1,198,882	959,105.60
Hemp	123	77,900†	4,230.50
Tobacco	278	172,900†	17,290.00
Broomcorn	46,997	19,418,650†	402,669.32
Millet and Hungarian	379,159	709,546†	1,973,226.15
Sorghum: for syrup	19,390	1,271,152*	418,858.66
Sorghum: for forage	352,528	.....	1,913,257.38
Milo maize	10,420	37,430†	112,290.00
Kafir	371,838	1,358,739†	4,076,217.00
Jerusalem corn	8,407	29,089†	87,267.00
Timothy	347,904	813,049†	3,048,933.75
Clover	138,785		
Bluegrass	177,737		
Alfalfa	171,334		
Orchard grass	2,772	1,656,034†	4,305,688.40
Other tame grasses	13,774		
Prairie grass, fenced	5,743,147		
Totals	21,015,157	\$87,713,081.91

* gallons

† pounds

‡ tons

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Other farm products:

<i>Product</i>	<i>Quantities</i>	<i>Value</i>
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter.....		\$37,781,678.00
Wool clip	762,464 lbs.	91,495.68
Poultry and eggs sold.....		3,850,997.00
Cheese	1,143,500 lbs.	91,480.00
Butter	37,213,928 lbs.	4,585,271.18
Milk sold		583,001.00
Garden products marketed.....		587,206.00
Horticultural products marketed.....		669,131.00
Wood marketed		127,175.00
Wine manufactured	231,364 gals.	173,523.00
Honey and beeswax	539,876 lbs.	81,228.95

Total	\$48,622,186.81
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Grand total	\$136,335,268.72
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A summary of livestock statistics for 1897:

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses	801,427	\$23,322,753.00
Mules and asses.....	86,919	3,018,009.00
Milk cows	552,538	15,983,333.00
Other cattle	1,603,943	39,182,746.00
Sheep	222,703	570,574.00
Swine	2,399,494	11,997,470.00

Total	\$94,074,085.00
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BANKS. On December 24, 1897, the fourth biennial report of the State Bank Commissioner listed 277 state banks in Kansas with resources and liabilities of \$25,554,042.76. Ninety-five private banks reported resources and liabilities of \$6,521,938.96. On July 14, 1897, 101 national banks in Kansas reported resources and liabilities of \$36,860,511.46. Ninety state and private banks had suspended business since the last biennial report.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. The biennial report of the board of trustees of State Charitable Institutions gave the following statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Ave. Popul.</i>
State Insane Asylum, Topeka.....	\$112,443	755
State Insane Asylum, Osawatomie.....	143,973	1,006
State Reform School, Topeka.....	38,188	223
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Olathe.....	40,863	234
Institution for the Blind, Kansas City.....	17,100	89
Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth, Winfield.....	17,057	110
Industrial School for Girls, Beloit.....	16,120	101
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	25,753	139

CHARTERS. Following is a tabulation of charters filed with the Secretary of State during 1897:

	<i>No.</i>
Banks, Building and Loan, Trust and Insurance Companies.....	53
Cemeteries	22
Churches and Affiliated Organizations.....	72
Creameries	54
Coal, Oil and Mining Companies.....	71
Fairs, Merchant and Civic Organizations, Commercial Clubs.....	21
Gas, Light, Water and Power Companies.....	24
Grain, Milling and Elevator Companies.....	10
Livestock, Poultry and Packing Companies.....	8
Lodges, Clubs, Unions and Benevolent Societies.....	88
Mercantile and Manufacturing Companies.....	80

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Printing and Publishing Companies.....	5
Railroads	11
Real Estate, Town and Immigration Companies.....	18
Sanatoriums and Hospitals.....	3
Schools and Colleges.....	11
Street Railway, Telegraph and Telephone Companies.....	14
Total	565

EDUCATION. For the year ending June 30, 1897, the Superintendent of Public Instruction reported that Kansas had 9,150 organized school districts with 11,616 teachers and 9,316 buildings. The public school enrollment was 367,600. Expenses during the year were \$3,780,574.77. The average salary of men teachers was \$39.26 per month, of women \$34.29. The average school term was 25.22 weeks.

Statistics for the three state schools were as follows for 1896-97:

	K. U.	K. S. A. C.	Emporia Normal
Enrollment	1,004	734	1,607
Counties represented	79	76	88
Out-of-state students.....	17	13	....
Faculty	56	24	....
Legislative appropriations	\$102,765	\$45,329	\$45,946

FINANCIAL. The balance in the state treasury on June 30, 1896, was \$604,529.10, to which was added during the fiscal year \$1,349,260.27 from direct taxes and \$1,049,004.05 from other sources, or a total of \$3,002,793.42 from all sources, including the original balance. Disbursements totaled \$2,644,140.18, which left a balance of \$358,653.24 in the treasury on June 30, 1897. Taxable property reported by county clerks included: aggregate value of all lands taxable, \$167,766,793; town lots, \$59,207,506; personal property, \$38,242,266; railroad property, \$59,445,669. The total valuation of all property as fixed by the State Board of Equalization was \$325,370,232. The total state tax levy was \$1,333,954.

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GOVERNMENT. A list of state and federal officers and members of the Legislature as taken from the *Laws of Kansas*:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS

OFFICE	Name	Residence
Governor.....	J. W. Leedy.....	Lawrence
Lieutenant-Governor.....	A. M. Harvey.....	Topeka
Secretary of State.....	W. E. Bush.....	Mankato
State Treasurer.....	D. H. Heflebower.....	Bucyrus
State Auditor.....	W. H. Morris.....	Pittsburg
Attorney-General.....	L. C. Boyle.....	Fort Scott
Chief Clerk.....	J. Herrick.....	Fort Scott
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	Wm. Stryker.....	Great Bend
State Printer.....	J. S. Parks.....	Beloit
State Librarian.....	James L. King.....	Topeka
Adjutant-General.....	Hiram Allen.....	Williamsburg
Superintendent of Insurance.....	Webb McNall.....	Gaylord
Bank Commissioner.....	John W. Breidenthal.....	Enterprise
Secretary State Board of Agriculture.....	F. D. Coburn.....	Kansas City
Secretary State Historical Society.....	Franklin G. Adams.....	Topeka
Secretary State Horticultural Society.....	Wm. H. Barnes.....	Topeka
Secretary Academy of Science.....	B. B. Smyth.....	Topeka
State Mine Inspector.....	George T. McGrath.....	Weir City
State Labor Commissioner.....	W. L. A. Johnson.....	Kansas City
Commissioner of Forestry.....	E. D. Wheeler.....	WaKeeney
State Grain Inspector.....	W. W. Culver.....	Great Bend
State Oil Inspector.....	Dr. E. V. Wharton.....	Yates Center

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS

JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES COURTS FOR DISTRICT OF KANSAS

POSITION	Name	Residence
Judge of Circuit Court.....	Henry C. Caldwell.....	Little Rock, Ark.
Judge of District Court.....	C. G. Foster.....	Topeka
District Attorney.....	W. C. Perry.....	Fort Scott
United States Marshal.....	Shaw F. Neeley.....	Leavenworth
Clerk of Circuit Court.....	George F. Sharitt.....	Topeka

JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF KANSAS

OFFICE	Name	Residence
Chief Justice.....	Frank Doster.....	Marion
Associate Justice.....	S. H. Allen.....	Pleasanton
Associate Justice.....	W. A. Johnston.....	Minneapolis
Clerk.....	John Martin.....	Topeka
Reporter.....	G. C. Clemens.....	Topeka

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JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURTS OF KANSAS

DISTRICT	Name	Residence
First.....	L. A. Myers.....	Leavenworth
Second.....	W. T. Bland.....	Atchison
Third.....	Z. T. Hazen.....	Topeka
Fourth.....	S. A. Riggs.....	Lawrence
Fifth.....	Wm. A. Randolph.....	Emporia
Sixth.....	Walter L. Simons.....	Fort Scott
Seventh.....	L. Stillwell.....	Erie
Eighth.....	Oscar L. Moore.....	Abilene
Ninth.....	M. P. Simpson.....	McPherson
Tenth.....	John T. Burris.....	Olathe
Eleventh.....	A. H. Skidmore.....	Columbus
Twelfth.....	F. W. Sturges.....	Concordia
Thirteenth.....	C. W. Shinn.....	El Dorado
Fifteenth.....	Cyrus Heren.....	Osborne
Seventeenth.....	A. C. T. Geiger.....	Oberlin
Eighteenth.....	D. M. Dale.....	Wichita
Nineteenth.....	J. A. Burnette.....	Caldwell
Twentieth.....	Ansel R. Clark.....	Sterling
Twenty-first.....	Robt. B. Spilman.....	Manhattan
Twenty-second.....	Rufus M. Emery.....	Seneca
Twenty-third.....	Lee Monroe.....	WaKeeney
Twenty-fourth.....	G. W. McKay.....	Harper
Twenty-ninth.....	H. L. Alden.....	Wyandotte
Thirtieth.....	R. F. Thompson.....	Minneapolis
Thirty-first.....	Francis C. Price.....	Ashland
Thirty-second.....	Wm. E. Huthison.....	Ulyses
Thirty-third.....	J. E. Andrews.....	La Crosse
Thirty-fourth.....	Charles W. Smith.....	Stockton
Thirty-fifth.....	Wm. Thomson.....	Osage City

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

SENATORS

NAME	Post Office	NAME	Post Office
Lucien Baker.....	Leavenworth	William A. Harris.....	Linwood

REPRESENTATIVES

DISTRICT	Name	Post Office
First.....	Case Broderick.....	Holton
Second.....	Mason S. Peters.....	Kansas City
Third.....	E. R. Ridgely.....	Pittsburg
Fourth.....	Charles Curtis.....	Topeka
Fifth.....	W. D. Vincent.....	Clay Center
Sixth.....	N. B. McCormick.....	Phillipsburg
Seventh.....	Jerry Simpson.....	Medicine Lodge
At Large.....	J. D. Botkin.....

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF KANSAS

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

NAME	Post Office	County
John A. Fulton.....	Morrill.....	Brown
B. F. Wallack.....	Effingham.....	Atchison
W. A. Harris.....	Linwood.....	Leavenworth
Henry T. Zimmer.....	Kansas City.....	Wyandotte
Charles F. Johnson.....	Oskaloosa.....	Jefferson
W. B. Crossan.....	Paola.....	Miami
J. N. Caldwell.....	Garnett.....	Anderson
E. T. Shaffer.....	Fulton.....	Bourbon
W. H. Ryan.....	Brazilton.....	Crawford
M. A. Householder.....	Columbus.....	Cherokee
George Campbell.....	Oswego.....	Labette
H. W. Young.....	Independence.....	Montgomery
Hugh P. Farrelly.....	Chanute.....	Neosho
G. H. Lamb.....	Yates Center.....	Woodson
H. F. Sheldon.....	Ottawa.....	Franklin
H. G. Jumper.....	Melvern.....	Osage
W. E. Sterne.....	Topeka.....	Shawnee
A. L. Coleman.....	Centralia.....	Nemaha
Fred A. Stocks.....	Blue Rapids.....	Marshall
J. C. Morrow.....	Haddam.....	Washington
John E. Hessin.....	Manhattan.....	Riley
George W. Hanna.....	Clay Center.....	Clay
R. T. Battey.....	Florence.....	Marion
J. T. Braddock.....	Madison.....	Greenwood
W. F. Benson.....	Chelsea.....	Butler
Jason Helmick.....	Cloverdale.....	Chautauqua
L. P. King.....	Tannehill.....	Cowley
A. G. Forney.....	Belle Plaine.....	Sumner
L. D. Lewelling.....	Wichita.....	Sedgwick
Royal Matthews.....	McPherson.....	McPherson
J. A. Reeser.....	Salina.....	Saline
W. A. Mosher.....	Concordia.....	Cloud
Anson S. Cooke.....	Beloit.....	Mitchell
W. B. Helm.....	Ellsworth.....	Ellsworth
John Armstrong.....	Great Bend.....	Barton
Frank C. Field.....	Pretty Prairie.....	Reno
A. J. Titus.....	Anthony.....	Harper
A. H. Lupfer.....	Larned.....	Pawnee
Levi Pritchard.....	Hill City.....	Graham
Dan Hart.....	Norton.....	Norton

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

NAME	Office	Post Office
A. M. Harvey.....	President.....	Topeka
M. A. Householder.....	President pro tem.....	Columbus
M. Watson.....	Secretary.....	Hutchinson
Rev. W. K. Loofbourrow.....	Chaplain.....	Atwood
Solon Gray.....	Sergeant-at-arms.....	Alden
W. P. Webb.....	Postmaster.....	Larned

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MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

NAME	Post Office	County
Will I. Stuart.....	Troy.....	Doniphan
John Seaton.....	Atchison.....	Atchison
Samuel Ernst.....	Arrington.....	Atchison
C. C. McCarthy.....	Nortonville.....	Jefferson
Millard F. Marks.....	Valley Falls.....	Jefferson
N. F. Graves.....	Springdale.....	Leavenworth
H. C. F. Hackbusch.....	Leavenworth.....	Leavenworth
Horace A. Keefer.....	Wallula.....	Leavenworth
Frank J. Armstrong.....	Kansas City, Kas.....	Wyandotte
J. K. Cubbison.....	Kansas City, Kas.....	Wyandotte
Edwin Taylor.....	Edwardsville.....	Wyandotte
Joseph H. Hibner.....	Gardner.....	Johnson
George J. Barker.....	Lawrence.....	Douglas
A. Henley.....	Lawrence.....	Douglas
James C. Simmons.....	Wellsville.....	Franklin
Paul Russell.....	Paola.....	Miami
H. W. Dingus.....	Mound City.....	Linn
James Cassin.....	Girard.....	Crawford
Elmer Loomis.....	Girard.....	Crawford
George T. McGrath.....	Weir City.....	Cherokee
E. C. Weilep.....	Galena.....	Cherokee
Ben. Johnson.....	Mound Valley.....	Labette
Charles R. Walters.....	Oswego.....	Labette
Isaac B. Fulton.....	Neodesha.....	Montgomery
H. T. Jones.....	Chanute.....	Neosho
T. C. Davis.....	Benedict.....	Wilson
Warren W. Finney.....	Neosho Falls.....	Woodson
Otto O. Outcalt.....	Burlington.....	Coffey
W. P. Trueblood.....	Barclay.....	Osage
Wm. G. Jamieson.....	Burlingame.....	Osage
A. L. Brooke.....	North Topeka.....	Shawnee
Edwin D. McKeever.....	Topeka.....	Shawnee
Harry G. Larimer.....	Topeka.....	Shawnee
M. C. Gates.....	Holton.....	Jackson
John M. Bacon.....	Soldier.....	Jackson
Henry A. Smith.....	Hiawatha.....	Brown
G. W. Johnson.....	Seneca.....	Nemaha
Richard B. Moore.....	Oketo.....	Marshall
J. F. Buell.....	St. Mary's.....	Pottawatomie
George T. Polson.....	Winkler.....	Riley
J. J. Muenzenmayer.....	Junction City.....	Geary
Louis Palenske.....	Alma.....	Wabaunsee
I. E. Lambert.....	Emporia.....	Lyon
J. W. Gray.....	Council Grove.....	Morris
B. F. Singleton.....	Eureka.....	Greenwood
Douglas M. Barkley.....	Howard.....	Elk
John Shouse.....	Niotaze.....	Chautauqua
Charles L. Brown.....	Arkansas City.....	Cowley
Edward Jaquins.....	Winfield.....	Cowley
F. P. Gillespie.....	Towanda.....	Butler
F. T. Johnson.....	Cottonwood Falls.....	Chase
E. R. Burkholder.....	Hillsboro.....	Marion
Z. T. Harvey.....	Council Grove.....	Morris
R. J. Bennett.....	Herington.....	Dickinson
John J. Marty.....	Longford.....	Clay
Sylvanus S. Longley.....	Greenleaf.....	Washington
J. M. Doyle.....	Belleville.....	Republic
C. C. Stoner.....	Rice.....	Cloud
J. S. Richards.....	Minneapolis.....	Cloud
J. S. Bean.....	Salina.....	Ottawa
Eli P. Williams.....	McPherson.....	Saline
Tom J. Jackson.....	Newton.....	McPherson
Harding I. Merrill.....	Furley.....	Harvey
C. M. Irwin.....	Wichita.....	Sedgwick
Silas Rutledge.....	Colwich.....	Sedgwick
Ed. T. Hackney.....	Wellington.....	Sedgwick
Henry F. Harbaugh.....	Concord.....	Sumner
Ferris O. Mott.....	Harper.....	Sumner
C. W. Fairchild.....	Kingman.....	Harper
Frank T. Patton.....	Kiowa.....	Kingman
Wm. F. Brown.....	Caven.....	Barber
Theodostus Botkin.....	Hutchinson.....	Pratt
Thomas Keddio.....	Huntsville.....	Reno
Parker F. Carr.....	Point View.....	Reno
		Stafford

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1897

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE—Concluded

NAME	Post Office	County
James D. Stevens.....	Central City.....	Anderson
Grasson De Witt.....	Humboldt.....	Allen
I. N. Ury.....	Fort Scott.....	Bourbon
John D. Goodno.....	Bronson.....	Bourbon
Isom Wright.....	Great Bend.....	Barton
J. L. Feighner.....	Sterling.....	Rice
L. H. Seaver.....	Ellsworth.....	Ellsworth
J. G. Vogelgesang.....	Russell.....	Russell
J. J. Lambert.....	Sylvan Grove.....	Lincoln
James B. Ward.....	Cawker City.....	Mitchell
John A. Fouts.....	Osborne.....	Osborne
Joseph S. Farrell.....	Formosa.....	Jewell
W. H. Ingle.....	Tyner.....	Smith
Charles H. Turner.....	Agra.....	Phillips
Isaac Conger.....	Codell.....	Rooks
Joseph E. Basgall.....	Hays City.....	Ellis
D. M. Rothweiler.....	Bison.....	Rush
George A. Fell.....	Larned.....	Pawnee
James F. Malin.....	Lewis.....	Edwards
A. N. Reed.....	Mullinville.....	Kiowa
S. M. Jackson.....	Coldwater.....	Comanche
Lot Ravenscraft.....	Ashland.....	Clark
W. J. Fitzgerald.....	Dodge City.....	Ford
Elijah P. Bradley.....	Jetmore.....	Hodgeman
Albert M. Kelson.....	Bazine.....	Ness
Alfred Lawson.....	WaKeeney.....	Trego
R. J. Wallace.....	Hill City.....	Graham
A. C. Feley.....	Norton.....	Norton
W. D. Street.....	Oberlin.....	Decatur
Wesley M. Metzler.....	Macgraw.....	Sheridan
John Hickman.....	Buffalo Park.....	Gove
Joseph W. Clark.....	Oakley.....	Thomas
William Lewis.....	Ludell.....	Rawlins
Josiah Crosby.....	St. Francis.....	Cheyenne
Frank H. Smith.....	Goodland.....	Sherman
H. F. Giessler.....	Oakley.....	Logan
Lester Perry.....	Sharon Springs.....	Wallace
J. U. Brown.....	Tribune.....	Greeley
Frank E. Grimes.....	Leoti.....	Wichita
Elmer H. Epperson.....	Grigsby.....	Scott
Charles E. Lobdell.....	Dighton.....	Lane
A. H. Burtis.....	Garden City.....	Finney
W. P. Haywood.....	Lakin.....	Kearny
U. P. Tapscott.....	Coolidge.....	Hamilton
W. C. Montgomery.....	Fletcher.....	Stanton
C. A. Maxwell.....	Ulysses.....	Grant
A. P. Heminger.....	Santa Fe.....	Haskell
G. W. Hollebeak.....	Cimarron.....	Gray
John Wehrle.....	Meade.....	Meade
Leonard Aker.....	Plains.....	Seward
James T. Dalton.....	Hugoton.....	Stevens
J. L. Cox.....	.....	Morton

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE

NAME	Office	Post Office
W. D. Street.....	Speaker.....	Oberlin
E. C. Weilep.....	Speaker pro tem.....	Galena
A. D. Gilpin.....	Chief Clerk.....	Lincoln
Wm. Ireland.....	Chaplain.....	Topeka
J. M. Dunsmore.....	Sergeant-at-arms.....	Thayer
Mrs. May Cox.....	Postmistress.....	Ness City

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1898

INSURANCE. The 28th annual report of the State Superintendent of Insurance gave the following statistics for 1897:

Type	No.	Risks Written	Premiums Collected	Losses Paid
Life Insurance	26	\$6,015,664.86	\$1,555,295.32	\$351,262.85
Stock Fire	60	141,786,257.63	1,782,501.61	632,084.38
Mutual Fire	13	7,670,348.25	109,258.71	59,487.76
Casualty	16	17,140,657.32	104,783.87	50,278.61

LABOR AND INDUSTRY. In 1897 there were 10,088 men and boys employed in Kansas coal mines. The mines produced 3,611,214 short tons of coal, valued at \$4,899,774. The output of zinc ore for 1897 was 151,106,000 pounds; the output of lead ore was 29,286,450 pounds. The total value of both products was \$2,034,988. Seventy-eight oil wells in five counties produced 90,000 barrels of petroleum valued at \$54,000. A total of 390 industries with an aggregate capital investment of \$17,206,456 reported payment of \$6,643,055 to labor. Annual earnings of employees averaged \$413.

POPULATION. The 11th biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture gave the population of Kansas for 1897 as 1,366,789, an increase of 30,130 over 1896. For the year ending March 1, 1897, the State Board of Health reported 19,673 births, 7,214 deaths and 7,293 marriages from incomplete records.

RAILROADS. For the year ending November 30, 1897, single track mileage owned within the state totaled 8,832.89 miles. Railroads carried 3,793,824 passengers an average of 55.43 miles within the state for a total revenue of \$4,736,567.57. Freight totaling 12,627,873 tons was carried an average distance of 135.35 miles in Kansas for \$17,707,756.86 in revenue. Not including general officers, railroads employed 21,400 persons in Kansas. They received an average daily wage of \$1.58.

1898

JANUARY 1.—Contestants from Denver, St. Louis, Kansas City, Wichita and Guthrie, O. T., entered an interstate cakewalk at Wichita. The *Eagle* reported: "It was one of the most stylish audiences the city has seen in years."

JAN. 2.—It was said that four lines in Eugene F. Ware's *Song of the Washerwoman* kept him from the U. S. Senate. The lines were called "infidel poetry" by an influential preacher. They were:

It's a song I do not sing,
For I don't believe a thing
Of the stories that are told
Of the miracles of old.

—The population of Topeka was 31,842 according to the 1897 census.

JAN. 5.—Ben Mileham's painting, "The Battle of the Blue," was exhibited at the Shawnee county courthouse. [It now, 1954, hangs in the Memorial Building, Topeka.]

—The Phoenix Fire Assurance Co. of London withdrew from Kansas because of "onerous laws and regulations."

—"The Passing of the People's Party," by W. A. Pfeffer, was published in the *North American Review*.

—The Kansas Poultry Assn. met at Manhattan.

—The Kansas Farmers' Alliance met at Topeka.

JAN. 7.—K. S. A. C.'s dairy school opened for a three-month session. It was equipped for purifying milk and separating and churning cream. Lectures were given on the principles of agriculture, bacteriology, feeds and feeding. Tuition was free.

—Pawnee county paid \$3 for coyote scalps.

JAN. 8.—The Supreme Court settled a 20-year dispute over an island in the Arkansas river opposite the mouth of the Little Arkansas. The island, preempted in 1867, had changed hands several times, and the river had changed its course, so that the island was not the original. The court held that whether the river was navigable or not, the plaintiff's boundary extended no farther than the middle of the north channel.

JAN. 9.—Charles Haas, Topeka, made and flew a kite which had a lifting plane 24 by 16 feet, and a 16-foot balancing plane.

JAN. 10.—The Kansas Swine Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 11.—The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Grain Dealers Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 12.—*The Beef Steer and His Sister*, by F. D. Coburn, was adopted as a supplemental textbook by Leland Stanford University.

—K. U. girls engaged in a "lips-that-touch-liquor-shall-never-touch-mine" campaign.

—The Supreme Court held that the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York was excluded from Kansas until approved by the Superintendent of Insurance.

—A library was dedicated at Council Grove. The building had been a trading post known as the Pioneer Store.

—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture met at Topeka.

JAN. 14.—A new gas well at Humboldt was the eighth within a mile. Their estimated total flow was 30,000,000 cu. ft. a day.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Overbrook Citizen*; Don Quillen, editor.

JAN. 15.—More land was sold in Dickinson county during the past three months than in the three preceding years. It brought \$20 to \$25 an acre.

JAN. 18.—The Kansas State Historical Society met at Topeka.

JAN. 20.—Alexander Majors, of the old freighting firm, Russell, Majors & Waddell, visited in Topeka with Henry Inman.

JAN. 21.—Harrison Clarkson abandoned his rating bureau in Topeka and cancelled subscriptions of member insurance companies. The Superintendent of Insurance had ruled against the bureau under the anti-contract laws of the state.

—The New York Life Insurance Co. settled its part in the Hillmon case and paid \$24,000 into court. The Superintendent of Insurance permitted it to resume business.

—The Southern Kansas and Oklahoma Traffic and Export Assn. of Millers shipped flour abroad through the Hoffman mills at Enterprise. Ten carloads a day were sent to Belgium, England and other European countries.

JAN. 22.—Walker Whiteside presented *The Merchant of Venice* and *Hamlet* at Topeka.

JAN. 24.—Wichita named the city's new park "Riverside."

JAN. 25.—The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Democratic Flambeau Club met at Topeka.

—The Missouri and Kansas Lumber Dealers Assn. met at Kansas City, Mo.

JAN. 27.—Machinery owned by the Fort Scott sorghum factory was sold for \$9,000, about one-third of its original value. The station, the first and largest

established by the government, failed when the government bounty was removed.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Treasurers met at Topeka.

—The Bar Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

JAN. 29.—At Cimarron 25,000 acres of an old Santa Fe land grant, which had been in the hands of receivers, was bought by the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe. The company until recently had supposed it acquired the land with the original purchase in 1895.

—The internal revenue collector listed 107 liquor licenses in Topeka. Thirty were held by druggists, the rest by joints. Government detectives found 100 places where liquor was sold in violation of the revenue statute.

—"Kansas Debts and Debt-Payers" was the subject of a series of articles in *Harper's Weekly*.

—The new chapel was dedicated at Fort Riley.

—The Kansas Day Club met at Topeka. Arthur Capper was elected president.

JAN. 30.—G. G. Gillett, Dickinson county rancher, organized a band among his cowboys and bought instruments and uniforms. They accompanied him on cattle-buying trips.

FEBRUARY 1.—Frederick Hawn, a pioneer in western Masonry, author, engineer, meteorologist and geologist, died at Leavenworth. He was credited with having discovered coal in northeastern Kansas.

—The Kansas State Temperance Union met at Topeka.

FEB. 2.—A Methodist bishop urged the Kansas State Temperance Union convention at Topeka to crush the gum-chewing habit in Kansas.

FEB. 4.—Thomas Andrew Osborn, Governor, 1873-1877, died at Meadville, Penn., where he was born October 26, 1836. He came to Kansas in the 1850's, and worked on the *Herald of Freedom* at Lawrence. He was elected to the Legislature in 1859. In 1862 he was elected Lieutenant Governor. His regime as Governor had three major crises which he handled efficiently: an Indian uprising, the grasshopper plague, and misconduct in use of state funds by the Treasurer. In 1877, President Hayes appointed him minister to Chile where he was instrumental in settling the long-standing Patagonian border dispute. President Garfield appointed him minister to Brazil in 1881 where he received the Grand Cross of the Order of the Rose. He was a director of the Santa Fe, and also engaged in banking, real estate, and mining.

FEB. 5.—Members of the Topeka and Northwest Mining Co. started for the Klondike.

—Eugene V. Debs spoke at Topeka.

—Newton reported that property values had doubled in the past two years.

FEB. 7.—Garfield University, Wichita, a Christian Church school endowed in honor of President James A. Garfield, and erected at a cost of \$260,000, was sold to James M. Davis, a Quaker and former Kansan. He gave the school to the Society of Friends on condition that they raise a \$50,000 endowment fund. Citizens of Wichita gave 300 lots.

—The Kansas Editorial Assn. met at Kansas City.

FEB. 9.—Hervey B. Peairs, Lawrence, was appointed superintendent of Haskell Institute, succeeding J. A. Swett, resigned.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1898

FEB. 10.—A party of Emporia business men started for the Klondike.

—The Arkansas Valley Protective Assn., Wichita, was organized to protect water rights.

FEB. 12.—Lysander Houk, formerly of Hutchinson, judge of the ninth judicial district, 1883-1892, died at Chicago. He was president of the Kansas State Historical Society, 1889-1895.

—Cattlemen fenced large areas of school land in western Kansas. Much of the land would not bring the \$3 an acre required by law.

FEB. 14.—The Kansas Fraternal Aid Assn. met at Lawrence.

—The Royal Arch Masons grand chapter and the Royal and Select Masters grand council met at Wichita.

FEB. 15.—The *U. S. S. Maine* was sunk in Havana harbor.

FEB. 16.—J. S. Warner, A. G. Potter and W. B. Small patented a new model haystacker, invented by Al Buchey, Maple Hill.

—The Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons grand lodge met at Wichita.

FEB. 17.—The Eastern Division of the Union Pacific in Kansas was sold for \$4,500,000 to Winslow S. Pierce and Alvin W. Kreck of the reorganization committee.

FEB. 21.—The Kansas Barbers Assn. was organized at Topeka.

—The National Creamery Butter Makers Assn. met at Topeka.

FEB. 22.—A marble bust of Charles Robinson, first Governor of Kansas, by Lorado Taft, was unveiled at K. U.

—The Fred Harvey Hotel at Dodge City was formally opened.

—The Ancient Order of United Workmen grand lodge met at Wichita.

FEB. 23.—The Kansas Women's Free Silver League met at Topeka.

FEB. 24.—William Jennings Bryan spoke at a fusion meeting at Topeka.

—The Kansas Creamery Assn. met at Topeka. A law against coloring oleomargarine was urged.

FEB. 25.—The price of bicycles dropped from \$100 to \$50.

MARCH 2.—A sale of 150 Herefords at Sunny Slope farm, Emporia, was attended by 3,000. An imported bull, Salisbury, brought \$3,000.

—Welsh citizens celebrated St. David's Day at Emporia.

—Evidence of State House building graft was in the hands of the Attorney General. A system of contracting and sub-contracting was described as "so intricate that it was nearly impossible to locate the responsibility." Work was paid for but not done. Inferior materials were used, and furnishings listed at high prices were said to be missing.

MAR. 4.—The Missouri river bridge at Atchison was foreclosed and sold for \$500,000.

MAR. 6.—A carload of walnut logs was shipped from Shawnee county to Liverpool.

MAR. 7.—The Santa Fe changed from a 60-hour week to a 40-hour week at Topeka. This cut wages of 1,600 employees 32 per cent.

MAR. 8.—The Superintendent of Public Instruction received many letters from irate school board members who had been swindled by chart salesmen.

MAR. 9.—The Superintendent of Insurance ordered 15 life insurance companies which had signed an anti-rebate contract in violation of the anti-trust law to withdraw or cease doing business in the state.

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—The Kansas Midland railroad was foreclosed.

—The Free Methodist Church conference met at Emporia.

—The South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its 25th annual meeting at Ottawa.

—The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Lawrence.

MAR. 10.—Vigilance tax committees were formed to compel assessors to do their duties honestly.

MAR. 12.—Three batteries of artillery at Fort Riley were ordered to Atlantic and Gulf ports.

MAR. 13.—Topeka nurserymen shipped 25,000,000 apple tree seedlings to Eastern states in 1897. During the season 50 men were employed in the packing and shipping departments. Twenty-five carloads were shipped in the past week.

MAR. 14.—Fort Leavenworth was ordered to prepare traveling rations for troops.

—Ryan Bros., Leavenworth, sold 15,000 cattle for \$450,000.

—The River Brethren Church conference met at Abilene.

MAR. 15.—A G. A. R. committee in Wichita regarded businessmen who did not decorate their stores for the coming encampment as in sympathy with Spain.

MAR. 16.—The Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Lyons.

MAR. 17.—Blanche K. Bruce, Negro registrar of the U. S. Treasury, died at Washington, D. C. Bruce had worked his way from Mississippi to Kansas and became a free man before the Emancipation. The Kansas City (Mo.) *Times* called him "the most conspicuous man of his race."

—Junction City raised \$200 and clothes and provisions for starving Cubans.

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Assn. met at Holton.

MAR. 21.—The Kansas Reform Press Assn. met at Manhattan.

MAR. 22.—William Jennings Bryan presented \$250 to K. U., the interest to be used annually as a prize for a student essay on government.

—H. V. Hinckley, superintendent of construction of the Melan bridge over the Kansas river at Topeka, submitted to Shawnee county commissioners a detailed account of the bridges which had spanned the river at that point.

—The Kansas Cattlemen's Assn. met at Abilene.

MAR. 23.—The Northwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Minneapolis.

MAR. 25.—Thomas W. Moonlight, U. S. minister to Bolivia since 1894, returned home to Leavenworth.

—Lillian Lewis was touring the country in *For Liberty and Love*. Co-authors of the play were Miss Lewis, Lawrence Marston and Albert Bigelow Paine, all Kansans.

MAR. 28.—O. A. "Jack" Curtis, father of Charles Curtis, U. S. Representative, died at his home near Newkirk, Oklahoma territory. He came to Topeka from Indiana in 1855 and fought in the border wars.

—The Kansas Master Plumbers Assn. met at Topeka.

MAR. 31.—The Emporia *Gazette* interviewed 50 men and found only three in favor of war as a means of freeing Cuba.

—Jacob Stotler, Emporia, wrote a history of Lyon county.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1898

—K. S. A. C. entomologists found a serious orchard pest, known as the cigar case-bearer, or *colophora fletcherella*, for the first time in Kansas.

APRIL 1.—A piece of mahogany from the *U. S. S. Maine* was presented to the Kansas State Historical Society.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Savonburg Record*; C. A. Reynolds, publisher.

APR. 2.—Lightning rod fakirs were tricking farmers into signing contracts to pay certain prices per foot excess. Usually there was excess.

APR. 3.—John Morgan, member of the Klondike party from Emporia, was killed by a snowslide in Alaska.

—The Ancient Order of Hibernians met at Leavenworth.

APR. 6.—The cruiser, *U. S. S. Diogenes*, purchased in England by the Naval Department, was renamed the *U. S. S. Topeka*.

—Handel's *Messiah* was sung at Lindsborg.

APR. 7.—The Kansas Women's Press Assn. met at Topeka. The women believed war with Spain was "justifiable."

APR. 11.—The Rev. John M. Whitehead, Topeka, was decorated by the War Department for gallantry in action at the Battle of Stone River, Tenn., under Act of Congress, March 3, 1863.

APR. 12.—The Patriarchs of America met at Fort Scott.

APR. 13.—Governor Leedy offered rewards of \$200 each for the capture of James Dalton, Ed Royal and Tom Taylor who had escaped from the Marysville jail.

—The Superintendent of Insurance demanded that insurance companies report the amount of money they spent influencing legislation.

—The Kansas Democratic Editorial Assn. met at Iola.

APR. 16.—High railroad freight rates caused the Leavenworth Coal Co. to buy a boat to ship coal to Kansas City.

APR. 18.—Congress declared war against Spain.

—The Manhattan, Alma and Burlingame railroad was sold to the Santa Fe for \$100,000.

APR. 19.—The Twentieth Kansas Infantry, four troops of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, and a detachment of hospital corps left Fort Leavenworth.

—The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon of the Central Congregational Church, Topeka, reconsidered his decision to resign and asked for a vacation to regain his health. It was said some businessmen in the congregation objected to his insistence that his book, *In His Steps*, be used as a guide in daily life.

APR. 20.—F. D. Coburn published *The Plow, Cow and Steer*, another in a series of agricultural reports.

—J. D. Hewitt, president of the College of Emporia since 1893, died at Emporia.

—The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, the Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R. and the Sons of Veterans met at Wichita.

APR. 21.—The Kansas Society for Child Study met at Emporia.

APR. 22.—Fred Funston was made colonel of the first regiment of Kansas volunteers. Under the President's call for 100,000 volunteers, Kansas' quota was 2,230 men. Capt. W. A. Harshbarger, Washburn College, enlisted student volunteers. Students burned General Weyler, Cuban general, in effigy.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Goodland Banner*; Krow and Denison, editors and publishers.

APR. 24.—Topeka launched a state-wide temperance campaign, holding 36 meetings in 34 churches.

APR. 25.—First Lt. Andrew S. Rowan of the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, under instant orders from the War Department, landed on the Cuban coast "somewhere west of Santiago." He was on his way to the camp of Gen. Calixto García, and was to represent the War Department in arranging for the cooperation of the insurgents in the invasion of eastern Cuba by the forces of the United States. [His service was later the subject of Elbert Hubbard's essay "A Message To García."] Rowan was married to Miss Ida Symns, of Atchison.

APR. 26.—A company of 109 old soldiers at Emporia tendered their services to President McKinley.

APR. 27.—George Fowler, Kansas City, gave \$18,000 to K. U. for the erection of machine shops.

—Cyrus W. Fields, Chicago, came to Topeka to organize a colony of the Social Democrats sponsored by Eugene Debs.

APR. 28.—At Wichita Governor Leedy was hanged in effigy by the National Guard because he did not accept them into volunteer service.

—Fred Buchan, Kansas City, was the first Kansan to enlist. Col. Fred Funston was recruiting his first company, made up of National Guard troops.

—Kansas dairymen organized the Kansas Creamery Protective Assn., a mutual insurance concern.

—The Kansas Academy of Language and Literature met at Topeka.

APR. 29.—The Kansas Classis of the Reformed Church met at Abilene.

MAY 2.—Anna Held, famous for her baths and kisses, appeared at the Crawford Opera House, Topeka, in *The Cat and The Cherub*.

MAY 3.—"Dewey," a poem by Eugene F. Ware, was published in the Topeka *Daily Capital*. It was sent out over the wire and was immediately published throughout the country. The next day Frank Jarrell, editor, rescued the original copy from a wastebasket, framed it and hung it in his office. [This original copy now hangs in the office of the Kansas State Historical Society.]

O Dewey was the morning
Upon the first of May;
And Dewey was the Admiral
Down in Manila Bay;
And Dewey were the Regent's eyes
Them orbs of Royal blue;
And Dewey feel discouraged?
I Dew not think we Dew.

—The General Assn. of Congregational Ministers and Churches of Kansas met at Topeka.

MAY 4.—Emporia business houses, except restaurants and drugstores, closed at 6:30 p. m. "to give proprietors and employees a chance to become acquainted with their families."

—Thirteen companies of volunteers were training in Kansas.

—The Kansas Eclectic Medical Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Degree of Honor grand lodge met at Leavenworth.

MAY 5.—The Kansas Medical Society met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Homeopathic Medical Society met at Topeka.

MAY 9.—The Secretary of War ruled against enlisting men who drew pensions. Governor Leedy had proposed to commission eight old soldiers.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1898

MAY 10.—The Knights Templar grand commandery met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Social Science Federation met at Ottawa.

—The Kansas State Sunday School Assn. met at Abilene.

—The Kansas Dental Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Conference of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod met at Walsburg, Riley county.

MAY 11.—Charles Pietro Adams, Topeka, wrote a *Dewey Victory March and Two Step*, and had it copyrighted and printed.

—The Order of the Eastern Star grand chapter met at Topeka.

MAY 13.—Lt. Gov. A. M. Harvey was commissioned a major in the Twenty-Second Kansas Volunteer Regiment.

—Ware's *Dewey* was inscribed on many of the war badges being worn.

—The Livestock Sanitary Commission ordered that all cattle from Texas be brought by rail. Cattlemen of southern Kansas protested.

—The Twentieth Regiment of Kansas Volunteer Infantry was mustered in. It was the first Kansas volunteer regiment for the Spanish-American War.

—The United Commercial Travelers grand lodge met at Fort Scott.

MAY 14.—The Twenty-First Regiment of Kansas Volunteers was mustered in.

—Lt. A. S. Rowan, Kansan, brought the story of the occupation of Bayame to Key West.

MAY 15.—The Kansas Livestock Assn. met at Emporia.

MAY 16.—The Twentieth Kansas left Topeka for San Francisco.

MAY 17.—The Twenty-Second Regiment was mustered in.

—Mennonites of Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma territory met at Newton to consider the church's attitude toward the war. They favored hospital corps service.

—The Knights of Pythias grand lodge met at Fort Scott.

MAY 21.—The Attorney General began proceedings to compel railroads to make itemized statements of rolling stock for assessors.

MAY 23.—The Central Branch of the Union Pacific was sold at Atchison for \$2,350,000 to the Central Branch Union Reorganization Co. under a decree of the U. S. Circuit Court.

MAY 24.—The Kansas Pharmaceutical Assn. met at Atchison.

MAY 25.—A Jewell county literary society editor stated that the strawberry had paid more church debts than the oyster.

—Hays B. White, Jewell county, sold a carload of steers which averaged 1,080 pounds for \$4.35 per hundredweight. He fed them for two months on cut straw and molasses, and they gained 300 pounds each.

—The Kansas Republican League and the Kansas Women's Republican League met at Topeka.

MAY 26.—The Kansas Union of Social Democracy met at Topeka.

MAY 27.—President McKinley appointed J. K. Hudson brigadier general of the volunteer army.

MAY 28.—The Twenty-Second Kansas, ordered to Falls Church, Va., halted at Harper's Ferry and marched around the John Brown monument with the band playing and the boys singing "John Brown's Body." Thurlow W. Lieurance was chief musician.

MAY 30.—Baker celebrated its 40th anniversary at commencement by reviewing the early history of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1898

MAY 31.—The annual Kansas Musical Jubilee opened at Hutchinson.

—Mrs. Cora Lewis, associate editor of the *Kinsley Graphic*, published the paper while her husband served as secretary to the Governor. Mrs. R. F. Vaughan of the *Jewell County Monitor*, Mankato, and Mrs. L. C. Griner of the *McPherson Opinion* managed their newspapers while their husbands were at war.

JUNE 1.—The Union Pacific reorganized.

—Fifteen convicts escaped from the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth. One, the leader, was fatally wounded.

—The German Baptists state convention met at Woodbine.

JUNE 2.—Pittsburg coal mines prepared for war-time demands.

—The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Topeka.

JUNE 7.—The Prohibition party state convention at Emporia nominated the following ticket: William A. Pepper, Topeka, Governor; R. T. Black, Lyon county, Lieutenant Governor; J. B. Garton, Neosho county, Secretary of State; John Biddison, Lyon county, Treasurer; Horace Hurley, Junction City, Auditor; Mrs. R. N. Buckner, Brown county, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

—Col. Fred Funston left Florida for San Francisco en route to assume command of Kansas regiments in the Philippines.

—The volunteer fire departments of Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas held a tournament at Pittsburg.

JUNE 8.—The Republican party state convention at Hutchinson nominated the following ticket: W. E. Stanley, Wichita, Governor; Harry E. Richter, Council Grove, Lieutenant Governor; George A. Clark, Junction City, Secretary of State; Frank Grimes, Leoti, Treasurer; George E. Cole, Girard, Auditor; Aretas A. Godard, Topeka, Attorney General; Frank Nelson, Lindsborg, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

—The Liberty Party, Populist Prohibitionists, met at Emporia.

JUNE 9.—The Attorney General filed suit to compel the Santa Fe to list its property in other states for taxation.

—F. W. Giles, one of the founders of Topeka, died in that city. He was author of *Thirty Years in Topeka*.

—The Kansas Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor met at Topeka.

JUNE 11.—A portrait of Isaac T. Goodnow, Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1863-1867, was hung at the State House.

JUNE 13.—John H. Becker was hanged by a mob at Great Bend for the murder of Myrtle Huffmeister, 15.

—Moving pictures by the Edison projectoscope were shown on the opening day of the Ottawa Chautauqua.

JUNE 14.—The Kansas Millers Assn. held its 25th annual meeting at Ottawa.

—The Negro Free Silver League of Kansas met at Topeka.

—The Knights and Ladies of Security met at Topeka.

JUNE 15.—The Populist party state convention at Topeka renominated the Populist administration. The Democrats, hoping to defeat the Republicans with a fusion ticket, met at Atchison and also nominated the Populists.

—The Kansas Silver Republican League met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Board of Health met at Topeka.

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JUNE 17.—The Santa Fe installed electric fans in dining cars.

—One hundred tons of broomcorn, bought for \$60 a ton, were shipped from McPherson.

JUNE 19.—Governor Leedy suspended the metropolitan police law, putting about 150 men out of work in Kansas City, Topeka, Wichita, Leavenworth, Atchison and Fort Scott.

JUNE 20.—Governor Leedy received an order from the War Department to raise two battalions of infantry. He said he would enlist Negro troops.

JUNE 21.—Kansas banks had a surplus of \$12,000,000.

—Over \$4,000 worth of new war bond issues were subscribed by Dickinson county farmers. In Reno county farmers were buying more bonds than businessmen were.

JUNE 22.—The Kansas building at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha was dedicated.

—James Beck, Manhattan, and John Brown, Topeka, were named majors of Negro battalions.

—Gen. J. K. Hudson left Topeka to join his command at Mobile, Ala.

JUNE 23.—John L. Waller, former consul to Madagascar, was to head a company of Negro volunteers from Kansas City.

JUNE 24.—Ewing Herbert announced he would send his paper, the *Brown County World*, Hiawatha, to all volunteers from Brown county.

JUNE 27.—The New York French Tailor system, devised by "Mlle. Williams," Wichita dressmaker, which made uniform dress-cutting possible, was adopted for use in the 326 government schools in the Indian service.

JUNE 28.—The Kansas Socialist Labor party convention at Fort Scott nominated the following ticket: Caleb Lipscomb, Fort Scott, Governor; N. B. Arnold, Topeka, Lieutenant Governor; D. O'Donnell, Frontenac, Secretary of State; E. A. Cain, Cherokee, Auditor; W. H. Wright, Miltonvale, Treasurer; Mrs. Etta Semple, Ottawa, Superintendent of Public Instruction; W. L. Rose, Wichita, Attorney General.

—The Union Pacific sold Bismarck Grove, Lawrence, to the Kaw Valley Fair Assn.

—The Livestock Sanitary Commission said cattlemen would be subject to a maximum fine of \$2,000 if they continued to drive in cattle from the Southwest.

JUNE 29.—The Thomas Kirby Bank, oldest in Abilene, was closed by the State Bank Commissioner because it was not operating in conformity with the banking law.

—The Central Branch, Union Pacific, was incorporated.

JUNE 30.—"When Johnny Went Marching Out," by William Allen White, was published in *McClure's Magazine*.

JULY 1.—Excessive rains and rust cut the wheat yield in central and eastern Kansas.

JULY 3.—The State Treasurer said that \$45,000 in Quantrill raid claims had been received. With only \$5,000 available they would be paid in the order received.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1898

JULY 4.—News that the Spanish fleet at Santiago had been destroyed highlighted all Fourth of July celebrations.

—The Kansas League of American Wheelmen met at Salina.

JULY 7.—Reports by 24 creameries showed that the average pay of male employees was \$448 per year. Plants operated an average of 10.8 months. Eight per cent of the butter was sold in Kansas, 15 per cent exported to Europe.

JULY 8.—The Topeka *Daily Capital* said: "In 1878 the Hermann family left Russia and settled in Rush county. That year they put out ten acres of wheat and five acres of rye; . . . each year they increased the acreage, and this year they have in 4,000 acres from which they expect to harvest 80,000 bushels."

—During harvest many Kansas women drove binders, shocked grain, took milk to creameries, cooked, did chores, ran errands to town—and kept house in their spare time.

JULY 9.—Answers were overwhelmingly in the affirmative when F. H. Roberts, editor of the Oskaloosa *Independent*, asked Jefferson county farmers whether the country should keep the islands captured from Spain.

JULY 12.—Planters House at Leavenworth was sold at sheriff's sale for \$5,600. The historic hotel was built in 1855-1856 by Pro-slavery men, who ran it strictly Southern style, refusing Abolitionists as guests.

JULY 14.—Two battalions of Kansas Negro troops had been recruited.

—The assistant Attorney General ruled that Christian Science demonstrators had no right to charge for their services.

—The Kansas Funeral Directors Assn. was organized at Topeka.

—The Kansas Commonwealth Club, Populist group, was organized at Topeka. Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, State Librarian, was one of the organizers.

JULY 15.—Miss Elsie Reasoner, Leavenworth, was a war correspondent in Santiago.

JULY 16.—The State Labor Commissioner questioned laborers about the eight-hour law; found that 852 out of 1,006 favored it.

JULY 17.—The Missouri Pacific bought from the U. P. the eastern 100 miles of the old Central Branch from Atchison to Waterville.

JULY 19.—At Downs the Boston Bloomer Girls' baseball team took in \$250. At Beloit 995 persons paid 50 cents each to see the game.

—The Negro Odd Fellows of Kansas met at Atchison.

JULY 20.—The *Osborne County Farmer* said the Quenemo cob-pipe factory failed because of prosperity. The corn crop was so big that only pure Havana cigars were good enough for a Kansas farmer.

JULY 21.—The Kansas State Baseball League was organized at Salina. Members included Wichita, Salina, Atchison and Topeka.

JULY 23.—The U. S. S. *Topeka* was one of four vessels which took possession of Nipe harbor in Cuba.

JULY 26.—C. V. Eskridge traded the Emporia *Daily Republican* to B. F. Coughenor, La Crosse, for the Fifth Street Opera House, Kansas City.

JULY 27.—Miami county dedicated a \$45,000 courthouse at Paola.

JULY 28.—State irrigation plants in Gray, Stanton and Hamilton counties were appraised at \$100 each and were to be sold to the highest bidders.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1898

JULY 30.—The St. Louis (Mo.) *Republic* said Eugene F. "Ironquill" Ware's *Dewey* was being sung in all the Atlantic states and was a "reigning sidewalk success."

JULY 31.—The Twenty-Third Kansas Infantry, Negro, was mustered into service at Camp Leedy. Lt. Col. James Beck was commanding officer.

AUGUST 1.—The Onondaga whisk broom factory, Syracuse, N. Y., shipped its equipment to Hutchinson to be near the broomcorn region. The plant employed 100 persons and manufactured 50 gross of brooms per day.

—Negroes at Nicodemus celebrated Emancipation Day.

AUG. 2.—The Santa Fe's gross earnings for the fiscal year were \$5,500,000 more than the preceding year.

AUG. 3.—The Wichita *Eagle* observed: "This is probably the greatest grass crop in the history of the state. If utilized by cutting and curing and marketed as hay, the output would equal in value all the other growing crops of the state."

—Many Kansas Democrats, meeting at Topeka, resolved to help defeat Fusion and Populism.

AUG. 4.—William Allen White offered to send the *Emporia Weekly Gazette* free until 1900 to "any man who will admit over his signature that he thinks Bryan would have made a better President in the war crisis at any stage of the game than McKinley has made."

AUG. 5.—Negro Baptists held a Chautauqua at Griswold Park, Wichita.

—The Kansas Holiness Assn. met at Wichita.

AUG. 6.—*Mineral Resources in Kansas* was published by Erasmus Haworth, professor of geology and mineralogy at K. U.

AUG. 8.—The Prince Hall Masons and the Prince Hall Knights Templar met at Fort Scott.

—The Sunflower Knights of Pythias met at Parsons.

AUG. 11.—The Kansas and Nebraska Log Rolling Assn., Modern Woodmen of America, 15,000 strong, picnicked at Marysville.

—*The Study of the Child*, by A. R. Taylor, president of Emporia Normal, was translated into Spanish.

AUG. 15.—The Court of Appeals, Wichita, affirmed the decision of the Crawford county district court upholding constitutionality of the law prohibiting issuance of scrip to miners in payment of wages.

AUG. 16.—The United Presbyterian Church Synod of Kansas met at Ottawa.

AUG. 17.—The Kansas Free Thinkers Assn. met at Ottawa.

—The Kansas Conference of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Atchison.

AUG. 18.—The Seventh Day Adventists state convention met at Salina.

AUG. 19.—The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon refused a call from one of the largest churches in Boston.

—Wichita and Topeka baseball clubs, sued for playing Sunday ball in Potwin (Topeka), won their case.

—William Stryker, Superintendent of Public Instruction, declared there were too many small rural schools in Kansas and advocated consolidation.

AUG. 23.—George W. Martin sold the Fort Scott *Lantern* to a group of Populists.

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AUG. 25.—Blackleg in George W. Glick's herd of cattle was eradicated by Pasteur's vaccine.

—There were 2,485,319 acres of unoccupied land for sale or subject to homestead in Kansas and 1,044,503 acres of government land subject to homestead or preemption. The land was in Kearny and Morton counties. There were also 1,221,558 acres of Union Pacific land grants.

—A thousand Pennsylvania settlers held their annual reunion at Emporia.

—The Western Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South met at Kansas City.

AUG. 26.—The River Brethren Church conference met at New Cambria.

AUG. 27.—The *Wichita Eagle* commented: "If Fred Funston goes to Manila, the chances are García will write Aguinaldo to keep his eye on him."

AUG. 30.—Joseph C. "Old Man" Swan, 74, died at Wichita. He was author of *The Future by the Past*, which held that seasons repeat in 20-year cycles.

SEPTEMBER 1.—Dr. James Naismith, inventor of basketball, was named director of physical culture at K. U.

—Kansas Day was celebrated at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha.

SEPT. 6.—William J. Trousdale, Harvey county "wheat king," threshed 19,500 bushels of wheat from 900 acres.

SEPT. 8.—Jack R. Grant, formerly of Coldwater and Wichita, who invented the famous air-bag system for raising ships, died at New York. At the time of his death he had a contract with the U. S. Navy to raise the *Cristobal Colon*, a Spanish ship sunk in Santiago harbor. He was offered \$1,000,000 for his invention which became famous when it raised a large ocean liner off the coast of Washington.

SEPT. 11.—The Twenty-Second Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry, arrived at Fort Leavenworth.

—The Kansas Spiritualists Assn. met at Topeka.

SEPT. 13.—Four persons were killed and six injured when a Rock Island passenger train struck a spring wagon at Wichita.

SEPT. 15.—L. W. Yaggy had a 500-acre catalpa farm west of Hutchinson. He grew the trees for fence posts.

—The Topeka State Musical Jubilee opened.

SEPT. 16.—Kansas raised \$1,000 by subscription for a monument to "commemorate the public and private virtues" of John Martin, former U. S. Senator.

—The Methodist Protestant Church state conference met at Uniontown, Bourbon county.

SEPT. 18.—"Buffalo Bill" Cody's Wild West Show and Congress of Rough Riders performed at Topeka.

SEPT. 19.—The Twentieth Kansas Volunteers stationed at San Francisco were ordered to Manila.

SEPT. 20.—The Wichita State Fair opened.

—The Kansas Saengerfest began at Junction City.

—The Kansas Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church met at Willis, Brown county.

—The Colored Baptists of Kansas met at Wichita.

—The Kansas Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ met at Le-compton.

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SEPT. 21.—Friends University, Wichita, was formally opened.

—The Kansas Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met at Lawrence.

SEPT. 22.—The Ex-Slaves Reunion met at Wichita.

SEPT. 26.—Populist authorities decided to give the Socialist ticket a place on the official ballot. Populists had claimed the Socialist petition was signed by Republicans.

—Many Kansas Republicans signed petitions for the Prohibition state ticket; 2,500 signatures were necessary to get the ticket on the ballot.

—The G. A. R. reunion began at Topeka.

—The Kansas Photographers Assn. met at Topeka.

SEPT. 28.—Miss Anna Rose, Hilo, Hawaii, arrived in Topeka to reign as Topeka's carnival queen. A reception was held for her in the Senate chambers.

—The Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Kansas, met at Topeka.

SEPT. 29.—The Pawnee Historical Society of Republic county held its third annual flag-raising ceremony on the site of the Pawnee Indian village where Lt. Zebulon Montgomery Pike in 1806 is said to have persuaded the chiefs to lower the Spanish flag and raise the American flag.

—Kansans were aroused by the high rate of disease in Southern army camps. A special train arrived in Topeka carrying 86 volunteers with malaria and typhoid.

SEPT. 30.—The Kansas State Firemen's Assn. met at Topeka.

OCTOBER 1.—Thirty students organized the University of Kansas Band with Charles Osborne, director, and George Hood, secretary.

—The Kansas Turner Society met at Topeka.

—The Abbots Assn. of the United States met at Atchison. The Rev. Innocent Wolf, of St. Benedict's Abbey, Atchison, was president.

OCT. 3.—The Kansas Christian Convention met at Wellington.

OCT. 6.—The Eastern Coal and Coke Co. erected a plant for converting Cherokee county coal into hard coke. The rare type of coal necessary had been discovered near Columbus.

—The Kansas Society of Friends met at Lawrence.

OCT. 8.—Dr. C. H. Wetmore, superintendent of the State Insane Asylum, Topeka, resigned, charging that positions in the institution had been filled with drunkards and incompetents.

OCT. 10.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand encampment met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Baptist Convention met at Newton.

OCT. 11.—Mme. Modjeska appeared at the Grand Opera House, Topeka, in the title role of *Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots*.

—The Central Protective Assn. of Kansas and Missouri met at Topeka.

OCT. 12.—The Kansas Anti-Horse Thief Assn. met at Coffeyville.

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand lodge and the Rebekah state assembly met at Topeka.

OCT. 13.—The wireworm destroyed wheat between planting and sprouting in Saline county. Chancellor Snow advised crop rotation, fall plowing and poison.

—C. S. Cross, Emporia, won more prizes for cattle at the Omaha Exposition than any other exhibitor. Kansas won 43 prizes for sheep—19 firsts.

—The Presbyterian Synod of Kansas met at Hutchinson.

OCT. 18.—*Pork Production* was F. D. Coburn's latest agricultural pamphlet.

—*The Ranch on the Oxhide*, a child's adventure story by Henry Inman, Topeka, was published by Macmillan's.

—The Improved Order of Red Men of Kansas met at Atchison.

OCT. 19.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas met at Newton.

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Hutchinson.

OCT. 20.—The Young Women's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Lawrence.

OCT. 21.—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Assn. met at Paola.

OCT. 22.—Emma Edmonds Seelye, Civil War spy and author of *The Nurse and the Spy*, died at LaPorte, Tex. She lived for many years at Fort Scott.

—The St. Louis, Kansas and Southwest railroad was sold at auction at Caldwell to Samuel Baker, Hamilton, Ontario, for \$150,000.

—The anniversary of the Battle of Blue Hill, a Civil War encounter, was celebrated at Topeka by survivors of the Second Kansas Militia.

OCT. 24.—The U. S. Supreme Court reversed the decision of the U. S. District Court which held that the Kansas City Livestock Exchange was an illegal body under the anti-trust laws.

OCT. 25.—Col. Frederick Funston of the Twentieth Kansas was married to Miss Edna Blankhart, Oakland, Calif.

—Scott and Whitman, Leavenworth, paid \$1,025 for True Lass, an imported Hereford cow.

—The Kansas Bankers Assn. met at Leavenworth.

OCT. 26.—The U. S. District Court ordered the Superintendent of Insurance not to interfere with the business of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.

OCT. 27.—Lutie A. Lytle, Negro woman lawyer, Topeka, became a teacher of law at Central Tennessee College, Nashville, her alma mater.

NOVEMBER 1.—All Santa Fe lands in Kansas, except coal lands, were sold to John E. Frost, who resigned as Land Commissioner for the railroad to dispose of them. Included were 50,000 acres in 17 counties.

NOV. 2.—The Kansas Grain Dealers Assn. had men at five Kansas City, Mo., elevators to check condition and weight of grain received from Kansas.

NOV. 8.—William Eugene Stanley, Wichita, Republican, was elected Governor; Harry E. Richter, R., Council Grove, Lieutenant Governor; George A. Clark, R., Junction City, Secretary of State; George E. Cole, R., Girard, Auditor; Frank E. Grimes, R., Leoti, Treasurer; A. A. Godard, R., Topeka, Attorney General; Frank Nelson, R., Lindsborg, Superintendent of Public Instruction; William R. Smith, R., Kansas City, Associate Justice. Populists elected Edwin R. Ridgely, Pittsburg, Representative from the third district. Soldiers of the Twentieth Kansas aboard the transports *Newport* and *Indiana*, en route to Manila, voted for county and state officers. This was believed to be the first balloting of its kind.

NOV. 10.—The Young Men's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Emporia.

NOV. 11.—"Indian Summer Time in Kansas," by W. A. Blackburn, was published in the *Anthony Republican*. It later became known as "October in Kansas."

The very air is invigorant; fragrant from the harvest, spiced with wood smoke, bracing from the first frosts, scintillant with the glorious sunshine that fills the shortening autumn days with splendor and makes thin and luminous the attendant shadow, "Bob White" shrills of "more wet, more wet"; his Quakerish little wife,

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with half-grown brood, trimly speeds across the roadway into the ripened corn, or with musical "whir-r-r," rises, to dive into the distant sea of undulating brown.

Prairie larks trill and carol on the rusty wire, or perched on the infrequent posts that hold the cattle from the ripened field. Hawks fly low; frightened sparrows flutter into trees and hedge row; rabbits scurry from bare pastures to grassy covert, or sit erect and watch with distended eye, quivering nostril and rigid ear, the impending danger.

The murmur of voices, the morning cock crow, the lowing of cattle are as distant music, carried softly to the ear by the voluptuous air.

Corn shocks dot the field—tents of an army that stands nearby in whispering ranks; a multitude of peace and plenty; no arms; no equipment but a haversack of golden grain on hip or shoulder. Save a weary few, they stand expectant, awaiting to deliver their garnered wealth, but mustered out, and with empty pockets, light hearts and fluttering banners retrace their steps via a mouldering way to the place from whence they came, and rest. In rusty velvet fields, big dusky haystacks stand in herds, or gather in about the barn, shouldering one another in ponderous good humor.

From the inspiration of the caressing air, the peaceful, plenteous view, satisfied achievement of a summer's work, of goodly store from Nature's plenty, we look with brightened eye, bounding blood and defiant head, to the north, undaunted by the icy breath that tells of coming snow.

Nov. 12.—Seven persons died of diphtheria in the Wichita vicinity.

Nov. 13.—Theodore C. Sears, legislator, railroad director and one of the builders of Ottawa University, died at Seattle, Wash.

Nov. 14.—The Topeka Modoc Club, nationally known men's chorus, celebrated its 22nd anniversary.

—Topeka passed an ordinance to prevent adulteration of milk and to provide for labeling of skim milk.

—John J. Ingalls donated the library of his brother, the late Rev. F. T. Ingalls, to the Western Theological Seminary.

—Workmen digging a well near Fort Scott struck a valuable vein of zinc.

Nov. 15.—The First National Bank of Emporia was closed by order of the comptroller of currency. An hour later Charles S. Cross, president, shot and killed himself.

Nov. 21.—The output of zinc for the first 46 weeks of 1898 exceeded 1897 by \$2,000,000.

—A blizzard struck the state. Trains were delayed and cattlemen reported livestock suffering.

—The Western Pet Stock Assn. met at Topeka.

Nov. 22.—The vice-president of the First National Bank of Emporia made public a letter in which C. S. Cross took the blame for failure of the bank. Cross said he inherited a large debt which he tried to meet by speculation.

Nov. 23.—A *Pioneer From Kentucky*, by Henry Inman, was published.

Nov. 24.—K. U. defeated Missouri, 12 to 0, in the Thanksgiving Day football game at Kansas City, Mo.

Nov. 25.—Attachment suits for \$40,000 were filed at Abilene against Grant C. Gillett, Woodbine, who had 200,000 head of cattle placed with feeders. Gillett disappeared after his failure became known.

—Private boxes in the vault of the State Treasury were robbed of \$1,055. Governor Leedy was one of the victims.

Nov. 27.—The *Wichita Eagle* campaigned for an annual Kansas State Fair. It advocated "not a hoss-trot, or a city carnival, but an exhibit of livestock, grains and fruit."

—E. W. Howe pointed to the Emporia bank failure and the Abilene cattle affair as a great advertisement of what a genial man can do in Kansas if he owns a farm and a cow and has credit.

Nov. 30.—The First National Bank of Newton bought the First State Bank of Newton.

—The monthly pay for an Army private was \$13.

DEC. 7.—Seven hundred rabbits, wolves and skunks were killed in the annual community hunt at Conway Springs. The hunters were divided into two groups with the losers serving dinner.

—At a Hereford sale in Kansas City, Mo., K. B. Armour paid \$2,250 for the show cow, Beau Real's Maid.

—The Kansas State Sanitary Convention met at Lawrence.

DEC. 11.—Ice harvest began on Bean Lake, Atchison. The Swift Packing Co. sent 200 men to cut 80,000 tons.

DEC. 13.—Fire destroyed a block of Winfield's business district. Loss was estimated at \$110,000.

—The Kansas Municipal League met at Fort Scott.

—The Kansas State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met at Overbrook.

DEC. 14.—Samuel Triplett, native Kansan aboard the *U. S. S. Marblehead*, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. He displayed extraordinary heroism in the disabling of 27 contact mines in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on July 26 and 27.

DEC. 15.—The *Ottawa Daily and Weekly Republican* and the *Ottawa Weekly Times* were purchased by a stock company of Democrats and Populists.

DEC. 20.—The Kansas Hotel Men's Assn. met at Parsons.

DEC. 21.—A special session of the Legislature convened to enact a railroad regulation law.

DEC. 24.—John Collins, on trial at Topeka for killing his father, was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

DEC. 26.—Judge Nelson Case, Oswego, gave \$6,150 to Baker University to build a memorial library to his wife.

—Citizens of Woodbine dynamited the town's newest joint, demolishing building and contents.

DEC. 27.—The Kansas State Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Horticultural Society met at Topeka.

—The triennial conference of the German Evangelical Lutheran synod of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri met at Atchison.

DEC. 29.—The Interstate Literary Assn. met at Lawrence.

—The Kansas Academy of Science met at Topeka.

DEC. 31.—The Kansas Stenographers Assn. was organized at Salina.

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THE YEAR IN BRIEF

AGRICULTURE. A summary of crop statistics for 1898:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Winter wheat	4,505,459	59,674,105	\$32,431,772.92
Spring wheat	119,272	1,116,556	505,269.36
Corn	7,237,601	126,999,132	30,298,097.93
Oats	1,054,900	21,702,537	4,268,861.10
Rye	153,933	2,153,050	761,970.01
Barley	122,712	2,771,514	620,871.87
Buckwheat	840	7,217	4,330.20
Irish potatoes	88,080	6,060,447	2,622,562.28
Sweet potatoes	3,443	323,233	145,454.85
Castor beans	7,648	68,679	55,798.25
Cotton	208	50,750†	2,537.50
Flax	220,177	1,598,539	1,278,831.20
Hemp	173	76,000†	3,800.00
Tobacco	121	32,300†	3,230.00
Broomcorn	29,930	13,411,600†	299,638.49
Millet and Hungarian	383,926	735,238†	2,074,819.75
Sorghum: for syrup	21,394	1,550,822*	501,754.25
Sorghum: for forage	388,259	.....	1,953,060.95
Milo maize	9,682	33,624†	100,872.00
Kafir corn	535,743	1,896,127†	5,688,381.00
Kafir	6,598	17,183†	53,439.00
Timothy	330,432	847,935†	3,179,756.25
Clover	180,146		
Bluegrass	182,967		
Alfalfa	231,548		
Orchard grass	2,790		
Other tame grasses	40,900	1,248,140†	3,432,385.00
Prairie grass, fenced	5,853,835		
Totals	21,712,717	.....	\$90,287,494.16

* gallons

† pounds

‡ tons

Other farm products:

<i>Product</i>	<i>Quantities</i>	<i>Value</i>
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter .....	.....	\$49,123,517.00
Wool clip	654,708 lbs.	98,206.20
Poultry and eggs sold .....	.....	4,145,793.00
Cheese	1,418,965 lbs.	113,517.20
Butter	41,450,981 lbs.	5,320,144.86
Milk sold .....	.....	615,890.00
Garden products marketed .....	.....	717,413.00
Horticultural products marketed .....	.....	1,022,557.00
Wood marketed .....	.....	114,501.00
Wine manufactured	360,960 gals.	270,720.00
Honey and beeswax	626,352 lbs.	94,135.25
Total	\$61,636,334.51
Grand total	\$151,923,828.67

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A summary of livestock statistics for 1898:

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses	777,828	\$25,668,324.00
Mules and asses	84,223	3,200,474.00
Milk cows	605,925	19,389,600.00
Other cattle	1,998,140	51,951,640.00
Sheep	207,482	570,575.50
Swine	2,766,071	12,447,319.50
Total		\$113,227,933.00

BANKS. On December 31, 1898, 299 state banks in Kansas reported resources and liabilities totaling \$26,969,525.53. Seventy-four private banks reported resources and liabilities of \$5,019,506.27. On September 20, 1898, 101 national banks in Kansas reported resources and liabilities of \$37,820,795.17.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. The biennial report of the Board of trustees of State Charitable Institutions gave the following statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Ave. Popul.</i>
State Insane Asylum, Topeka	\$112,410	784
State Insane Asylum, Osawatomie	142,925	1,029
State Reform School, Topeka	34,037	223
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Olathe	35,237	243
Institution for the Blind, Kansas City	18,118	98
Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth, Winfield	15,270	123
Industrial School for Girls, Beloit	18,580	100
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Atchison	27,717	176

CHARTERS. Following is a tabulation of charters filed with the Secretary of State during 1898:

	<i>No.</i>
Banks, Building and Loan, Trust and Insurance Companies	68
Cemeteries	23
Churches and Affiliated Organizations	117
Coal, Oil and Mining Companies	44
Creameries	35
Fairs, Agricultural and Civic Organizations	18
Gas, Light, Water and Power Companies	14
Grain, Milling and Elevator Companies	13
Livestock, Poultry and Packing Companies	15
Lodges, Clubs, Unions and Benevolent Societies	67
Mercantile and Manufacturing Companies	89
Music Organizations	7
Occupational Groups	2
Printing and Publishing Companies	6
Railroads	12
Real Estate, Town and Immigration Companies	26
Schools and Colleges	9
Scientific and Cultural Organizations	5
Street Railway, Telegraph and Telephone Companies	11
Total	581

EDUCATION. For the year ending June 30, 1898, the Superintendent of Public Instruction reported that Kansas had 9,100 organized school districts with 9,188 buildings and 12,513 teachers. The public school population was 370,240. Expenses during the year were \$3,760,426.46. The average salary of men teachers was \$39.03 per month, of women \$32.01. The average school term was 24.86 weeks.

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Statistics for the three state schools for 1897-98 were as follows:

	K. U.	K. S. A. C.	Emporia Normal
Enrollment	1,062	803	1,607
Counties represented	85	83	93
Out-of-state students	17	14	19
Faculty	57	24	.....
Legislative appropriations	\$100,072	\$58,933	\$51,209

FINANCIAL. The balance in the state treasury on June 30, 1897, was \$358,653.24, to which was added during the fiscal year \$1,413,695.08 from direct taxes and \$1,264,212.36 from other sources, or a total of \$3,036,560.68 from all sources including the original balance. Disbursements totaled \$2,641,940.48, which left a balance of \$394,620.20 in the treasury on June 30, 1898. Taxable property reported by county clerks included: aggregate value of all lands taxable, \$163,296,148; value of town lots, \$56,606,286; personal property, \$45,-371,367. The State Board of Railroad Assessors valued railroad, telegraph and telephone property at \$58,371,663. The total valuation of all property as fixed by the State Board of Equalization was \$325,889,747. The total state tax levy was \$1,336,109.

INSURANCE. The 29th annual report of the State Superintendent of Insurance gave the following statistics for 1898:

Type	No.	Risks Written	Premiums Collected	Losses Paid
Life Insurance	20	\$10,938,320.75	\$1,246,889.23	\$375,275.44
Joint Stock Fire.....	60	147,502,149.00	1,768,909.23	765,779.21
Mutual Fire	14	9,821,614.00	138,748.77	51,147.54
Casualty and Miscellaneous..	12	16,842,345.40	117,179.74	71,999.78

LABOR AND INDUSTRY. The Kansas coal industry employed 8,122 workers during 1898. The mines produced 3,860,405 short tons of coal, valued at \$4,825,507. Seventy-two zinc and lead mills had an output of 165,541,270 pounds of ore, valued at \$2,347,029. The 84 factories inspected by the labor commissioner had 13,144 employees. The average working day was 10.4 hours. Forty-three labor organizations had 1,810 members.

POPULATION. The 11th biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture gave the population of Kansas for 1898 as 1,390,969, an increase of 24,180 over 1897. The ten largest cities in the state were: Kansas City, 46,028; Topeka, 32,651; Wichita, 20,745; Leavenworth, 20,657; Atchison, 16,266; Pittsburg, 12,323; Lawrence, 11,391; Fort Scott, 11,305; Parsons, 8,969; Emporia, 8,909.

RAILROADS. For the year ending November 30, 1898, single track mileage owned within the state totaled 8,762.58 miles. Railroads carried 4,619,690 passengers an average of 57.45 miles each within the state for a total revenue of \$5,877,140.60. Freight totaling 16,817,561 tons was carried an average distance of 134.54 miles within the state for \$22,-957,198.86 in revenue. Not including general officers, railroads employed 24,006 persons in Kansas. They received an average wage of \$1.90 a day.

1899

JANUARY 3.—W. E. Stanley, Governor-elect, named Henry J. Allen, editor of the *Ottawa Herald*, his private secretary.

JAN. 4.—E. E. Faville, professor of horticulture at K. S. A. C., was made president of the National Farm School at Philadelphia.

JAN. 6.—Kedzie Hall, probably the first building planned solely for home economics, was dedicated at K. S. A. C.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Cawker City Ledger*; G. L. Hudkins, owner and publisher.

JAN. 7.—When Governor Leedy "usurped the rights of his successor" and sent 25 appointees to the Senate for confirmation, the Senate refused to consider them.

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—Highland University was awarded \$15,000 of a \$20,000 endowment by the late John P. Johnson, which had been contested.

JAN. 9.—The special session of the Legislature adjourned. Laws were passed to create a court of visitation; to regulate railroads; repeal the metropolitan police law; create a state society of labor and industry and a state association of miners.

—Work began at Iola on a Portland cement factory which would employ 100 to 150 men.

—Gov. William Eugene Stanley and other state officers were inaugurated.

—The Kansas Poultry Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 10.—The regular session of the Legislature convened.

—The Kansas Grain Dealers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Swine Breeders Assn. and the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Assn. met at Topeka and merged, taking the name of the latter.

JAN. 11.—Larned hunters defeated Pawnee county in a jackrabbit hunt, 409 to 266.

—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture met at Topeka.

JAN. 12.—Governor Stanley ordered the Kansas National Guard disorganized. He said it was a "Pop machine" and proposed to keep it out of politics.

JAN. 15.—Towns with telephone systems were getting so common they were hardly worth bragging about, the Topeka *Daily Capital* commented.

—Arthur Capper said his endeavor to become State Printer was his "first offense" in that line and promised it would not be repeated.

—The Santa Fe at Topeka was building 100 freight cars with a capacity of 80,000 pounds each.

JAN. 16.—Shalor Winchell Eldridge, pioneer hotel man, died at Lawrence. He built the Eldridge House at Lawrence, the Coates House at Kansas City, Mo., the Oatis at Atchison and the Eldridge at Coffeyville.

JAN. 17.—William Yoast Morgan, Hutchinson, was elected State Printer by the Legislature.

—The Kansas State Historical Society met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Clerks met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Treasurers met at Topeka.

JAN. 18.—The Kansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution met at Topeka.

JAN. 20.—Basketball became popular at K. U. with the arrival of Dr. James Naismith. Tournaments were played between faculty members and the senior, junior and sophomore classes.

—Vol. I, No. 1, Norwich *Herald*; J. A. Maxey, editor.

—The Kansas Reform Press Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 21.—The Kansas Southwestern railroad turned over to the Santa Fe the branch line between Arkansas City and Braman, O. T.

JAN. 22.—The Kansas Spiritualists Assn. and the Divine Science Assn. objected to a Senate bill which would require all "healers" to pass a state examination.

JAN. 23.—P. C. Hesser, Fort Scott mayor, was publicly expelled from Grace M. E. Church because he made no effort to close saloons. Mrs. Hesser was president of the local W. C. T. U.

—The new Coffeyville pottery used 10,000 gallons of clay a week.

JAN. 24.—The Missouri and Kansas Lumber Dealers Assn. met at Kansas City, Mo.

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JAN. 26.—Republican members of the House resolved that "Puerto Rico and the Philippines be held and controlled by our government."

JAN. 27.—Lightning rod "sharks" were operating in Miami county. Some farmers drove them off with shotguns.

—The Bar Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

JAN. 28.—The Kansas Day Club met at Topeka.

JAN. 29.—Two Topeka doctors advertised they would cure catarrh, scrofula, early consumption, bronchitis, asthma, pleurisy, coughs, chronic throat disease, blood and skin diseases, heart diseases, pains and palpitations of the heart, liver, kidney and bladder troubles, diabetes, Bright's disease, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, catarrh of stomach and liver, constipation, nervous debility, sleeplessness, tired feeling, floating spots before the eyes, backache, shooting pains, despondency, melancholia, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy, paralysis, imaginable fears, threatened insanity, dizziness, weakness, lack of endurance, bashfulness and lack of confidence and ambition.

JAN. 30.—W. V. Church, Marion county, was appointed Superintendent of Insurance.

JAN. 31.—Judge William C. Hook, Leavenworth, was appointed U. S. District Judge for Kansas to succeed Judge Cassius G. Foster, Atchison.

FEBRUARY 3.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Esbon Times*; H. S. Simpson and A. C. Cutler, publishers.

FEB. 6.—The Kansas Miners Assn. was organized at Topeka.

—The Kansas Society of Labor and Industry was organized at Topeka.

—The Kansas Barbers Assn. met at Topeka.

FEB. 7.—Thomas Moonlight, distinguished Civil War colonel and veteran Democratic leader, died at Leavenworth where he settled in 1858. In 1866 he was elected Secretary of State on the Republican ticket, but left the party in 1872. In 1886 he was Democratic nominee for Governor. He was appointed Governor of Wyoming territory in 1887 and served as U. S. Minister to Colombia and Bolivia, 1892-1898.

—The business section of Herington burned.

—Lt. A. C. Alford, Co. B., Twentieth Kansas Regiment, was killed in the Battle of Caloocan, Manila, P. I. He was the first K. U. man to be killed in battle.

—The Kansas State Temperance Union met at Topeka.

FEB. 8.—Topeka birds won four of six fights and \$500 in prize money at the Leavenworth cocking main.

—The Modern Woodmen of America met at Topeka.

FEB. 10.—K. U.'s basketball team defeated the Topeka Y. M. C. A., 31 to 6, at Lawrence. The Topeka *Daily Capital* said the University surprised the Topekans with a "rolling game, keeping the ball on the floor and advancing it for steady gains."

FEB. 13.—The Royal Arch Masons grand chapter and the Royal and Select Masters grand council met at Leavenworth.

FEB. 14.—Kansas Wesleyan received a \$100,000 endowment from an unnamed Salinan, providing for three professorships, a woman's hall and a gymnasium.

—The Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons grand lodge met at Leavenworth.

—The Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Assn. met at Kansas City, Mo.

—The Kansas Fraternal Aid Assn. met at Lawrence.

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FEB. 16.—The Supreme Court upheld Governor Leedy's extra session of the Legislature. The Attorney General had ruled it unconstitutional and ordered the Auditor not to pay session bills.

FEB. 17.—Lanyon smelters at Iola and LaHarpe, and the leases of the Palmer Oil Co. on 39,000 acres of gas land in Allen county, were sold to the Lanyon Zinc and Smelter Syndicate.

FEB. 21.—S. M. Fox, Manhattan, was appointed Adjutant General.

—The Kansas Editorial Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Conference of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod met at Lindsborg.

FEB. 22.—Theodore A. Hurd, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, died at Leavenworth.

FEB. 23.—Miss Maud Reese Davies, Topeka, was soloist with Sousa's band.

FEB. 24.—The Kansas Intercollegiate Oratorical Assn. met at Ottawa.

FEB. 27.—The Ancient Order of United Workmen grand lodge met at Pittsburg.

MARCH 3.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Canton Pilot*; J. W. Ledbetter, editor.

MAR. 8.—The Legislature adjourned. Laws were passed making appropriations for an insane asylum at Parsons and a twine plant at the State Penitentiary; organizing volunteers in the Spanish-American War; fixing lines between Shawnee and Jefferson counties; creating the 36th judicial district; providing for a State Fish Warden and deputies; providing for escape shafts at coal mines; prohibiting restraint of trade and prescribing penalties for violation; establishing the Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission.

MAR. 9.—A new \$6,000 building at the State Insane Asylum, Topeka, was formally opened.

—Dickinson county reported renters buying homes and mortgage companies selling properties they had foreclosed.

—The South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Columbus.

—The River Brethren Church conference met at Abilene.

MAR. 10.—The Twenty-Third Kansas Regiment, Negro, returned from Cuba to Fort Leavenworth. It had lost 13 men.

—Atchison furnished free vinegar as a smallpox preventive. The mayor urged everybody to take it.

MAR. 11.—Governor Stanley removed Webb McNall, Superintendent of Insurance, when he refused to answer charges of misconduct in office.

MAR. 14.—The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Hiawatha.

MAR. 15.—The Attorney General ruled that women could not vote for city court officers.

MAR. 16.—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Assn. met at Leonardville.

MAR. 17.—Harper reported a cyclone, a serene sunset, lightning, rain, ice, sleet and snow within 24 hours.

MAR. 22.—Wyandot Indians in Oklahoma decided to move their ancestors' graves from Huron Place cemetery, Kansas City, and sell the tract. W. E. Connelley was given power of attorney. He was to get 15 percent of the gross receipts. When he endeavored to sell it for a public building site, Kansas City Wyandots were aroused.

—The Northwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Downs.

MAR. 23.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Clifton Clarion*; O. E. O'Brien, proprietor.

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MAR. 25.—Dr. A. H. Thompson, Topeka, was the author of *Comparative Dental Anatomy*, published by the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia.

MAR. 27.—John Collins, Topeka, convicted of killing his father May 14, 1898, was sentenced to death.

MAR. 28.—The Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at El Dorado.

MAR. 29.—Bethany College gave its annual rendition of Handel's *Messiah* at Lindsborg with a chorus of 350.

MAR. 30.—The Senate unseated W. I. Stuart, judge of the 22nd judicial district, because he made gifts to electors.

—The Kansas Democratic Editorial Assn. met at Topeka.

MAR. 31.—Since the bankruptcy law, August 1, 1898, 190 firms or persons had taken voluntary bankruptcy, and 12 had been sued by creditors.

—An Associated Press dispatch said: "Colonel Funston, always at the front, was the first man in Malolos, followed by a group of dashing Kansans."

APRIL 2.—There were 1,973 physicians in Kansas.

—The April issue of *Critic* said: "The most extraordinary success of the book world since *Uncle Tom's Cabin* . . . is that of *In His Steps* by the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, of which 2,000,000 copies have been sold. The author . . . neglected to have his book copyrighted in England, and the consequence is that 13 different publishers are issuing it in editions ranging in price from half a crown to one penny."

APR. 3.—The K. U. basketball team defeated William Jewell, 19 to 13, in the first intercollegiate game away from the campus.

APR. 6.—Governor Stanley appointed the following judges to the new Court of Visitation: L. C. Crum, Oswego; J. C. Postlethwaite, Jewell City, and William A. Johnson, Garnett.

—Emporia Normal restored salaries to amounts paid before 1897 reductions by the Legislature.

—Capt. William Crozier, Leavenworth, was one of five sent by President McKinley to the disarmament congress at The Hague.

—William Allen White, editor of the *Emporia Gazette*, was attacked with a cane by Luther Severy, because White had criticized Severy when he was running for mayor.

—The Jetmore *Western Herald* said sod houses in Kansas were almost a thing of the past. "They may be found yet, but are mostly used as a chicken house, stable or tool house. . . . Nothing more clearly shows the progress . . . made by settlers during the past 10 or 12 years than the little original dwellings standing in contrast with the spacious and comfortable homes."

APR. 7.—K. U., taking the negative, won a debate from Missouri at Columbia on whether the U. S. should adopt the British colonial policy in Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

APR. 11.—The Kansas Funeral Directors Assn. met at Kansas City.

APR. 13.—Potwin Place became a part of Topeka.

—The Kansas Women's Press Assn. met at Topeka.

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APR. 14.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Jefferson County Tribune*, Oskaloosa; D. V. Harman, editor; J. A. Zimmerman, manager.

—The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Kansas City.

APR. 18.—Eli Thayer died at his home in Worcester, Mass. He helped organize the Emigrant Aid Society to send Abolitionists to Kansas.

APR. 23.—The Indian population of Kansas was 1,682. Over 700 were self-supporting taxpayers.

APR. 24.—Andrew Carnegie requested permission of Mrs. John Byars Anderson, Manhattan, to place a statue of Mr. Anderson in the free library at Philadelphia. The statue was to honor Anderson for permitting Carnegie to use his private library when the philanthropist was a poor boy.

APR. 25.—The *Chicago Record* published a series of stories by William E. Curtis about Kansas. Curtis said: "It is habitual for Kansas to overdo things. If it is a cyclone or a drought, a crop of corn or a plague of grasshoppers, a stack of mortgages or a gas well, a great moral reform or a sorghum mill, a race horse or a regiment of fighting men, Kansas always excels, or at least she thinks she does, and that is the same thing."

APR. 26.—The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Sons of Veterans and the Ladies of the G. A. R. met at Hutchinson.

APR. 30.—*On the South African Frontier*, by William Harvey Brown, native Kansan and graduate of K. U., was published by Scribner's.

MAY 1.—Emporia held a jubilee week with a Dewey Day parade.

MAY 2.—Frederick Funston, Iola, was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers.

—The Kansas Dental Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Social Science Federation met at Junction City.

MAY 3.—The Kansas Homeopathic Medical Society met at Topeka.

—The Degree of Honor met at Salina.

—The Kansas Medical Society met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Eclectic Medical Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 4.—Cullison paid off indebtedness and celebrated with a bonfire of cancelled bonds.

—The Order of the Loyal Legion, Kansas commandery, met at Leavenworth.

—The Kansas Allopathic Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 5.—Governor Stanley promoted Wilder S. Metcalf, Lawrence, to colonel and appointed him commander of the Twentieth Kansas.

MAY 9.—A tornado at Coldwater killed one man and demolished 19 buildings.

—The Kansas State Sunday School Assn. met at Hutchinson.

—The Knights Templar grand commandery met at Topeka.

MAY 10.—The Order of the Eastern Star grand chapter met at Wichita.

MAY 11.—The Kansas Society for Child Study met at Topeka.

—The General Assn. of Congregational Ministers and Churches of Kansas met at Topeka.

MAY 12.—The United Commercial Travelers grand lodge met at Wichita.

MAY 13.—The State Charter Board ruled that literary, musical and social organizations desiring charters must insert a clause stating there would be no liquor at club meetings. The Free Thinkers' Club of Wichita, chartered as a "literary organization," had turned out to be "a plain every-day drinking resort."

MAY 16.—The State Board of Agriculture said Kansas excelled in sheep production. Secretary Coburn's books on the subject were used as texts in America and abroad.

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—Governor Stanley announced a conditional pardon plan for first offenders. They must sign contracts not to drink or visit gambling houses, to abide by all laws, and to report to a designated authority each month.

—The Knights of Pythias grand lodge met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Superintendents of Schools met at Hutchinson.

—The Kansas Musical Jubilee began at Hutchinson.

MAY 18.—A steamship, *The Shady Brook*, operated between Abilene and Enterprise on the Smoky Hill river. It carried 60 persons and made the 12-mile trip in an hour and a half.

MAY 19.—G. G. Gage, 64, died at Topeka where he had lived since 1856. He erected a \$10,000 monument at the Topeka cemetery for his dead comrades of the Battle of the Blue.

MAY 20.—The Missouri & Kansas Coal Co. secured Negro miners at Leavenworth to work in southern Kansas and Indian territory strike districts.

—“General Frederick Funston,” by William Allen White, was published in *Harper's Weekly*.

MAY 21.—J. Y. Waugh and George G. Waugh, Eskridge, and J. S. McIntosh, Kansas City, bought the 19,000-acre Wisner ranch south of Eskridge. Included were buildings worth \$30,000, 2,700 steers, 180 pure-bred white-face cows, and 40 horses and mules. The price was “something over \$120,000.”

MAY 22.—Five Topeka jointists were fined for selling liquor on Sunday.

MAY 23.—Mine operators at Pittsburg granted an eight-hour day to striking miners.

—Four jointists at Arkansas City who paid a monthly “fine” of \$100 were fined an additional \$100 for “keeping a building where profane and boisterous conduct is permitted.”

—The Kansas Pharmaceutical Assn. met at Lawrence.

MAY 25.—Charles Henry James, U. S. Minister to Liberia, 1885-1887, died at Kansas City. Born a slave, he became editor, teacher, author and lawyer. He advocated manual training to improve the Negro's economic condition.

—Vol. I, No. 1, Pleasanton *Enterprise*; Holmes and Craig, publishers.

MAY 26.—Judge A. H. Skidmore at Pittsburg enjoined the Kansas & Texas Coal Co. from importing undesirable persons to replace striking miners.

—Askey, trotting stallion raised in Elk county, sold at Cleveland, O., for \$7,500.

MAY 31.—The Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress opened at Wichita.

JUNE 1.—Parsons was chosen as the site of the new State Insane Asylum.

—A reception was held at Atchison for Lt. Andrew S. Rowan, Spanish-American war hero, who carried “the message to García.”

—A lottery and three concerts helped raise money for an opera house at Hutchinson.

JUNE 3.—Yates Center was building a \$30,000 courthouse and jail.

JUNE 6.—The state's general revenue fund was exhausted. Warrants totaling \$125,000 could not be paid.

JUNE 7.—The Kansas Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor met at Wichita.

JUNE 8.—Judge James Stanley Emery, 72, died at Lawrence. He came to Kansas in 1854 with the second party sent by the New England Emigrant Aid

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Society. In 1863 he was appointed U. S. District Attorney for Kansas. For several years he was lecturer for the National Irrigation Assn.

JUNE 9.—The River Brethren Church began a two-day love feast and foot-washing at Bethel Church, Abilene.

JUNE 10.—K. S. A. C. regents removed President Thomas E. Will and four professors "in the best interests of the institution."

—South-central Kansas had the worst floods since 1883, with much damage to crops and stock. North Wichita was flooded.

JUNE 12.—The 80-acre farm of the late G. G. Gage, west of Topeka, was presented to Topeka and was to be known as Gage Park.

JUNE 14.—The U. S. District Court enjoined striking miners in the Pittsburg area from trespassing and molesting workers. A trainload of Negroes had arrived to replace strikers.

JUNE 16.—Elk county repudiated an 1899 law to create a county high school at Howard. A petition with 1,903 signatures supported commissioners. The county attorney began mandamus proceedings in the Supreme Court.

JUNE 21.—Pittsburg coal mine operators, except the Western Coal & Mining Co., Kansas & Texas Coal Co., Central Coal and Coke Co., and the Southwestern Improvement Co., reached an agreement with striking miners. The "big four" refused to recognize the miners' union.

—Cassius G. Foster, U. S. District Judge, 1874-1899, died at Topeka. He was a member of the Senate, 1863-1864, and mayor of Atchison in 1867.

JUNE 22.—The Kansas Assn. of Local Insurance Agents was organized at Topeka.

JUNE 23.—Dr. J. W. Oliver, 85, first chancellor of K. U., died at Philadelphia.

JUNE 25.—*Forty Years of Adventure*, the autobiography of C. J. "Buffalo" Jones, was published by Crane & Co., Topeka. It was compiled by Henry Inman.

JUNE 26.—The Kansas Turner Society met at Lawrence.

JUNE 29.—Walter T. Swingle, Kansan employed by the Department of Agriculture, had completed a tour in Southern Europe, Northern Africa and the Orient seeking plants for America. His findings included date palms, grapes, wheat, artichokes, pistachios and St. John's bread.

—The Dodge City *Reporter* described a country wedding with 300 guests in Cloud county. "One large beef was cooked, three hogs were roasted, 75 pies and 50 cakes baked, 15 gallons of peas prepared, 10 gallons of pickles set before the throng, and 30 chickens cooked. Besides, there was bread, ham and vegetables in proportion."

JUNE 30.—John Stanton, Topeka, was appointed State Architect.

—"Victory For The People," a story of Kansas politics by William Allen White, was published in June *Scribner's*.

JULY 1.—Proprietors of Topeka cigar and drug stores brought slot machines out of storage. The district court had held that the law did not prohibit use of the machines when customers received a cigar for every nickel they played and had a chance of getting more cigars if the right number came up.

—James H. Chase gave a collection of Spanish relics to the State Historical Society, including armor, horses' gear and weapons.

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—Vol. I, No. 1, Topeka *Daily Herald*; Joseph K. Hudson and Dell Keizer, publishers.

—The Kansas Traveling Library Commission was organized at Topeka.

JULY 4.—The Neosho valley was flooded with six feet of water after a 20-hour rain. Crops were destroyed; 70 hogs drowned on one farm.

JULY 5.—Coffeyville passed an ordinance providing a "fine" of \$100 a month for jointists.

—Fred Beeler, Jewell county, paid \$47,000 for 9,440 acres of pasture in Mitchell county.

JULY 8.—The Atchison, Colorado and Pacific, the Atchison, Jewell County and Western, and the Central Branch of the Union Pacific railroads were consolidated into the Central Branch Railway Co.

JULY 9.—Mrs. George Johnson, White Rock, deeded the site of the chief Pawnee village in Republic county to the State Historical Society on condition that the state erect a monument there within four years.

JULY 10.—Thomas E. Will, former president of K. S. A. C., accepted the presidency of the new Social Science College at Boston, Mass.

JULY 11.—The Kansas Millers Assn. met at Wichita.

JULY 13.—Henry O. Tanner, Negro artist of Kansas City, painted "The Infant Christ" for the Paris Exposition of 1900. His "The Resurrection of Lazarus" was purchased by the French government, which also awarded him a gold medal.

—The Kansas Holiness Assn. met at Wichita.

JULY 15.—Noble L. Prentiss' *History of Kansas* was published by Greer, Winfield. It was adopted as a state text.

JULY 17.—The Ottawa Chautauqua opened.

JULY 19.—Balie Waggener, Atchison lawyer, gave his first annual picnic for Atchison county children.

JULY 21.—Twelve homeless boys from New York, aged 10 to 15, arrived at Howard to find homes with Elk county farmers.

JULY 23.—Joseph K. Hudson assumed editorial management of the Topeka *Daily Capital*. A Topeka syndicate had purchased it from David W. Mulvane for a reported \$60,000. F. O. Popenoe was said to hold controlling interest.

JULY 26.—The H. H. Clark Linseed Oil Co., Dubuque, Ia., was building a \$60,000 factory near Armourdale, equipped with five presses and a large flax-seed elevator.

JULY 27.—The Attorney General ruled that the Atchison Underwriters Assn. was a trust and demanded it cease doing business.

—The State Livestock Sanitary Commission extended the quarantine against bovine tuberculosis to include all states east of the Mississippi and Minnesota, Iowa, Arkansas and Louisiana.

AUGUST 1.—Joe Patchen, Kansas-bred pacer, was sold to Hi Harrison, Johnstown, Pa., for \$20,000.

—The Missouri and Kansas Log Rolling Assn. of the Woodmen of the World met at Fort Scott.

AUG. 2.—The bodies of seven of John Brown's raiders were disinterred at Harper's Ferry for burial near the grave of their leader at North Elba, N. Y.

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AUG. 4.—Miss Anna Marie Nellis and Miss Celeste Nellis were co-authors of *Young Folks in the Old Country*, published by the *Kansas Farmer* press.

AUG. 5.—The Colored Baptists of Kansas met at Salina.

AUG. 7.—Cattlemen held a rodeo at Kingman.

AUG. 10.—The Kansas State Tennis Assn. held a tournament at Topeka. Frank Eberhardt, Salina, won the singles; Edwin E. Carroll and Sidney Griggs, Lawrence, won the doubles.

AUG. 14.—The Prince Hall Knights Templar met at Atchison.

—The Prince Hall Masons met at Atchison.

AUG. 15.—The United Presbyterian Church Synod of Kansas met at Ottawa.

AUG. 17.—The Western Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South met at Elk City.

AUG. 18.—H. D. Lee, Salina, was elected president of the National Wholesale Grocers Assn.

—The Manhattan Transfer Co. announced it would run a four-horse bus to and from K. S. A. C. every hour during the school year.

AUG. 19.—Three persons were killed and six injured by the explosion of a boiler at the Pittsburg vitrified brick works.

AUG. 23.—Wages of North Leavenworth coal miners were raised from 80 to 90 cents a ton.

AUG. 24.—William Jennings Bryan spoke to 9,000 at the Modern Woodmen's log-rolling at St. Mary's.

—A golf course was being completed at Topeka.

AUG. 25.—The *Anthony Republican* said: "A big fat melon weighing 50 pounds, with an interior as rosy as the dawn and sweet as the honey of Hymettus, can be bought for two picayunes, a dime, the tenth part of a dollar, and will give comfort and that full, restful feeling to four big men or eight boys."

—Anthony installed an automatic telephone exchange.

AUG. 27.—The Kansas Saengerfest began at Salina.

AUG. 28.—An \$18,000 opera house was under construction at the Soldiers' Home, Leavenworth. Funds came from the canteen.

AUG. 29.—A hat made of cornhusks by an Atchison milliner was presented to Helen Gould, philanthropist, daughter of Jay Gould, American capitalist, as a souvenir of the annual Corn Carnival.

AUG. 30.—At a public sale in El Dorado suckling calves brought \$22.70; yearling heifers, \$32; yearling steers, \$28; two-year old steers, \$37; forty-five cows averaged \$35; hogs, 20 cents per pound; spring calves, \$21.

SEPTEMBER 1.—The Attorney General ruled that state educational institutions must deposit all fees in the State Treasury instead of into a "college fund" administered by regents.

SEPT. 4.—The Modoc Club of Topeka sang "John Brown's Body" at Brown's monument at Harper's Ferry. The club was accompanied by hundreds of Kansans on their way to the G. A. R. encampment at Philadelphia.

SEPT. 5.—The Atchison National Bank was suspended by the comptroller.

SEPT. 6.—The cornerstone was laid for the Kansas Industrial School for Negroes at Kansas City.

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SEPT. 7.—The Seventh Day Adventists held their 25th annual state convention at Wichita.

SEPT. 9.—The tenth edition of *Kansas: Its Interior and Exterior Life*, by Mrs. Sara T. D. Robinson, widow of the former Governor, was published by the Lawrence Journal Press.

SEPT. 14.—The Kansas Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met at Omaha, Neb.

SEPT. 18.—The district court at Ottawa upheld Ernest Valetton de Boissiere's bequest of 3,156 acres of Franklin county land to the I. O. O. F. lodge for an orphans' home and industrial school. After de Boissiere's death in 1894 a sister brought suit to eject the Odd Fellows. She charged that de Boissiere was incompetent and that the organization had conspired to rob him of his property.

—Osage county coal miners were granted an increase of 10 cents a ton.

—The Lawrence Vitrified Brick and Tile Co. started production in its new \$75,000 plant at Lawrence.

SEPT. 22.—Thomas McGraw, who received the Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry in the Civil War, April 2, 1865, died at his home in Rush county where he had lived since 1875.

SEPT. 25.—The first public exhibition of colored photography ever made was shown at Emporia Normal when a Chicago University professor lectured on Egypt. The process was developed by a Chicago concern.

—The Sixth Kansas Cavalry Veterans Assn. met at Kansas City.

—The Kansas State Firemen's Assn. met at Salina.

—The Kansas Christian Convention met at Topeka.

SEPT. 26.—William Greiffenstein, "father of Wichita," died at Burnett, Indian territory. He came to Kansas in 1850 as an Indian trader. In 1859 he established trading posts on Walnut and Cowskin creeks.

—The Kansas Photographers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas met at Newton.

SEPT. 27.—Two Kansas-bred horses, Joe Patchen and John R. Gentry, were matched at Wichita. Joe Patchen won the mile in 2:02.5, a season record.

—"Will White's Street Fair," as it was called by Emporians, opened for a three-day run. White said he "copy-catted" it after Ed Howe's corn carnival at Atchison. There were six bands, Pottawatomie Indian dances, a mile-long parade, and the "first auto that ever crossed the Mississippi."

—The Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Kansas, met at Wichita.

—The Kansas Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church met at Lawrence.

SEPT. 28.—McPherson held a fall festival displaying agricultural products, paintings and needlework.

SEPT. 29.—The German Baptist state convention met at Topeka.

OCTOBER 1.—Prof. Samuel W. Williston, K. U., unearthed a Pueblo village near Beaver creek in Scott county.

OCT. 4.—The Kansas Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ met at Whiting.

OCT. 5.—More than 4,000 pounds of watermelon seeds were shipped from Seward county.

—The Kansas Society of Friends met at Wichita.

OCT. 7.—The Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the 1889 tax of

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ten per cent of the premium on citizens holding fire insurance policies of companies not authorized to do business in the state.

OCT. 9.—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Assn. met at Kansas City.

—The Kansas Baptist Convention met at Ottawa.

OCT. 10.—The Twentieth Kansas arrived at San Francisco where Governor Stanley and other Kansans welcomed them. William A. Snow, son of Chancellor Snow, was drowned when he slipped off the newspaper launch which met the transport.

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand encampment met at Wichita.

OCT. 11.—Butter-making began at Burlington's new creamery. Fifty farmers subscribed \$5,000 to finance it.

—The Pittsburg Marble Works was destroyed by fire.

—Complaints of lack of houses for rent came from nearly every town in the state.

—Topeka elevators were doing their biggest business; one had bought over 400,000 bushels of wheat at 60 to 65 cents since September 1.

—The Kansas Anti-Horse Thief Assn. met at Vinita, O. T.

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand lodge and the Rebekah state assembly met at Wichita.

OCT. 12.—The Leavenworth, Topeka and Southwestern railroad was bought by Edward Wilder for \$100,000 in a foreclosure sale.

—The Presbyterian Synod of Kansas met at Concordia.

OCT. 15.—A Kansas City firm was selling whisky at \$9 a case.

—Lawrence's mule cars ended many years of service. Construction on an electric line began.

OCT. 16.—Mine operators in Osage county agreed to an increase of 15 cents a ton to miners, following a ten-cent raise in September. Miners now received \$1.50 a ton.

OCT. 17.—The Improved Order of Red Men of Kansas met at Osage City.

—The Luther League of Kansas met at Atchison.

OCT. 18.—The George Innes and Co. dry goods store in Wichita was destroyed by fire.

—The Free Methodist Church state conference met at Emporia.

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Atchison.

OCT. 19.—The Young Women's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Emporia.

—The Kansas Bankers Assn. met at Fort Scott.

OCT. 20.—William Allen White spoke at the Knife and Fork Club of Kansas City, Mo., on "The Twentieth Century Boy and His Pa." He said the boy had a big job on his hands. "He has but a paltry hundred years in which to annihilate space, to eliminate time, to convert the universe into a system of parks and boulevards and to vote taxes that posterity shall groan under even unto the third and fourth generations."

OCT. 21.—Survivors of the Battle of the Blue met at Topeka.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Oswego Democrat*; Alf D. Carpenter, publisher.

OCT. 22.—The Kansas Traveling Library Commission reported that over 40 of their small libraries were in use.

OCT. 25.—The Independence cotton mill began operation.

OCT. 28.—K. U.'s football team defeated Haskell Institute, 18 to 0, at Lawrence. A report said: "In the second half . . . Umpire Oatman put the

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Indian, Harris, out of the game for slugging, whereupon the Indians left the field."

—The Twentieth Kansas was mustered out in San Francisco.

Nov. 2.—At Topeka the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers, home from the Philippines, were greeted with a 13-gun salute, a nine-band parade, a reception and banquet staged by 75,000 persons. High-lighting the occasion was the presentation of a jewelled gold and silver sword to Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston with the inscription of Funston's famous reply to Gen. Arthur MacArthur: "I can hold the line until my regiment is mustered out." The Twentieth was organized in April, 1898, and was sent without uniforms to Camp Merritt, Calif., where its "greenness" was ridiculed by San Francisco newspapers. After Santiago fell and the Spanish fleet had been destroyed, it was sent to the Philippines. After five months on the front line, the regiment earned the name, "the Fighting Twentieth." Hand-to-hand fighting, swimming rivers under fire and other hazardous feats were part of the 30 engagements, in which it lost more men than any other regiment. MacArthur wired Washington: "Kansans a mile ahead of the line. Will stop them if I can." He declared they were the "backbone of my division" and submitted ten names for the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Nov. 7.—The Union Pacific used gumbo beds near Abilene for ballast. Kilns burned the peat-like soil, making it superior to cinders.

Nov. 8.—William Dean Howells lectured on "Novels and Novel-Writing" at Topeka.

Nov. 9.—Westmoreland celebrated completion of the Kansas and Southern railroad with a dinner and fireworks.

Nov. 12.—The Topeka *Daily Capital* blamed the high cost of living "on the trusts." Furniture was up 30 to 40 per cent; dry goods, 10 to 25 per cent; groceries, 10 to 100 per cent; stoves and furnaces, 10 to 25 per cent; paper, 20 to 40 per cent; farm implements, 40 per cent; coal, 40 per cent; electrical supplies, 25 per cent; building materials, 20 to 30 per cent.

Nov. 13.—Henry Inman, author of books about the Plains and frontier life, died at Topeka. His most successful book, *The Old Santa Fe Trail*, was published by the Macmillan Co.

Nov. 14.—The Interstate Commerce Commission upheld the differential which made the flour rate five cents higher than the wheat rate from Kansas points to Texas. It also held that the difference in rate between cornmeal and corn was discriminatory against Kansas millers.

Nov. 16.—The Young Men's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Ottawa.

Nov. 17.—*The Court of Boyville*, by William Allen White, was published by McClure's.

Nov. 18.—Hamlin Garland, author, and Zulime Taft, sister of Lorado Taft, the sculptor, were married at Hanover.

Nov. 22.—The Kansas Dairy Assn. met at Manhattan.

Nov. 24.—A new ten-cent cigar manufactured at Topeka was named "Iron-quill."

Nov. 26.—John Guthrie, Topeka postmaster, arranged for house-to-house mail delivery and collection.

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Nov. 27.—Judge W. C. Hook of the U. S. District Court granted an injunction against enforcement of the law reducing telegraph tolls by 40 per cent, passed at the 1898 special session. The act was declared unconstitutional because the rates were confiscatory. Judge Hook also held that the Court of Visitation could not exercise judicial powers and doubted if it could exercise administrative powers.

Nov. 28.—At Fort Scott John P. Reese, member of the executive committee of the U. M. W. A., was fined \$100 and sentenced to three months in jail for trespassing on property of the Southwestern Coal and Improvement Co. The U. M. W. A. ordered suspension of coal mining in the district until Reese was released.

Nov. 30.—At Pittsburg 400 miners burned Judge John A. Williams in effigy. He had issued an injunction prohibiting interference by strikers with operations of the "Big Four" companies.

—K. U. won the ninth annual Thanksgiving Day football game from Missouri, 34 to 6. The season was finished without a defeat. Fielding H. "Hurry Up" Yost was coach.

—A 250-voice chorus presented Prof. Hugo Bedinger's new oratorio, *Bethania*, at Bethany College.

DECEMBER 1.—George W. Baker, St. John, sold 3,000 catalpa posts from his grove.

DEC. 2.—Franklin George Adams, secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, died at Topeka. He came to Kansas from New York in 1855 and was active in the development of the state. He was succeeded by George W. Martin.

DEC. 5.—J. P. Grinstead, editor of the *Wathena Star*, was convicted of libeling Sen. John A. Fulton. Grinstead had accused Fulton of receiving \$3,000 for his vote to locate the state insane asylum at Parsons.

—Railroads west of the Mississippi river inaugurated a livestock shipping rate based on weight instead of carload. Western cattlemen were opposed.

—The Kansas Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized at Topeka.

DEC. 8.—The U. S. Court of Appeals at St. Louis allowed a writ of habeas corpus in the case of John Reese of the U. M. W. A. He was ordered released on \$3,000 bond.

—The Supreme Court held the eight-hour law constitutional.

—The Supreme Court held that the scrip law was unequal in operation and violated the 14th amendment of the U. S. constitution. It prohibited persons and firms employing ten or more persons from paying wages in anything besides legal tender.

—The Kansas Penmanship Assn. met at Emporia.

DEC. 12.—The district court at Clay Center granted an injunction against payment for land purchased in Parsons by the state asylum committee, holding that the committee lacked legal authority to act.

—The Kansas State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met at Olathe.

DEC. 19.—The new binding twine plant at the State Penitentiary began operation.

DEC. 20.—The Kansas Municipal League met at Kansas City.

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DEC. 22.—The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 23.—A. S. Parks, Wichita, bought a specially built, steam-propelled automobile, the first pleasure car in Kansas, according to the *Wichita Eagle*. It cost \$1,700.

—The Kansas Hotel Men's Assn. met at Salina.

DEC. 26.—The Kansas State Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 27.—The Kansas State Horticultural Society met at Topeka.

DEC. 28.—The Kansas Livestock Assn. met at Emporia to plan action against the 100-pound rate put into effect by railroads.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Clerks met at Wichita.

—The Kansas Academy of Science met at McPherson.

DEC. 29.—J. P. Grinstead, editor of the *Wathena Star*, was sentenced to 11 months in the county jail for criminal libel. He said his conviction was a part of Cy Leland's effort to silence opposition to his Doniphan county political machine. He planned to edit his paper from the jail.

DEC. 30.—Benjamin H. Clover, Populist U. S. Representative, 1891-1893, committed suicide at his home near Douglass. He was first president of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance and later was vice-president of the national organization.

THE YEAR IN BRIEF

AGRICULTURE. A summary of crop statistics for 1899:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Winter wheat	4,796,129	42,815,471	\$22,016,969.61
Spring wheat	192,823	871,542	389,440.73
Corn	8,194,561	225,183,432	53,530,576.19
Oats	944,434	26,046,773	4,951,636.40
Rye	151,542	1,754,406	690,408.08
Barley	257,330	3,352,845	781,202.03
Buckwheat	874	8,268	5,374.20
Irish potatoes	83,304	7,664,405	2,612,339.84
Sweet potatoes	3,351	334,080	150,268.89
Castor beans	4,706	37,862	34,075.80
Cotton	90	27,650†	1,382.50
Flax	179,711	1,412,941	1,271,646.90
Hemp	85	34,000‡	1,700.00
Tobacco	50	12,250†	1,225.00
Broomcorn	33,424	14,000,705†	455,022.91
Millet and Hungarian.....	371,925	796,320†	2,354,248.00
Sorghum: for syrup.....	20,343	1,539,193*	492,541.76
Sorghum: for forage.....	448,798	.....	2,457,304.00
Milo maize	8,430	25,159‡	66,093.00
Kafir	618,895	2,203,429‡	5,289,598.00
Jerusalem corn	3,715	10,497‡	25,179.00
Timothy	320,485	1,047,497‡	4,451,862.25
Clover	202,607		
Bluegrass	196,433		
Alfalfa	278,477		
Orchard grass	3,217		
Other tame grasses.....	47,010	1,608,985‡	4,826,955.00
Prairie grass, fenced.....	6,324,160		
Totals	23,686,909	\$106,857,050.09

* gallons

‡ pounds

† tons

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Other farm products:

<i>Product</i>	<i>Quantities</i>	<i>Value</i>
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter.....		\$50,533,797.00
Wool clip	712,181 lbs.	106,827.15
Poultry and eggs sold.....		4,241,869.00
Cheese	1,163,680 lbs.	104,731.20
Butter	43,082,767 lbs.	5,775,523.07
Milk sold		648,054.00
Garden products marketed.....		700,745.00
Horticultural products marketed.....		523,445.00
Wood marketed		125,105.00
Wine manufactured	155,778 gals.	116,833.50
Honey and beeswax.....	760,450 lbs.	114,307.50

Total		\$62,991,237.42
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Grand total		\$169,848,287.51
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A summary of livestock statistics for 1899:

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses	796,866	\$32,048,342.00
Mules and asses.....	87,838	4,208,208.00
Milk cows	684,182	22,390,078.00
Other cattle	2,201,886	60,605,136.00
Sheep	232,039	677,972.00
Swine	2,340,992	18,127,356.00

Total		\$133,057,092.00
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Total value, farm products and livestock.....		\$302,905,379.51
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BANKS. On December 2, 1899, the fifth biennial report of the State Bank Commissioner listed 320 state banks with resources and liabilities of \$30,765,590.61. Sixty-six private banks reported resources and liabilities of \$5,149,781.09. On September 7, 1889, 98 national banks in Kansas reported resources and liabilities of \$40,431,139.90. Forty-five state and private banks had suspended business since the last biennial report. Sixteen banks were in the hands of receivers.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. The biennial report of the board of trustees of State Charitable Institutions gave the following statistics for the year ending June 30, 1899:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Ave. Popul.</i>
State Insane Asylum, Topeka.....	\$127,368	797
State Insane Asylum, Osawatomie.....	168,696	1,029
State Reform School, Topeka.....	11,440	178
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Olathe.....	45,801	165
Institution for the Blind, Kansas City.....	20,002	102
Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth, Winfield.....	31,769	236
Industrial School for Girls, Beloit.....	22,627	120
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Atchison.....	No report	193

CHARTERS. Following is a tabulation of charters filed with the Secretary of State during 1899:

	<i>No.</i>
Banks, Building and Loan, Trust and Insurance Companies.....	55
Cemeteries	15
Churches and Affiliated Organizations.....	49
Coal, Oil and Mining Companies.....	25
Creameries	10
Fairs, Agricultural and Civic Organizations.....	19
Gas, Light, Water and Power Companies.....	6
Grain, Milling and Elevator Companies.....	12

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Livestock, Poultry and Packing Companies.....	4
Lodges, Clubs, Unions and Benevolent Societies.....	24
Magnetic Healers	4
Mercantile and Manufacturing Companies.....	47
Printing and Publishing Companies.....	5
Railroads	12
Real Estate, Town and Immigration Companies.....	7
Schools and Colleges	2
Scientific and Cultural Organizations.....	5
Street Railway, Telephone and Telegraph Companies.....	12
Total	313

EDUCATION. For the year ending June 30, 1899, the Superintendent of Public Instruction reported that Kansas had 8,988 school districts with 9,196 buildings and 10,808 teachers. The public school enrollment was 381,800. Expenses during the year were \$4,360,472.94. The average salary of men teachers was \$40.34 per month, of women \$33.94. The average school term was 24.86 weeks.

Statistics for the three state schools for 1898-1899 were as follows:

	K. U.	K. S. A. C.	Emporia Normal
Enrollment	1,087	871	1,629
Counties represented	84	80	92
Out-of-state students	54	43	37
Faculty	69	40	42
Legislative appropriations	\$132,561	\$39,512	\$59,649

FINANCIAL. The balance in the state treasury on June 30, 1898, was \$394,260.20, to which was added during the fiscal year \$1,420,284.93 from direct taxes and \$1,413,683 from other sources, or a total of \$3,228,588.35 from all sources, including the original balance. Disbursements totaled \$2,730,137.98, which left a balance of \$498,450.37 in the treasury on June 30, 1899. Taxable property reported by county clerks included: aggregate value of all lands taxable, \$162,372,423; value of town lots, \$56,809,085; personal property, \$49,032,105; railroad property, \$58,930,449. The total valuation of all property as fixed by the State Board of Equalization was \$327,165,530. The total state tax levy was \$1,799,409.15.

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GOVERNMENT. A list of state and federal officers, judges and members of the Legislature as taken from the *Laws of Kansas*:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS, 1899

OFFICE	Name	Residence
Governor.....	W. E. Stanley.....	Wichita
Lieutenant Governor.....	Harry E. Richter.....	Council Grove
Secretary of State.....	George A. Clark.....	Junction City
State Treasurer.....	Frank E. Grimes.....	Leoti
State Auditor.....	George E. Cole.....	Girard
Attorney General.....	A. A. Godard.....	Topeka
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	Frank Nelson.....	Lindsborg
State Printer.....	W. Y. Morgan.....	Hutchinson
State Librarian.....	Annie L. Diggs.....	Perryville
Adjutant General.....	S. M. Fox.....	Manhattan
Superintendent of Insurance.....	W. V. Church.....	Marion
State Bank Commissioner.....	John W. Breidenthal.....	Chetopa
Secretary State Board of Agriculture.....	F. D. Coburn.....	Kansas City
Secretary State Historical Society.....	Franklin G. Adams.....	Topeka
Secretary State Horticultural Society.....	W. H. Barnes.....	Independence
Secretary of Labor and Industry.....	W. L. A. Johnson.....	Kansas City
Secretary of Mine Industry.....	Edward Keegan.....	Chicopee
State Oil Inspector.....	S. O. Spencer.....	Fort Scott
Official State Paper.....	Topeka <i>Daily Capital</i>	

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS, 1899

JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS FOR DISTRICT OF KANSAS

OFFICE	Name	Residence
Judge of Circuit Court.....	Henry C. Caldwell.....	Little Rock, Ark.
Judge of District Court.....	Wm. C. Hook.....	Leavenworth
District Attorney.....	I. E. Lambert.....	Emporia
United States Marshal.....	W. E. Sterne.....	Topeka
Clerk of Circuit Court.....	George F. Sharitt.....	Topeka
Clerk of District Court.....	Frank L. Brown.....	Garnett

JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF KANSAS

OFFICE	Name	Residence
Chief Justice.....	Frank Doster.....	Marion
Associate Justice.....	W. A. Johnston.....	Minneapolis
Associate Justice.....	Wm. R. Smith.....	Kansas City
Clerk.....	John Martin.....	Topeka
Reporter.....	T. E. Dewey.....	Abilene

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JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURTS OF KANSAS

DISTRICT	Name	Residence
First.....	L. A. Myers.....	Leavenworth
Second.....	W. T. Bland.....	Atchison
Third.....	Z. T. Hazen.....	Topeka
Fourth.....	S. A. Riggs.....	Lawrence
Fifth.....	Wm. A. Randolph.....	Emporia
Sixth.....	W. L. Simons.....	Port Scott
Seventh.....	L. Stillwell.....	Erie
Eighth.....	Oscar L. Moore.....	Abilene
Ninth.....	M. P. Simpson.....	McPherson
Tenth.....	John T. Burris.....	Olathe
Eleventh.....	A. H. Skidmore.....	Columbus
Twelfth.....	F. W. Sturges.....	Concordia
Thirteenth.....	C. W. Shinn.....	El Dorado
Fifteenth.....	R. M. Pickler.....	Smith Center
Seventeenth.....	A. C. T. Geiger.....	Oberlin
Eighteenth.....	D. M. Dale.....	Wichita
Nineteenth.....	W. T. McBride.....	Wellington
Twentieth.....	Ansel R. Clark.....	Lyons
Twenty-first.....	W. S. Glass.....	Marysville
Twenty-second.....	W. I. Stuart.....	Troy
Twenty-third.....	Lee Monroe.....	Hays City
Twenty-fourth.....	Preston B. Gillett.....	Kingman
Twenty-ninth.....	H. L. Alden.....	Kansas City
Thirtieth.....	R. F. Thompson.....	Minneapolis
Thirty-first.....	Francis C. Price.....	Ashland
Thirty-second.....	Wm. E. Hutchison.....	Garden City
Thirty-third.....	J. E. Andrews.....	La Crosse
Thirty-fourth.....	Chas. W. Smith.....	Stockton
Thirty-fifth.....	Wm. Thomson.....	Burlingame
Thirty-sixth.....	Chas. F. Johnson.....	Oskaloosa

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

SENATORS

NAME	Post Office	NAME	Post Office
Lucien Baker.....	Leavenworth	William A. Harris.....	Linwood

REPRESENTATIVES

DISTRICT	Name	Post Office
First.....	Charles Curtis.....	Topeka
Second.....	J. D. Bowersock.....	Lawrence
Third.....	E. R. Ridgely.....	Pittsburg
Fourth.....	J. M. Miller.....	Council Grove
Fifth.....	W. A. Calderhead.....	Marysville
Sixth.....	W. A. Reeder.....	Logan
Seventh.....	Chester I. Long.....	Medicine Lodge
At Large.....	W. J. Bailey.....	Baileyville

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT OF STATE OF KANSAS, 1899

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

Dist.	NAME	Post Office	County
1	John A. Fulton.....	Morrill.....	Brown
2	R. T. Andrews.....	Pardee.....	Atchison
3	J. C. Stone.....	Leavenworth.....	Leavenworth
4	Henry T. Zimmer.....	Kansas City.....	Wyandotte
5	Charles F. Johnson.....	Oskaloosa.....	Jefferson
6	W. B. Crossan.....	Paola.....	Miami
7	J. N. Caldwell.....	Garnett.....	Anderson
8	E. T. Shaffer.....	Fulton.....	Bourbon
9	W. H. Ryan.....	Brazillton.....	Crawford
10	M. A. Householder.....	Columbus.....	Cherokee
11	George Campbell.....	Oswego.....	Labette
12	H. W. Young.....	Independence.....	Montgomery
13	Hugh P. Farrelly.....	Chanute.....	Neosho
14	G. H. Lamb.....	Yates Center.....	Woodson
15	H. F. Sheldon.....	Ottawa.....	Franklin
16	H. G. Jumper.....	Melvorn.....	Osage
17	T. J. Anderson.....	Topeka.....	Shawnee
18	A. L. Coleman.....	Centralia.....	Nemaha
19	Fred A. Stocks.....	Blue Rapids.....	Marshall
20	J. C. Morrow.....	Haddam.....	Washington
21	John E. Hessin.....	Manhattan.....	Riley
22	George W. Hanna.....	Clay Center.....	Clay
23	R. T. Battey.....	Florence.....	Marion
24	J. T. Braddock.....	Madison.....	Greenwood
25	W. F. Benson.....	Chelsea.....	Butler
26	Jason Helmick.....	Cloverdale.....	Chautauqua
27	L. P. King.....	Tannehill.....	Cowley
28	A. G. Forney.....	Belle Plaine.....	Sumner
29	L. D. Lewelling.....	Wichita.....	Sedgwick
30	Royal Matthews.....	McPherson.....	McPherson
31	J. A. Reser.....	Salina.....	Saline
32	R. B. Ward.....	Belleville.....	Republic
33	Anson S. Cooke.....	Sunflower.....	Mitchell
34	W. B. Helm.....	Ellsworth.....	Ellsworth
35	John Armstrong.....	Great Bend.....	Barton
36	Frank C. Field.....	Pretty Prairie.....	Reno
37	A. J. Titus.....	Anthony.....	Harper
38	A. H. Lupfer.....	Larned.....	Pawnee
39	Levi Pritchard.....	Hill City.....	Graham
40	Dan Hart.....	Norton.....	Norton

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

NAME	Office	Post Office
H. E. Richter.....	President.....	Council Grove
M. A. Householder.....	President pro tem.....	Columbus
J. W. Morphy.....	Secretary.....	Topeka
G. W. Slinker.....	Chaplain.....	Mound Valley
T. D. Gassaway.....	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Columbus

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MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

Dist.	NAME	Post Office	County
1	Ed. Heeney.....	Severance.....	Doniphan
2	John Seaton.....	Atchison.....	Atchison
3	L. B. Wilcox.....	Muscotah.....	Atchison
4	W. A. Coy.....	Oskaloosa.....	Jefferson
5	Millard F. Marks.....	Valley Falls.....	Jefferson
6	Sherman Medill.....	Springdale.....	Leavenworth
7	F. B. Dawes.....	Leavenworth.....	Leavenworth
8	M. W. Edmonds.....	Fairmount.....	Leavenworth
9	J. S. Edwards.....	Kansas City.....	Wyandotte
10	David D. Hoag.....	Kansas City.....	Wyandotte
11	H. A. Bailey.....	Argentine.....	Wyandotte
12	T. L. Hogue.....	Olathe.....	Johnson
13	A. Henley.....	Lawrence.....	Douglas
14	W. F. Osborn.....	Baldwin.....	Douglas
15	W. S. Finley.....	Williamsburg.....	Franklin
16	John T. Baker.....	Lane.....	Franklin
17	J. B. Remington.....	Osawatomie.....	Miami
18	R. G. Mendenhall.....	La Cygne.....	Linn
19	J. G. Rees.....	Greeley.....	Anderson
20	John Francis.....	Colony.....	Allen
21	D. F. Campbell.....	Fort Scott.....	Bourbon
22	John M. Goodno.....	Bronson.....	Bourbon
23	E. Loomis.....	Girard.....	Crawford
24	F. B. Wheeler.....	Pittsburg.....	Crawford
25	Jacob Fogle.....	Scammon.....	Cherokee
26	George W. Wheatley.....	Galena.....	Cherokee
27	George W. Gabriel.....	Parsons.....	Labette
28	T. J. Flannelly.....	Chetopa.....	Labette
29	F. M. Benefel.....	Coffeyville.....	Montgomery
30	H. W. Conrad.....	Independence.....	Montgomery
31	L. B. Keifer.....	Chanute.....	Neosho
32	N. P. Willits.....	Fredonia.....	Wilson
33	H. A. Nichols.....	Buffalo.....	Woodson
34	J. B. Sweet.....	Burlington.....	Coffey
35	P. E. Gregory.....	Lyndon.....	Osage
36	S. L. Heberling.....	Overbrook.....	Osage
37	A. L. Brooke.....	North Topeka.....	Shawnee
38	W. C. Stephenson.....	Topeka.....	Shawnee
39	Edwin D. McKeever.....	Topeka.....	Shawnee
40	A. R. Oursler.....	Circleville.....	Jackson
41	Henry A. Smith.....	Willis.....	Brown
42	George P. Hayden.....	Wetmore.....	Nemaha
43	M. M. Haskin.....	Frankfort.....	Marshall
44	Richard B. Moore.....	Oketo.....	Marshall
45	T. J. Richardson.....	Havensville.....	Pottawatomie
46	George T. Polson.....	Winkler.....	Riley
47	C. W. Spurlock.....	Junction City.....	Geary
48	W. M. Rinehart.....	Eskridge.....	Wabaunsee
49	L. R. Wright.....	Emporia.....	Lyon
50	Chas. Harris.....	Emporia.....	Lyon
51	R. R. Anderson.....	Hamilton.....	Greenwood
52	Luther Scott.....	Howard.....	Elk
53	J. K. Tulloss.....	Sedan.....	Chautauqua
54	A. H. Abrams.....	Arkansas City.....	Cowley
55	Ed. Jaquins.....	Winfield.....	Cowley
56	J. B. Adams.....	El Dorado.....	Butler
57	F. P. Gillespie.....	Towanda.....	Butler
58	H. C. Snyder.....	Clements.....	Chase
59	E. R. Burkholder.....	Hillsboro.....	Marion
60	W. R. Bigham.....	White City.....	Morris
61	Emil Grosser.....	Enterprise.....	Dickinson
62	W. S. Bradbury.....	Broughton.....	Clay
63	S. S. Longley.....	Greenleaf.....	Washington
64	F. N. Woodward.....	Belleville.....	Republic
65	Wm. T. Short.....	Concordia.....	Cloud
66	R. R. Rees.....	Minneapolis.....	Ottawa
67	S. J. Osborn.....	Salina.....	Saline
68	G. F. Grattan.....	McPherson.....	McPherson
69	J. A. Welch.....	Burrton.....	Harvey
70	W. J. Babb.....	Wichita.....	Sedgwick
71	J. W. Adams.....	Wichita.....	Sedgwick
72	W. J. Anderson.....	Cheney.....	Sedgwick
73	Jas. Lawrence.....	Wellington.....	Sumner
74	C. D. Newmon.....	Corbin.....	Sumner

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MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE—Concluded

Dist.	NAME	Post Office	County
75	W. F. Coulson	Harper	Harper
76	C. W. Fairchild	Kingman	Kingman
77	W. C. Millar	Lake City	Barber
78	S. R. Kutz	Iuka	Pratt
79	J. A. DeBard	Turon	Reno
80	Z. L. Wise	Hutchinson	Reno
81	T. S. Elder	St. John	Stafford
82	Isom Wright	Great Bend	Barton
83	A. J. Godshalk	Alden	Rice
84	L. H. Seaver	Ellsworth	Ellsworth
85	Theo. Ackerman	Russell	Russell
86	Arthur J. Stanley	Colbert	Lincoln
87	T. C. Rodgers	Beloit	Mitchell
88	A. W. Hefley	Downs	Osborne
89	J. W. Bogenrief	Red Cloud, Neb.	Jewell
90	D. P. McClaren	Smith Center	Smith
91	Gilman Carle	Dana	Phillips
92	E. E. Smith	Stockton	Rooks
93	M. M. Fuller	Ellis	Rooks
94	M. C. Hallett	Rush Center	Rush
95	A. A. Thorp	Larned	Pawnee
96	W. N. Beezley	Kinsley	Edwards
97	E. F. Reser	Greensburg	Kiowa
98	C. F. Biddle	Coldwater	Comanche
99	Lot Ravenscraft	Ashland	Clark
100	D. Swinehart	Dodge City	Ford
101	John Irving	Jetmore	Hodgeman
102	D. O. Tenny	Bazine	Ness
103	Alfred Lawson	WaKeeney	Trego
104	Jerome Shoup	Hill City	Graham
105	M. B. Pogue	Edmond	Norton
106	Frank Reeder	Oberlin	Decatur
107	A. B. Shoemaker	Lucerne	Sheridan
108	E. C. Prather	Oakley	Gove
109	R. W. Bowman	Gem	Thomas
110	S. C. Martin	Atwood	Rawlins
111	Josiah Crosby	St. Francis	Cheyenne
112	A. A. Shelley	Goodland	Sherman
113	H. F. Giessler	Oakley	Logan
114	W. E. Ward	Sharon Springs	Wallace
115	George L. Reid	Tribune	Greeley
116	J. H. Scott	Leoti	Wichita
117	J. C. Starr	Scott City	Scott
118	D. B. King	Shields	Lane
119	H. F. Mason	Garden City	Finney
120	G. F. Johnston	Lakin	Kearny
121	Thos. H. Ford	Syracuse	Hamilton
122	Jasper N. Elwood	Zionville	Grant
123	John Harper	Cimarron	Gray
124	George W. Wiley	Meade	Meade
125	Chas. H. Wright	Liberal	Stevens

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE

NAME	Office	Post Office
S. J. Osborn	Speaker	Salina
F. M. Benefiel	Speaker pro tem	Coffeyville
Chas. E. Lobdell	Chief Clerk	Kansas City
W. A. Thompson	Sergeant-at-Arms	Topeka
Allen Buckner	Chaplain	Baldwin

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INSURANCE. The 30th annual report of the Superintendent of Insurance gave the following statistics for 1899:

Type	No.	Risks Written	Premiums Collected	Losses Paid
Life Insurance	26	\$11,637,934	\$1,745,121.00	\$672,099.00
Joint Stock Fire.....	75	183,444,731	1,949,091.71	1,171,193.25
Mutual Fire	21	10,637,075	121,187.66	64,355.51
Casualty and Fidelity.....	17	26,738,641	155,934.27	86,515.15

LABOR AND INDUSTRY. The report of the state labor bureau gave statistics on the coal, lead and zinc industries. Lead production in 1899 totaled 14,186,670 pounds and was valued at \$375,553.40. Zinc production, totaling 128,120,310 pounds, was valued at \$2,738,431. The coal industry employed 10,018 workers who turned out 4,096,895 tons of coal, valued at \$5,124,248.01. Sixteen fatal accidents occurred during the year in coal mines.

The state factory inspector reported that 172 businesses employed 10,711 persons, including 112 children under 16 in 19 factories. The average wage of 969 wage earners was \$522.38 a year.

POPULATION. The 12th biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture gave the population of Kansas in 1899 as 1,425,119, an increase of 34,150 over 1898. Incomplete reports to the State Board of Health showed 20,010 births, 7,115 marriages and 7,395 deaths for the year ending March 1, 1899. A smallpox epidemic caused 39 deaths during the year.

RAILROADS. The report of the State Board of Railroad Assessors showed a total of 8,690 miles of main track and 1,383 miles of side track in the state. The total assessed value of rolling stock was \$7,834,069.

1900

JANUARY 1.—H. U. Mudge became general manager of the Santa Fe, succeeding J. J. Frey, resigned.

JAN. 2.—The Kansas Produce Shippers Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 5.—Stanley Industrial Hall, Western University, state Negro school at Quindaro, was completed at a cost of \$10,000.

—H. D. Lee, Salina, was purchasing agent for tobacco jobbers in that section. He bought \$640,000 worth of tobacco annually.

JAN. 8.—The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Poultry Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 9.—The Kansas Retail Hardware Dealers Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 10.—The Kansas State Temperance Union met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture met at Topeka.

JAN. 11.—An 1894 law for the taxation of judgments was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Meade County News*, Meade; John D. Wehrle, editor and publisher.

JAN. 12.—Alexander Majors, senior member of the old freighting firm of Russell, Majors and Waddell, and one of the founders of the Pony Express, died at Chicago. He was author of *Seventy Years on the Frontier*.

JAN. 13.—The Soldiers' Home, Leavenworth, was quarantined because of smallpox.

—*Across the Way*, a history of Tennesseetown, Negro section of Topeka, by the Rev. Leroy A. Halbert, Topeka, was published.

JAN. 14.—The first through trip on the new electric railway between Leavenworth and Kansas City was made in 58 minutes.

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JAN. 16.—The Kansas State Historical Society met at Topeka.

JAN. 17.—Dale Gear of the Kansas City Blues was hired as baseball coach at K. U.

—J. P. Pomeroy, Atchison, hired W. H. Campbell to experiment with Campbell's system of farming near Hill City.

JAN. 18.—Montgomery, Cowley, Sumner and Harper counties were quarantined for smallpox, which was widespread in Oklahoma and Indian territories.

JAN. 19.—Catalpa plantations for fence posts included 1,200 acres in Crawford county, 500 acres in Reno county and 160 acres in Greenwood county.

—Farmers in Decatur and Rawlins counties complained of low bounties on coyotes which were killing their calves, lambs and poultry.

JAN. 20.—Two men were lynched at Fort Scott after attempting to kill a deputy sheriff. They had murdered Leopold Edlinger.

JAN. 22.—Andrew Carnegie offered to donate \$25,000 for a public library at Leavenworth.

JAN. 23.—The Topeka *Daily Capital* announced that the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon would run the paper for a week, beginning March 13, to demonstrate his idea of a Christian daily newspaper.

—The Kansas Editorial Assn. met at Fort Scott.

—The Missouri and Kansas Lumber Dealers Assn. met at Kansas City, Mo.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Treasurers met at Wichita.

JAN. 24.—Paola passed an ordinance compelling vaccination of all school children.

JAN. 25.—A story of John R. Gentry, famous pacer bred by H. G. Toler, Wichita, was published in book form at Goshen, N. Y.

JAN. 26.—John E. Remsberg, Atchison, was elected president of the American Secular Union and Free Thought Federation in Boston. His books were read in Europe, Asia and Australia.

JAN. 27.—Ed Howe, editor of the Atchison *Globe*, proposed to become pastor of Chas. M. Sheldon's church during the week Sheldon edited the Topeka *Daily Capital*.

JAN. 29.—The Kansas Day Club met at Topeka.

JAN. 30.—The Hackney block in Wichita, famous boom-days structure which cost \$125,000, was destroyed by fire.

—The Bar Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

JAN. 31.—W. R. Comstock, R. F. D. carrier, route 2, Topeka, carried 22,819 pieces of mail in January—a national record.

—“Nothing has grown the past year like the free library sentiment,” the Wichita *Eagle* commented.

FEBRUARY 1.—The State Charter board held up charter applications of the School of Magnetic Healing at Beloit, the Magnetic Surgical Assn. of Sterling and the Osteopathic Institute of Galena. The State Board of Health complained that several institutions of this kind were turning out doctors contrary to state laws.

FEB. 2.—*Americanism and the Philippines*, by W. A. Pfeffer, was published by Crane & Co., Topeka.

—Reno, McPherson and Rice counties raised half the broomcorn west of the Mississippi in 1899. It sold for \$200,000.

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—The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Emporia.

FEB. 3.—The Kansas Intercollegiate Oratorical Assn. met at Emporia.

FEB. 5.—Otis Skinner appeared in *The Liars* at the Grand Opera House, Topeka.

—The Kansas Society of Labor and Industry met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Miners Assn. met at Topeka.

FEB. 6.—Washburn College celebrated its 35th anniversary. Harvey Rice, one of the founders, spoke.

—The Kansas Barbers Assn. met at Hutchinson.

—The Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Assn. met at Kansas City.

FEB. 8.—A Topekan was convicted of driving a horse faster than six miles an hour, contrary to city ordinance.

—I. G. Groves, Edwardsville, Negro, owned a 320-acre potato farm in the Kaw valley valued at \$48,000. He had 1,000 fruit trees and a house equipped with gas, water and telephone.

FEB. 9.—The British Army had purchased 4,875 Kansas mules for use in the Boer War.

FEB. 10.—The Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the 1896 law which required railroads to furnish free transportation to livestock shippers.

FEB. 12.—The State Treasurer refused to accept Quantrill Raid scrip for taxes. Holders were selling at a discount.

FEB. 14.—Col. Frederick Funston, Iola, Twentieth Kansas, received the Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry at Rio Grande de la Pampanga, P. I., on April 27, 1899. He crossed the river on a raft, "enabling the general commanding to carry the enemy's position on the north bank of the river, and to drive him with great loss from the important strategic position at Calumpit."

FEB. 19.—The Rev. Joseph Denison, first president of K. S. A. C. and later president of Baker University, died at Manhattan.

—The Royal Arch Masons grand chapter and the Royal and Select Masters grand council met at Topeka.

FEB. 21.—The Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons grand lodge met at Topeka.

FEB. 23.—It was said the "eagle feathers" which women were wearing on their hats came from Kansas turkeys. Many feathers were being shipped East from Eureka.

FEB. 27.—A number of Topeka jointists were convicted by the testimony of an acknowledged spotter.

—The State Charter Board gave the Continental Creamery Co. permission to do business. It was a consolidation of five companies.

—The Ancient Order of United Workmen grand lodge met at Topeka.

FEB. 28.—William Allen White's story, "The Mercy of Death," was published by Scribner's.

—K. U. was closed because of a coal shortage.

MARCH 3.—Thousands of furs were shipped from Kansas to Europe. They ranged from muskrat to mink and brought from five cents to \$1.50.

MAR. 5.—A quarantine was issued against tubercular cattle from 20 Eastern and Midwestern states.

MAR. 6.—The River Brethren Church conference met at Rosebank Church, Dickinson county.

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MAR. 7.—Seventy-five thousand bushels of four-year-old corn sold at Esbon for ten cents a bushel.

—The South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Chanute.

MAR. 9.—Dr. Paul Fischer, bacteriologist and veterinarian, estimated the state annually lost up to \$1,000,000 from blackleg in cattle.

MAR. 10.—The first good roads convention in Douglas county met at Lawrence.

MAR. 13.—The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon edited the *Topeka Daily Capital* as an example of a Christian daily. Editions were printed at Topeka, Chicago, New York and London. Sheldon applied the question: "What would Jesus do?" in editing each news item and advertisement. Comment varied from high praise to severe criticism. The *Topeka State Journal*, in reply, printed the first of six sermons by Edgar W. Howe, Atchison, on how ministers should preach the gospel.

MAR. 14.—The Children's Home Society, Topeka, had placed nearly 400 children in homes in six years.

—A rural free delivery route was established out of Lawrence.

—Dave Leahy struck against his own newspaper, the *Wichita Register*. He refused to work in a non-union office, and the management refused his demands for a union office. He said: "I don't believe any man should be asked to work for less than it costs him to live decently."

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Assn. met at Jewell City.

—The Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Wichita.

—The Northwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Concordia.

—The Kansas Grain Dealers Assn. met at Topeka.

MAR. 16.—Shetland ponies were being shipped to Eastern cities and to San Francisco from the Charles F. Johnson farm near Oskaloosa.

—Robert Maxwell, *Topeka Daily Capital* pressman, patented a mailing machine to be attached to perfecting presses.

—Three thousand head of cattle were dipped daily at the Garden City dipping plant for lice, itch, mange and rickets.

MAR. 20.—Business managers of Kansas daily newspapers organized at Hutchinson.

MAR. 21.—The Kansas Ex-Prisoners of War Assn. met at Fort Scott.

—The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Kansas City.

MAR. 24.—Congress ceded old Fort Hays military reservation to Kansas to be used as a branch of Emporia Normal, and as a K. S. A. C. experimental station.

—Two members of the Public Works Board of 1895 "condemned" the land selected for the insane asylum at Parsons. Since neither Governor Leedy nor Governor Stanley had appointed a board, they still claimed authority.

MAR. 26.—All joints in Arkansas City were closed by the county attorney and Attorney General. The mayor immediately discharged the fire-department and street force and ordered the Arkansas City Electric Light Co. to close because of lack of funds. "Fines" from jointists helped support many Kansas towns, as well as officials.

—The Pierson Milling Co. plant at Lawrence burned with an estimated loss of \$150,000.

MAR. 29.—Cyrus Kurtz Holliday, organizer and first president of the Atchison and Topeka Railroad Co., later the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and one of

the founders of Topeka, died at his home in Topeka. He was a member of the first Free-State convention, a regent of K. U., and president of the Kansas State Historical Society. Holliday was born April 3, 1826, near Carlisle, Penn., and was educated at Allegheny College. He was a lawyer by profession. He came to Kansas in 1854.

MAR. 30.—The experiment station at K. S. A. C. issued a bulletin on the soybean.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Wathena Republican*; Pool W. Grinstead, editor and proprietor.

MAR. 31.—The State Board of Health quarantined Salina for smallpox.

—The Topeka *Knocker* was issued quarterly by J. F. Jarrell and Myron Waterman who said it was a “journal for cranks.”

—The London *Globe* said of Sheldon’s issue of the Topeka *Daily Capital*: “The journal is very likely an ordinary American newspaper, only duller. It will be an evil day when the hysterical rubbish which poses as religion in America, and to a lesser degree in England, ever has a large following.”

APRIL 1.—The Kansas Traveling Library Commission had 4,175 books.

—A Kansas newspaper man regretted that the Reverend Dr. Sheldon did not say what Jesus would have done to a delinquent subscriber.

APR. 2.—Cities of the third class held elections. At Beattie the woman’s ticket, promising continued enforcement of prohibition, was defeated for re-election. Socialist party mayors were elected at Thayer and Hoxie.

—The Riverview Golf Club was organized at Atchison with 75 members. The club leased a clubhouse and 60 acres of land.

—The Kansas Sunflower League met at Wichita. William Jennings Bryan spoke.

APR. 4.—Dickinson county organized a permanent good roads association.

APR. 5.—A meeting at Topeka with Governor Stanley presiding launched a project to send a million bushels of corn to India famine sufferers.

—The Kansas Women’s Press Assn. met at Topeka.

APR. 8.—Miss Helen Gould gave the Fort Scott Y. M. C. A. a library valued at \$1,000.

APR. 10.—Rain, sleet and snow covered the state. Larned reported a 12-inch snow. Wheat benefited, but fruit was damaged. Hundreds of cattle perished.

—*Quo Vadis* played at Topeka.

—The annual *Messiah* festival began at Lindsborg.

—The Kansas Funeral Directors Assn. met at Wichita.

APR. 11.—Dickinson county sent two carloads of corn to famine sufferers in India.

—An English syndicate purchased the South Side Mining and Milling Co.’s 80 acres of zinc and lead land at Galena, including 10 mills and 15 producing mines.

APR. 12.—C. Hoffman and Son, Enterprise millers, planted 50,000 catalpa trees for fence posts.

—The Rock Island moved 200 immigrants, mostly German-Russian, into northern Kansas and southern Nebraska within two weeks.

APR. 13.—K. U., taking the negative, won a debate from Missouri on the question: “Resolved, that the Philippines should be retained by the United States as a permanent possession.”

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APR. 14.—James O'Neill, father of Eugene O'Neill, appeared as D'Artagnan in *The Three Musketeers* at the Grand Theater, Topeka.

APR. 15.—The State Board of Agriculture issued *Forage and Fodders* by F. D. Coburn.

APR. 16.—Mrs. Eliza Chrisman, Topeka, deceased, left an estimated \$250,000 for founding of the University of Topeka, contingent on Kansas Methodist churches raising an equal amount in ten years.

APR. 18.—The St. Louis & San Francisco bought the Kansas Midland railroad connecting Wichita and Ellsworth for \$2,065,000.

APR. 23.—Kansas was allowed \$36,681.10 for raising troops for the war with Spain.

APR. 25.—Home Farm, No. 1, the first Kansas lodge of a new farmers' organization known as the "Knights of the Soil" was organized at Abilene to "influence the price of grain by regulating the acreage and controlling the quantity placed on the market at any one time."

APR. 27.—C. P. Dewey, Chicago, owned a 10,000-acre ranch near Manhattan stocked with 3,500 cattle, 300 horses and mules and 2,000 hogs. Corncribs had a capacity of 100,000 bushels. Sixty men were employed. Dewey also had a 40,000-acre ranch in Rawlins county.

—The Kansas Elocutionary Assn. met at Emporia.

APR. 28.—India Corn Day was held in Kansas for contribution to famine sufferers.

APR. 29.—Two men killed 208 rattlesnakes in one bunch near Vera.

APR. 30.—Ottawa University debated with Park College, Parkville, Mo., on the question: "Resolved that the benefits of trusts outweigh their evils." Ottawa won for the negative.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *The Western Socialist News*, Topeka; G. C. Clemens, editor. Clemens accentuated a resemblance to his cousin, Mark Twain, by cultivating bushy white hair and a drooping mustache.

MAY 1.—The Kansas Social Science Federation met at Winfield.

MAY 2.—Wichita University, property of the Reformed Church, was sold to the Catholic Church. It had opened in 1888 and closed in 1893.

MAY 3.—The General Assn. of Congregational Ministers and Churches of Kansas met at Seneca.

—The Order of the Loyal Legion, Kansas commandery, met at Leavenworth.

—The Kansas Dental Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 4.—The Lancaster Literary Society decided that \$12 a week was the smallest amount a couple could marry on and "retain their love."

—Meadowlarks were being killed for their plumage, which was sent to Eastern milliners.

—A bronze bust of Daniel Webster Wilder, author of the *Annals of Kansas*, was given to the Kansas State Historical Society by Eugene F. Ware.

MAY 5.—A four-man team of the Topeka Whist Club won the Central Whist Assn. loving cup at Kansas City.

—The Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the 1899 Court of Visitation law. The Court had judicial powers over railroad cases.

MAY 6.—One person was killed, several injured, and farm residences demolished by a tornado near Ellinwood.

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MAY 8.—Hutchinson voted a half-mill annual free-library tax.

—The Knights Templar grand commandery met at Wichita.

—The Kansas State Sunday School Assn. met at Abilene.

MAY 9.—The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon gave his \$5,000 profit from the *Capital* editorship to charitable and reform institutions.

—The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Sons of Veterans and Ladies of the G. A. R. met at Holton.

—The Kansas Conference of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod met at Mariadahl.

—The Kansas Eclectic Medical Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Homeopathic Medical Society met at Topeka.

—The Order of the Eastern Star grand chapter met at Hutchinson.

MAY 10.—Union packers and loaders received a 20 per cent wage increase from the Hutchinson Salt Co.

—Veterans of the Twentieth Kansas organized at Holton. Wilder S. Metcalf, Lawrence, was elected colonel.

MAY 11.—Emporia Normal debated with Nebraska Normal on the question: Resolved, "that the United States government should construct, own and control an Isthmian canal." Emporia won with the affirmative.

—*Kansas in Literature*, by William Herbert Carruth, was published by Crane & Co., Topeka. Carruth showed that 264 volumes had been published by Kansans since 1854.

—"Edward Blake, College Student," by the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon was being published serially by the Chicago *Advance*, the Boston *Globe*, and the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Pro Et Con*, Sedan; monthly; Collin H. Ball and George W. Goss, editors.

—The United Commercial Travelers grand lodge met at Atchison.

—The Kansas Democratic Editorial Assn. met at Emporia.

MAY 15.—Newton's new Harvey House and Arcade Hotel were opened.

—The Republican party state convention at Topeka nominated the following ticket: W. E. Stanley, Wichita, Governor; Harry Richter, Morris county, Lieutenant Governor; George A. Clark, Geary county, Secretary of State; Frank Grimes, Wichita, Treasurer; George E. Cole, Girard, Auditor; A. A. Godard, Topeka, Attorney General; Frank Nelson, Lindsborg, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

—Negro Republicans formed the Kansas Afro-American League at Topeka.

—The Knights of Pythias grand lodge met at Iola.

—The Kansas Musical Jubilee began at Hutchinson.

MAY 16.—Joseph L. Bristow, Ottawa, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, took charge of postal affairs in Cuba.

—*The Boomers*, by Mary Isabel Harsin, a play set in the Cherokee Strip, appeared at the Crawford Theater, Wichita.

—The Kansas Assn. of Charities and Corrections was organized at Topeka.

MAY 21.—The Kansas Postmasters Assn. was organized at Topeka.

MAY 22.—Oscar Chrisman, professor of child psychology at Emporia Normal, "created a scene" before a congress of mothers at Des Moines when he declared "men never love."

—The Kansas Pharmaceutical Assn. met at Hutchinson.

MAY 23.—The Kansas Registers of Deeds Assn. met at Wichita.

MAY 24.—A train with 21,232 bushels of corn for India famine sufferers left Topeka.

—The Kansas Children's Home Society met at Topeka.

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MAY 25.—F. O. Popenoe, Topeka, gave a 12-room house and six lots to the Florence Crittenton mission.

MAY 27.—*The People of Our Parish*, by Lelia Hardin Bugg, Wichita, was published by Marber, Callahan & Co.

MAY 28.—H. J. Heinz, Pittsburgh, Pa., gave \$20,000 to the proposed Kansas City University.

MAY 29.—J. K. Hudson, editor of the Topeka *Daily Capital*, and his son-in-law, Dell Keizer, business manager, retired. The *Capital* was bought by a company headed by F. O. Popenoe.

MAY 30.—The Kansas Letter Carriers Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 31.—The K. S. A. C. chemical laboratory building, erected in 1877, was destroyed by fire.

JUNE 1.—The Department of Agriculture experimented with 150 varieties of imported wheat on land near Halstead.

JUNE 5.—The Kansas Exposition Co. was organized at Topeka to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Kansas territory.

—The Kansas Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor met at Hutchinson.

—The Kansas Auctioneers Assn. met at Emporia.

JUNE 6.—The Kansas Bankers Assn. met at Abilene.

JUNE 9.—The Supreme Court held that Harper county must pay \$2,700 in uncollected taxes to the state. The decision affected 50 other counties and increased by \$100,000 the general revenue fund.

JUNE 13.—The Governor and Labor Commissioner arranged a compromise between the "Big Four" coal companies and striking members of the U. M. W. A. Wages were raised five cents a ton and 15 cents a day. The companies agreed to grant an eight-hour day and reemploy all strikers.

—Ernest R. Nichols was elected president of K. S. A. C. He had been acting president for a year.

JUNE 14.—The new Geary county courthouse was dedicated.

JUNE 15.—Kansas needed 20,000 men to help harvest the wheat crop.

JUNE 16.—The Kansas Assn. of Accountants and Bookkeepers met at Emporia.

JUNE 17.—The Kansas Saengerfest began at Emporia.

JUNE 19.—The Kansas delegation at the Republican convention at Philadelphia started the boom to nominate Theodore Roosevelt for vice-president.

JUNE 20.—A second India famine relief train, containing 20,000 bushels of corn, left Topeka. The Santa Fe hauled the corn free.

—The Prohibition party state convention at Topeka nominated the following ticket: Frank Holsinger, Rosedale, Governor; W. L. Coryell, Medicine Lodge, Lieutenant Governor; B. H. Moore, Arkansas City, Secretary of State; H. C. Zink, McPherson, Treasurer; W. H. Howie, Garnett, Auditor; M. V. Bennett, Columbus, Attorney General; George Winans, Clay Center, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

JUNE 21.—The Winfield Chautauqua began.

—Kansas Negro women's clubs met at Topeka and formed the Kansas Art Assn.

JUNE 22.—Speaking at Edinburgh, Chas. M. Sheldon said he had seen more drunken men in three weeks in Great Britain than in 12 years in Topeka.

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JUNE 25.—George W. Wallace, Fort Riley, Ninth U. S. Infantry, received the Congressional Medal of Honor for valorous action at Tinuba, P. I., March 4, 1900.

JUNE 28.—The Kansas Republican League met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Women's Republican League met at Topeka.

JUNE 30.—A party of Russian refugees from Mexico reached Salina.

JULY 1.—Abraham Lincoln Hanson, Leavenworth sculptor, had completed a bust of the King of Belgium.

JULY 2.—Miss Lizzie Wooster, author of several state textbooks, was invited to Harvard to assist in instructing teachers from Cuba.

—Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of New York, toured Kansas.

JULY 3.—The Kansas delegation at the Democratic national convention, Kansas City, ignoring Populists, failed to declare for Bryan's "16 to 1" silver-coinage slogan.

—Joe Patchen and John R. Gentry, Kansas-bred pacers, met at Lima, O. Gentry won in straight heats giving him 71 wins to Patchen's 98. Both horses were 11 years old and had been racing since 1892.

JULY 6.—The Supreme Court upheld the Geary county district court, compelling the M. K. & T. railroad to accept the appraisal of county commissioners, who had raised the State Board of Assessors' valuation of the road's property. The decision would be a precedent in several counties.

—The Belgian hare craze struck Kansas. Already 20 persons owned over 1,000 hares valued at \$15,000.

—Noble L. Prentis, editorial writer for the Kansas City *Star*, died at La Harpe, Ill. He came to Kansas in 1869 and was editor of the *Topeka Record*, the *Topeka Commonwealth*, the *Atchison Champion*, and the *Newton Republican*. The *Star* said of him: "When Noble Lovely Prentis was baptized it was at once a rite and a prophecy. . . . His Christian name typifies the man whom . . . his world honored and loved so well."

—The Barnett library at Emporia had between 5,000 and 6,000 volumes of rare works in Egyptian, Hebrew, Italian, French, Latin and English.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Hanover Herald*; D. O. Munger, editor.

JULY 9.—The Orient railway asked for right of way through Emporia, 30 acres for roundhouses and a \$20,000 bonus.

—The Ottawa Chautauqua opened. Dr. Robert S. McArthur lectured on "The Empire of the Czar."

JULY 10.—K. S. A. C. arranged picnic institutes at 17 Kansas towns. In addition to lectures, exhibits of livestock, crops, fruit and flowers were planned.

—The Kickapoos held their annual Green Corn Dance on their reservation near Horton. Dances were presented for Charles Curtis, the Indians' "Great Friend."

—The Kansas Assn. of Charities and Corrections met at Topeka.

JULY 11.—The Appellate Court at Topeka reversed the decision of the Doniphan county court on three libel cases against Pool Grinstead, editor of the *Wathena Republican*, and ordered him released.

JULY 12.—Threshing outfits were shipped into Kansas from Illinois and Iowa to help with the large wheat crop.

—Kansas had 16 independent charities which received state aid. Fifteen

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received \$700 per annum each, and one, the Mother Bickerdyke Home, received \$7,000 in two years. Others were: the Kansas Children's Home Society, Topeka; Christ's Hospital, Topeka; the Children's Rescue Home, Kansas City; Wichita's Children's Home; the Pittsburg Hospital and Medical and Surgical Institute; the Wichita Hospital and Training School; the Old Ladies' Rest, Leavenworth; St. Margaret's Hospital, Kansas City; the Kansas State Protective Home, Leavenworth; St. Francis' Hospital, Wichita; the Southern Kansas Home for the Friendless, Parsons; the Mercy Hospital, Fort Scott; St. Vincent's Orphans' Home, Leavenworth; Bethany Hospital, Kansas City, and the Topeka Orphans' Home.

—Thirteen of the new R. F. D. routes in eastern Kansas served 11,765 persons.

—The Kansas Millers Assn. met at Topeka.

JULY 13.—The Kansas Epworth League Institute met at Emporia.

JULY 14.—An Abilene firm had sold nearly \$150,000 worth of threshing outfits.

—The Rev. Chas. M. Sheldon spoke before 20,000 at the World's Christian Endeavor convention at London.

—The steamer, *City of Topeka*, arrived at Seattle from Alaska with a cargo of \$750,000 in drafts and \$100,000 in gold dust.

JULY 15.—The Rev. Henry Benton Smith, a Cherokee Indian, was consecrated a priest at Grace Cathedral, Topeka.

—Barnum Brown, Carbondale, returned from a two-year trip to Patagonia, South America, where he collected geological specimens for the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

—Charles V. Eskridge, Lieutenant Governor of Kansas, 1868-1870, committed suicide at his home in Emporia. He had been ill with cancer. Eskridge helped establish Emporia Normal and sponsored the law giving school districts power to issue bonds to aid construction of buildings.

—The Kansas National Guard was reorganized.

JULY 16.—The Kansas Federation of Commercial Clubs was organized at Topeka.

JULY 17.—Dr. George E. Gaumer, Wakarusa, returned from Yucatan after 25 years there collecting specimens for the British Museum.

—*Kansas and Her Resources* was published by the Santa Fe.

—Representatives of the Kaw Valley Potato Growers Assn. and five railroads met at Topeka. The growers said there were 4,000 cars of potatoes in the valley which would rot unless a 35-cent freight rate to Texas points was allowed by the railroads.

—The State Board of Equalization announced a valuation cut of \$11,675,044, reducing state taxes about \$80,000.

JULY 18.—The State Treasurer received over \$3,000 from Decatur county in settlement for the Legislature's seed-grain loans of 1891 and 1895. Decatur was the only county to pay in full.

JULY 19.—Two-fifths of Fort Scott, including the original plat, was "thrown into the country" in order to readjust to conditions following the boom of the 1880's.

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JULY 20.—Fred Lutz, the "Piggy Pennington" of William Allen White's *Court of Boyville* stories, received a copy of the book with this inscription: "For my good fat friend whose moon-shaped face smiles through all these pages in memory, I give this little bundle of tales with the kindest regards." Lutz and White were schoolmates in El Dorado.

—D. K. Pearson, Chicago philanthropist, offered \$25,000 toward an endowment fund for Bethany College, provided the college raise \$75,000 by June 1, 1901.

—The Kansas Belgian Hare Assn. met at Topeka.

JULY 21.—The State Penitentiary sold 900,000 pounds of binding twine.

—Many Kansans notified Governor Stanley of their willingness to fight in the Boxer rebellion in China.

—W. E. Sterne, U. S. Marshal, was ordered by the U. S. Circuit Court to levy on the Kansas property of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York to satisfy the judgment of \$34,000 held by Mrs. Sallie Hillmon-Smith.

JULY 22.—Catholic members of the Woodmen and Maccabees in Kansas were disturbed over an order that "no Catholic in good standing should retain membership in these lodges."

JULY 23.—Sidney Toler, Wichita, staged his play, *The Belle of Richmond*, at Williamsport, Pa.

JULY 24.—Emporia offered \$25 reward for the arrest and conviction of liquor sellers. All but four druggists were arrested.

—The Populist and Democratic fusion convention at Fort Scott nominated the following state ticket: John W. Breidenthal, Topeka, Governor; A. M. Harvey, Topeka, Lieutenant Governor; Abram Frakes, Trego county, Secretary of State; Conway Marshall, Anderson county, Treasurer; E. J. Westgate, Finney county, Auditor; Hugh P. Farrelly, Neosho county, Attorney General; Levi Humbarger, Dickinson county, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

JULY 26.—Lester and Johnnie Reiff, Wichita jockeys, were riding in England for Richard Croker. On July 5 Johnnie won the Princess of Wales stakes of \$50,000 and a gold cup valued at \$2,500. The owner of the horse gave him \$5,000. In addition he received one fee of \$1,000 and five of \$500 for riding special races.

JULY 28.—The Wathena Mid-Summer Chautauqua opened. Among the speakers were "Marse" Henry Masterson, Louisville, Ky.; Champ Clark, Missouri, and J. P. Dolliver, Iowa. The river steamer, *J. W. Spencer*, made eight trips daily between Wathena and St. Joseph.

AUGUST 1.—Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Challis, who came to Atchison in 1856, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Their seven daughters and three sons attended.

—C. W. Parker, Abilene, amusement operator, said the merry-go-round was among the best money-makers.

AUG. 4.—The Populist state central committee invited women to participate in the campaign. The Democrat state central committee objected to a "petticoat campaign; took its doll rags and went home."

AUG. 5.—After six trials in the U. S. Circuit Court and a delay of over 21 years, the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York settled its case with Mrs. Sallie Hillmon-Smith by paying her \$22,000. The Connecticut Mutual was

still holding out with a judgment of \$11,054 against it. The New York Life had settled after the fifth trial in 1897.

AUG. 8.—The *Jewell County Republican*, Jewell, said there were no more magnificent oak trees in the United States than those in Lincoln Park, Mitchell county, "no doubt there when Columbus discovered America."

AUG. 9.—The College of Emporia accepted the Andrew Carnegie gift of \$13,000 for a library. It was a memorial to John B. Anderson, a trustee of the college, who had lent books to Carnegie when he was a poor boy.

AUG. 10.—Carl Browne, son-in-law of General Coxey and member of the Freedom colony in Bourbon county, was making talks on Socialism.

—Two men who had robbed a Union Pacific train near Hugo, Colo., August 5, were killed on the Bartholomew ranch near Goodland.

AUG. 11.—Twenty-eight carloads of cattle, averaging 1,600 pounds, were shipped from Barnes to Glasgow, Scotland.

—The *Topeka State Journal* published a story and pictures of Terry Stafford and the "only automobile in Topeka," which was built by Stafford in his shop on East Fifth Street. Stafford had seen but one car, and it was a storage battery type. The one he constructed was driven by a compound gas seven-horsepower engine. Every part of it except the rubber tires was made in Topeka. The car had made several successful trips to Silver Lake, Rossville, Tecumseh and Berryton. It could go 25 miles an hour and averaged 20 miles a gallon.

AUG. 13.—The Mexican Hereford Breeding and Importing Co., made up of Kansans, rented a ranch near Chihuahua and shipped cattle there.

AUG. 14.—Calvin Pearl Titus, Wichita, musician for Company E., Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, was the first man to scale the wall at Pekin, China, in the Boxer rebellion.

—The Prince Hall Masons and Knights Templar met at Topeka.

AUG. 15.—The Kingman county cattlemen's convention began at Kingman. Steer-roping, hog tying and bronco-busting were sports. The state record for roping and tying was broken by Ralph Currey in one minute, 35 seconds.

AUG. 16.—John J. Ingalls, U. S. Senator for 18 years, 1873-1891, died at Las Vegas, N. M. Ingalls was born at Middletown, Mass., December 29, 1833. He came to Kansas in 1858 and settled at Sumner, attracted there by one of the exaggerated town-promotion posters of the day, which he afterwards called a "chromatic triumph of lithographed mendacity." Ingalls was a member of the Wyandotte constitutional convention in 1859 and was largely responsible for the language of the constitution. The state motto, "Ad astra per aspera," was his suggestion. Ingalls became one of the influential members of the Senate and served several terms as president pro tem. It was said that his stand on the liquor question and especially his opposition to woman suffrage finally defeated him. Ingalls was greatly admired as a writer, especially for his two prose pieces, "Catfish Aristocracy" and "Blue Grass." His sonnet, "Opportunity," still appears in American anthologies.

AUG. 17.—The R. F. D. agent in Kansas had established 35 routes in ten weeks.

AUG. 18.—The *Wichita Eagle* said: "The most fateful utterance ever made by John J. Ingalls was, 'The purification of politics is an iridescent dream.'"

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The day Ingalls said that he tore up the tracks between himself and the presidency."

AUG. 21.—B. P. Waggener, Atchison, gave a party for 2,500 children.

—Lawrence W. Boyington, Cornell, was hired as K. U. football coach at \$400 and expenses.

—The Kansas State Tennis Assn. tournament was held at Abilene. Frank Eberhardt, Salina, won the singles and with his brother, Fred, won the doubles.

—The Kansas Order of the Good Samaritans, a Negro organization, met at Topeka.

AUG. 22.—Ten thousand attended a Modern Woodmen log-rolling at Winfield.

AUG. 23.—G. C. Clemens was endorsed as nominee for Governor by the Middle-of-the-Road Populists at their convention in Topeka.

—The Free Silver Republican state committee met at Topeka.

—The Sixth Kansas Cavalry Veterans Assn. met at Galena.

AUG. 26.—A religious sect in Dickinson county called themselves Fire-Baptized Holiness People. Others called them Fire Brands. They believed in brimstone and sanctification.

AUG. 27.—In the U. S. District Court the federal government claimed that the M. K. & T. had sold 1,600 farms in Allen, Geary, Morris, Lyon, Coffey, Cherokee, Crawford and Labette counties to which it had no legal title. Judge William C. Hook dismissed all cases except in Allen county, giving title to farmers who had deeds and were in actual possession of the land.

AUG. 30.—The Western Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South met at Atchison.

SEPTEMBER 3.—Lorenzo Dow Lewelling, first Populist Governor of Kansas, 1893-1895, died at Arkansas City. Lewelling was born December 21, 1846, at Salem, Ia. He was a teacher and publisher. He came to Wichita in 1887 and became a public speaker and reformer, in addition to being engaged in the commission business. His Quaker background may have had some bearing on the concessions he made in the Legislative war which featured his administration.

—The Pottawatomie Indian school at Nadeau opened with a barbecue, dance, games and races.

SEPT. 4.—The Kansas State Sportsmen's Assn. met at Wichita.

SEPT. 6.—Edith W., Wichita pacer, won the free-for-all race at Decatur, Ill., and a purse of \$3,000.

—The Kansas Conference of Swedish Baptists met at Topeka.

SEPT. 7.—Frank and Fred Eberhardt, Salina, won the doubles championship at the Missouri Valley tennis tournament in Kansas City. Frank won the singles.

SEPT. 8.—The Kansas Poultry Assn. met at Topeka.

SEPT. 10.—The Kansas Assn. of County Surveyors met at Marion.

SEPT. 12.—The Kansas Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church met at Excelsior.

SEPT. 13.—A Rock Island relief train carrying food and clothing to Galveston stopped at Topeka to pick up cars. The Santa Fe sent \$5,000 to the Governor of Texas. A hurricane and tidal wave had killed 6,000 persons.

SEPT. 14.—A tornado in Greenwood county destroyed 15 homes and injured several persons. Loss was estimated at \$15,000.

—Kansas counties had reduced their bonded debt \$2,928,371 since 1897.

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SEPT. 19.—Salina wheelmen organized to prosecute persons who ran down bicyclists with carriages and refused to give half the road.

—The Kansas Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church held its 25th annual meeting at Fort Scott.

SEPT. 20.—There were 115,177 pensioners on the rolls of the Topeka agency, an increase of about 6,000 over 1899, according to the U. S. Pension Commissioner's report.

—The Seventh Day Adventists state convention met at Emporia.

SEPT. 21.—Elevators were filled, and wheat was piled on the ground in western Kansas. The Santa Fe furnished 300 cars a day and ran special wheat trains every hour.

SEPT. 22.—Crosby Bros., Topeka dry goods store, bought an electric delivery car.

SEPT. 24.—The G. A. R. reunion began at Hutchinson. Spanish War veterans and the Twentieth Kansas also held reunions.

SEPT. 25.—The Wichita *Eagle* said it would be a cold winter because "the seed on the buffalo grass is very thick, and this sign is as sure as sunrise."

—Topeka's \$80,000 city hall opened with a concert by the Kansas City orchestra and chorus of 325 voices under the direction of Waldemar von Dahlen.

—The Colored Baptists of Kansas met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Good Roads Assn. was organized at Topeka.

—The Kansas Photographers Assn. met at Topeka.

SEPT. 26.—The Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Kansas, met at Emporia.

SEPT. 29.—The Twenty-First Kansas Veterans Assn. was organized at Hutchinson.

OCTOBER 2.—The Kansas Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ met at McLouth.

—The Independent Order of Good Templars grand lodge met at Scranton.

OCT. 3.—The Kansas Conference of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Waterville.

—The Kansas Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers met at Topeka.

OCT. 4.—The Kansas State Firemen's Assn. met at Wamego.

OCT. 5.—Low excursion rates inaugurated by the Rock Island to advertise Kansas brought hundreds of visitors.

OCT. 6.—The Seelye Theater opened at Abilene with the Hal Reid Co. in *The Prince of the World*.

OCT. 9.—The Central Protective Assn. of Kansas and Missouri held its 25th annual meeting at Lawrence.

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand encampment met at Topeka.

OCT. 10.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand lodge and the Rebekah state assembly met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Anti-Horse Thief Assn. met at Wichita.

—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas met at Beloit.

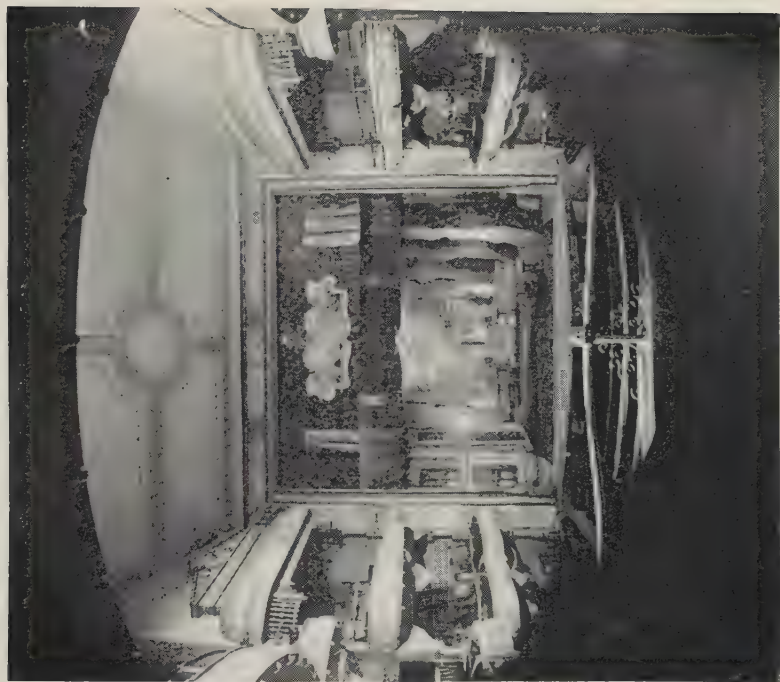
OCT. 11.—Dr. J. M. Cunningham, editor of the Parsons *Daily News*, was convicted of criminal libel in the district court at Oswego. He was charged with calling an Oswego man a drunkard.

—The Kansas Society of Friends met at Lawrence.

—The Kansas Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution met at Lawrence.

—The Presbyterian Synod of Kansas met at Lawrence.

OCT. 12.—The townsite of King City, McPherson county, was sold for \$3,500. It was laid out in 1871 by the Ashtabula soldier colony from Ohio and Indiana but died when McPherson won the county seat.



The Crawford Theater, Topeka, about 1901. Helene Modjeska, Thomas Keene, James K. Hackett, Walker Whiteside, and prizefighter John L. Sullivan appeared on this stage.



Unveiling the Pike monument at Pawnee village, Republic county, September 30, 1901. Here Lt. Zebulon Pike is said to have raised the first United States flag flown in Kansas.



Three historic educational institutions: *left*, Fairmount Hall, original building of Fairmount College, Wichita; *center*, Anderson Library, College of Emporia, dedicated in 1902, the first Carnegie library on an American college campus; *right*, Friends University, Wichita, in the early 1900's.

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Sewing class in Kedzie Hall, K. S. A. C., said to be the first building in the United States used solely for home economics classes. It was dedicated in 1889.





Horse-drawn car which operated between Cottonwood Falls and Strong City. This picture was taken about 1900. *Courtesy Mrs. Anna Yeager Hale.*



Apple-picking time in the early 1900's in Leavenworth county, one of the state's leading apple-producing areas. *Courtesy Mrs. Earl Moore and the Leavenworth Times.*



CARRY NATION'S CRUSADE

Upper: Saloon at Enterprise after a visit from Carry Nation; *lower:* the Carey Hotel saloon, Wichita, where Mrs. Nation began her war against liquor, December 27, 1900. She threw a rock into the mirror and attempted to destroy the picture, "Cleopatra at the Bath," which is seen in the reflection. *Inset, lower right:* Carry Nation about 1901.



The first cars on the electric railway between Junction City and Fort Riley.
The line was built in 1901.



York and Voltz Senate Saloon, Junction City, 1899. *From the J. J. Pennell collection.*



This load of English bluegrass seed grown near Wellsville sold for \$1,710.
Courtesy Wes Smith and the Wellsville Globe.

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Watermelon patch in Washington county. Watermelon parties have always been popular in Kansas.





Deep-shaft coal mine in the Pittsburgh area typical of the period 1890-1910. *Courtesy Fred Brinkerhoff, Pittsburgh Headlight and Sun.*

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Plowing and packing wheat stubble at the Fort Hays experiment station in the 1900's. Traction steam engines were also used for threshing grain. The word "tractor" did not come into use until about 1906.



Milking on a farm near
Manhattan in 1903.

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Hayrack party near Hill
City, early 1900's. Cour-
tesy Mrs. Hester Gordon.



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—Leavenworth and Wyandotte county apples won first place at the Paris Exposition.

OCT. 13.—Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President, spoke at Topeka on "Ethics of Human, Social and Political Rights."

—More than 100 convicts at the State Penitentiary signed total abstinence pledges.

OCT. 14.—The cornerstone of the "Carl Browne flying-machine factory" was laid at the Freedom Labor Exchange Colony 18 miles northwest of Fort Scott. Dinner served to the guests represented products of the colony. A sketch of Browne's machine was sealed in the cornerstone.

—*Quicksand*, by Hervey White, Plainville, was published by Small, Maynard and Co. White's novel, *Differences*, was published in 1899.

OCT. 15.—The Kansas Millers Assn. met at Topeka and censured the millers of the Northwest who were selling Kansas hard wheat as "genuine spring wheat."

OCT. 16.—Kansas corn received a grand prize at the Paris Exposition.

—The Kansas Baptist Convention met at McPherson.

—The Luther League of Kansas met at Topeka.

OCT. 18.—Western Kansas farmers were selling buffalo grass seed at \$12 a pound to Eastern cities and Australia.

OCT. 19.—Brinton W. Woodward, pioneer Kansan, died at West Chester, Pa. He came to Lawrence in 1855 and established the first drugstore in Kansas. He was a member of the Free-State territorial convention and was author of *Old Wine in New Bottles*.

—*John Brown*, by William E. Connelley, Topeka, was published by Crane & Co., Topeka.

OCT. 23.—The Rev. John W. Roberts, minister, editor and author, died at his home in Oskaloosa.

—Opie Read, novelist and anti-Bryan Democrat, made a speaking tour over Kansas, accompanied by Henry J. Allen of the *Ottawa Herald*.

OCT. 25.—The Young Women's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

OCT. 28.—The Kansas Assn. of County Treasurers met at Topeka.

OCT. 29.—Albert Magnus College, a Catholic school for higher studies, opened at Wichita.

OCT. 30.—The Improved Order of Red Men of Kansas met at Kansas City.

NOVEMBER 6.—A heavy vote was cast on election day. The amendment to the state constitution increasing the number of Supreme Court justices from three to seven was adopted. The Republicans won all state offices and several congressional seats. William McKinley, Republican, Ohio, was elected President. W. E. Stanley, Wichita, was elected Governor; Harry E. Richter, Council Grove, Lieutenant Governor; George A. Clark, Junction City, Secretary of State; Frank E. Grimes, Leoti, Treasurer; George E. Cole, Girard, Auditor; A. A. Godard, Topeka, Attorney General; Frank Nelson, Lindsborg, Superintendent of Public Instruction; W. A. Johnston, Minneapolis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Nov. 8.—The U. S. Government made its final payment to the Chippewas and Muncies on the reservation near Ottawa of tribal funds on which the Indians had drawn interest since 1860. All Indians 18 years old and over received \$491.48. Patents to the reservation lands were issued.

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Nov. 10.—The Washburn football team defeated K. U., 29 to 0, at Topeka.

Nov. 11.—Cresceus, the stallion which won the five-heat race at Readville, Mass., and a purse of \$20,000, was sired by Robert McGregor, a trotter owned by R. I. Lee, Topeka.

Nov. 14.—Kansas millers met at Wichita and formed the Kansas Hard Wheat Millers Information Bureau.

Nov. 16.—City attorneys and mayors of first class cities met at Topeka to "write bills" for the 1901 Legislature.

—*Economics*, by Frank W. Blackmar, K. U., was published by Crane & Co.

Nov. 20.—Wichita voted \$30,000 in bonds for the Orient railroad.

Nov. 22.—The Young Men's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Wichita.

Nov. 23.—The *Mail and Breeze*, Topeka, said: "The great marine lizard dug out of Kansas chalk two years ago has been mounted in the American Museum of Natural History, New York."

—William A. Johnston, Minneapolis, was named Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Nov. 29.—K. U. and Missouri played a 6 to 6 tie in their annual football game at Kansas City, Mo.

Nov. 30.—The Kansas Assn. of Charities and Correction met at Topeka.

DECEMBER 1.—The Haskell football team returned after playing at Cincinnati and Columbus, O. The team won nine games during the season, losing only to Washburn.

DEC. 5.—The Kansas Municipal League met at Topeka.

DEC. 6.—H. C. Toler & Son, Wichita, sold their stock of 75 high-bred horses at public auction in Wichita. Famous racers bred by Toler included John R. Gentry and Joe Patchen.

—The Kansas Auctioneers Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 7.—Ninety per cent of the apple seedlings used in the U. S. were grown near Topeka. Eight hundred acres produced 60,000,000 seedlings in 1900.

—The Eleventh Kansas Cavalry held a reunion at Emporia.

DEC. 8.—Manhattan women raised \$5,000 for a public library.

DEC. 11.—The Law and Order League, Topeka, raised \$25,715 in pledges to prosecute violators of the liquor law.

—The Kansas State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met at Manhattan.

—The National Aid Assn. of Kansas met at Salina.

DEC. 14.—The Rev. Peter Anderson, who went from Abilene to Nome, Alaska, as a missionary, had made \$200,000 in the mines and was buying land in Dickinson county.

DEC. 15.—The Kansas Osteopathic Assn. was organized at Topeka.

DEC. 16.—Among best-selling novels in Wichita were: *Alice of Old Vincennes*, by Maurice Thompson; *The Lane That Had No Turning*, by Gilbert Parker; *Eleanor*, by Mrs. Humphrey Ward; *Tommy and Grizel*, by James M. Barrie; *The Reign of Law*, by James Lane Allen, and *The Mantle of Elijah*, by Israel Zangwill.

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DEC. 18.—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Assn. met at Olathe. The Suffragists resolved to petition the Legislature for an act authorizing women to vote at municipal bond elections.

DEC. 21.—The Silver Republicans held a convention at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Historical Society had 23,051 books, 67,518 pamphlets and 23,907 bound volumes of newspapers.

DEC. 23.—Frank Rockefeller of the Standard Oil Co. had a 14,000-acre ranch near Belvidere, Kiowa county.

DEC. 26.—The Kansas State Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 27.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, Medicine Lodge, walked into the Carey Hotel saloon, Wichita, and damaged fixtures, plate glass and John Noble's painting, "Cleopatra at the Bath." The next day she refused her liberty when offered release from jail.

—The Kansas State Horticultural Society met at Topeka.

DEC. 28.—*Tom McNeal's Fables*, illustrated by Albert T. Reid, was published by Crane & Co. They had first been published in the *Topeka Mail and Breeze*. An example is *The Jack Rabbit Who Had Profited by Example*:

A Jack Rabbit which had been captured in its infancy, afterward escaped and returned to its native haunts. It was noticed thereafter that no other jack rabbit on that stretch of prairie was in it with the first-mentioned when it came to dodging and doubling and getting out of tight places. An interested contemporary called on the first-mentioned rabbit and besought him to tell where he had acquired his skill. "That is easy," said the first jack rabbit as he fanned himself gently with his left ear; "I was captured while young, and trained by a Kansas politician, who tried to keep on both sides of the prohibition question."

—*Early Days of Fort Scott*, by C. W. Goodlander, was published.

—The Kansas Academy of Science met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Assn. of Probate Judges was organized at Topeka.

—The Kansas Library Assn. was organized at Topeka.

THE YEAR IN BRIEF

AGRICULTURE. A summary of crop statistics for 1900:

Crop	Acres	Bushels	Value
Winter wheat	4,268,704	76,595,443	\$41,624,096.85
Spring wheat	109,829	743,648	350,048.12
Corn	7,369,020	134,523,677	39,581,835.13
Oats	1,058,259	31,169,982	6,626,443.82
Rye	132,250	1,945,026	753,158.15
Barley	176,528	3,319,333	972,358.29
Buckwheat	465	4,400	3,300.00
Irish potatoes	99,096	7,141,806	2,685,297.95
Sweet potatoes	4,499	432,156	187,156.51
Castor beans	2,857	25,968	25,968.00
Cotton	163	48,400†	2,420.00
Flax	186,480	1,693,238	2,201,209.40
Hemp	46	9,200†	460.00
Tobacco	90	18,000†	1,800.00
Broomcorn	47,776	18,674,385†	655,344.60
Millet and Hungarian	449,853	796,985†	2,585,267.00
Sorghum: for syrup	21,041	1,622,963*	551,807.42
Sorghum: for forage	542,622		2,833,118.00
Milo maize	5,228	13,263†	41,859.00
Kafir	645,186	1,966,217†	5,756,285.00
Jerusalem corn	2,253	5,460†	16,245.00

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<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Timothy	817,039	1,227,349†	5,829,907.75
Clover	219,834		
Bluegrass	209,722		
Alfalfa	276,008		
Orchard grass	2,960		
Other tame grasses	71,608	1,689,455†	5,913,092.50
Prairie grass, fenced.....	6,988,358		
Totals	23,207,774		\$119,198,478.49

* gallons

† pounds

‡ tons

Other farm products:

<i>Product</i>	<i>Quantities</i>	<i>Value</i>
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter.....		\$54,321,888.00
Wool clip	1,081,176 lbs.	172,988.16
Poultry and eggs sold.....		5,060,332.00
Cheese	1,441,174 lbs.	144,117.40
Butter	41,745,759 lbs.	6,641,692.06
Milk sold		673,884.00
Garden products marketed.....		818,663.00
Horticultural products marketed.....		457,725.00
Wood marketed		135,562.00
Wine manufactured	118,053 gals.	88,539.75
Honey and beeswax.....	548,552 lbs.	82,537.05

Total

\$68,597,928.42

Grand total

\$187,796,406.91

A summary of livestock statistics for 1900:

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses	786,888	\$39,344,400.00
Mules and asses	89,064	5,343,840.00
Milk cows	712,582	23,515,206.00
Other cattle	2,443,043	60,933,000.00
Sheep	200,301	600,903.00
Swine	2,286,734	13,720,404.00

Total

\$143,457,753.00

Total value, farm products and livestock.....

\$331,254,159.91

BANKS. On December 13, 1900, the biennial report of the State Bank Commissioner listed 340 state banks with resources and liabilities of \$36,946,564.44. Fifty-two private banks reported resources and liabilities of \$4,700,733.45. On December 13, 111 national banks doing business in Kansas reported resources and liabilities of \$50,133,692.40.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. The biennial report of the board of trustees of State Charitable Institutions gave the following statistics for the year ending June 30, 1900:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Ave. Popul.</i>
State Insane Asylum, Topeka.....	\$140,568	842
State Insane Asylum, Osawatomie.....	149,811	1,026
State Reform School, Topeka.....	11,704	166
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Olathe.....	50,128	247
Institution for the Blind, Kansas City.....	20,233	103
Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth, Winfield.....	33,976	No report
Industrial School for Girls, Beloit.....	23,353	122
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Atchison.....	No report	146

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CHARTERS. Following is a tabulation of charters filed with the Secretary of State during 1900:

	No.
Banks, Building and Loan, Trust and Insurance Companies.....	56
Cemeteries, Monument and Funeral Companies.....	20
Churches and Affiliated Organizations.....	87
Coal, Oil and Mining Companies.....	18
Construction Companies.....	1
Co-operatives.....	2
Creameries.....	17
Fairs, Agricultural and Civic Organizations.....	8
Gas, Light, Water and Power Companies.....	15
Grain, Milling and Elevator Companies.....	8
Livestock, Poultry and Packing Companies.....	7
Lodges, Clubs, Unions and Benevolent Societies.....	21
Libraries.....	3
Lumber Companies.....	5
Mercantile and Manufacturing Companies.....	34
Parks.....	1
Printing and Publishing Companies.....	5
Railroads.....	4
Real Estate, Town and Immigration Companies.....	5
Schools and Colleges.....	3
Scientific and Cultural Organizations.....	9
Street Railway, Telephone and Telegraph Companies.....	12
Ice and Cold Storage Companies.....	3
Total.....	344

EDUCATION. For the year ending June 30, 1900, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction reported that Kansas had 8,927 organized school districts with 9,256 buildings and 11,513 teachers. The public school enrollment was 389,582. Expenses during the year were \$4,622,363.76. The average salary of men teachers was \$42.05 per month, of women \$35.20. The average school term was 25.25 weeks.

Statistics for the three state schools for 1899-1900 were as follows:

	K. U.	K. S. A. C.	Emporia Normal
Enrollment.....	1,150	1,094	1,772
Counties represented.....	80	81	93
Out-of-state students.....	99	48	45
Faculty.....	78	46	41
Legislative appropriation.....	\$157,809	\$117,939	\$65,596

FINANCIAL. The balance in the treasury on June 30, 1899, was \$498,450.37, to which was added during the fiscal year \$1,715,731.22 from direct taxes and \$2,084,833.61 from other sources, or a total of \$4,299,165.20 from all sources including the original balance. Disbursements totaled \$3,788,353.84, which left a balance of \$510,711.36 in the treasury on June 30, 1900. Taxable property reported by county clerks included: aggregate value of all lands taxable, \$163,361,613; value of town lots, \$61,377,091; personal property, \$56,-628,244; railroad property, \$59,244,150. The total valuation of all property as fixed by the State Board of Equalization was \$328,729,008. The total tax levy was \$1,807,898.

INSURANCE. The 31st annual report of the Superintendent of Insurance gave the following statistics for 1900:

Type	No.	Risks Written	Premiums Collected	Losses Paid
Life Insurance.....	31	\$15,347,652.00	\$2,052,307.00	\$620,105.29
Joint Stock Fire.....	76	187,248,075.00	2,009,853.45	1,241,413.26
Mutual Fire.....	23	16,679,611.00	321,893.00	132,363.00
Casualty and Fidelity.....	20	32,570,198.00	181,206.95	86,846.21

LABOR AND INDUSTRY. The Kansas coal industry employed 10,673 workers during 1900 and produced 4,269,716 tons of coal, valued at \$5,500,709.58. There were 20 fatal

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1901

accidents in coal mines. The total output of lead and zinc was 114,388,575 pounds, valued at \$1,665,159.75.

The state factory inspector reported that 222 factories employed 21,129 persons. Nineteen factories employed children under 14 years of age. The average yearly income for wage earners was \$636.32.

POPULATION. The 12th biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture gave the population of Kansas as 1,444,708, an increase of 19,589 over 1899. The ten largest cities were: Kansas City, 47,864; Topeka, 36,782; Wichita, 23,786; Leavenworth, 21,556; Atchison, 16,617; Pittsburg, 12,381; Lawrence, 11,436; Fort Scott, 10,973; Galena, 10,511; Hutchinson, 9,135.

RAILROADS. The State Board of Railroad Assessors reported a total of 8,717 miles of main track and 1,477 miles of side track in the state. The total assessed value of rolling stock was \$7,862,772.

1901

JANUARY 1.—Four thousand Kansans, representing 125 towns and cities, enrolled in the Twentieth Century Total Abstinence Union.

JAN. 2.—The Kansas-Missouri Hotel Men's Assn. was organized at Kansas City, Mo. The Kansas organization started in 1895 and was merged with the new association.

JAN. 7.—The Kansas Dairy Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Poultry Assn. exhibit began at Topeka.

—The Kansas Opticians Assn. was organized at Topeka.

JAN. 8.—The Legislature convened.

—The Kansas Grocers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Independent Telephone Assn. was organized at Salina.

JAN. 9.—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture met at Topeka.

JAN. 10.—The Kansas Postmasters Assn. met at Topeka.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Psychic Century*, Topeka; Laura B. Payne, editor.

JAN. 12.—Hutchinson opened a free public library.

JAN. 13.—The Atchison *Globe* suggested that the Legislature change Carrie A. Nation's name to Helen D. Nation.

JAN. 14.—State officers were inaugurated.

JAN. 15.—Governor Stanley appointed John C. Pollock, Winfield; Abram H. Ellis, Beloit; Edwin C. Cunningham, Emporia, and Adrian L. Greene, Newton, as Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

—Fred Alexander, Negro, suspected of assaulting and murdering two girls, was burned at the stake at Leavenworth by a mob.

—W. Y. Morgan, Hutchinson, was elected State Printer.

—David Overmyer, Topeka, was nominated for U. S. Senator by the Populist and Democratic members of the Legislature.

—The Kansas Good Roads Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Historical Society held its 25th annual meeting at Topeka. The Society was organized by the Kansas Editors and Publishers Assn. in 1875 at Manhattan. Its first library was donated by the first president, Chief Justice Samuel A. Kingman, and was kept in a bookcase in the State Auditor's office. The annual report of 1876 listed 480 volumes; in 1901 there were 119,121. Items of interest in the 1901 meeting were the appointment of a committee to memorialize the Legislature asking that the old state capitol at Pawnee be ceded to the state, and the gift from T. D. Bancroft, Kansas City, of a Ford Theater program which bears stains of Lincoln's blood.

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JAN. 16.—The Legislature condemned the burning of Fred Alexander at Leavenworth and demanded that leaders of the mob be punished. Governor Stanley held local officers responsible.

—The Commercial Clubs of Kansas met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Clerks met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 18.—Elbert Hubbard, author of *Message to García*, talked to the Saturday Night Club, Topeka, on the life of Stradivarius.

—The Kansas Assn. of Hay Dealers met at Topeka.

JAN. 21.—Mary Elizabeth Lease filed suit for divorce at Wichita.

—Carrie Nation wrecked two more saloons at Wichita. The pieces were sold for souvenirs.

JAN. 22.—David C. Fairchild, formerly of Manhattan, completed a trip around the world for the Department of Agriculture. He brought seeds and plants from 30 countries.

—J. R. Burton, Salina, Republican, was elected U. S. Senator.

—The Kansas experiment station was authorized to distribute free through the mails sugar beet seed furnished by the Department of Agriculture.

—The Missouri and Kansas Lumber Dealers Assn. met at Kansas City, Mo.

JAN. 23.—Carrie Nation was egged out of Enterprise when she destroyed a joint. Her assailants, wives of jointkeepers, were fined \$1 each.

—K. S. A. C.'s experiment station showed that buffalo grass was more digestible and had more protein than bluegrass.

—The Kansas Reform Press Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 24.—Carrie Nation refused an offer of \$75 a week for a part in *Ten Nights in a Bar Room*.

—Eureka women held a turkey raffle to raise money for a library.

JAN. 25.—Root diggers in Rooks and other counties made as high as \$3.50 a day. Pioneers in the work were Elam Bartholomew and his sons. They dug snakeroot and shipped it to a Cincinnati drug firm. Later, R. E. Jackson employed a number of men and dug the root on a much larger scale covering several counties. Fred Lawson, Stockton, employed eight or ten persons to dig the root and bought the product of many others. In 18 months he bought and shipped 35,000 pounds. Prices ranged from three to seven cents a pound. The digging season was from September to March. The root was an astringent. Indians used it for snakebite.

—The Kansas Assn. of Clerks of the District Courts met at Topeka.

JAN. 26.—Carrie Nation was hit over the head with a broomstick when she visited Topeka joints. She walked through a "howling mob" to the office of the Topeka *Daily Capital* to tell her story, the "most self-possessed person in the room."

—Jacob Stotler, pioneer newspaperman and legislator, died at Kansas City. He came to Kansas in 1857.

JAN. 27.—Windbreaks in Gray county were made from yucca, or soapweed. Posts were set two feet apart, wire strung across, and the space woven with soapweed tops. Cattle would not eat them. They lasted as long as the posts.

JAN. 28.—Three hundred miners struck at the Home Coal Co., Leavenworth, because 30 non-union men were employed.

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—Fred J. V. Skiff, formerly of the *Lawrence Journal*, was decorated with the Legion of Honor by the French government for his services with the American exhibit at the Paris Exposition. He had been a director of the Chicago World's Fair and the Field Museum.

—The Kansas State Temperance Union met at Topeka and adopted Carrie Nation's slogan, "Agitate and Chop."

JAN. 29.—Topeka jointists bought a gold breastpin for the woman who had hit Carrie Nation over the head with a broomstick.

—J. L. Stuckey, Sedgwick county farmer, won a gold medal at the Paris Exposition for his display of white ear corn.

—The Kansas Day Club met at Topeka.

JAN. 30.—The Kansas Editorial Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 31.—*The Cottonwood Story*, by Margaret Hill McCarter, Topeka, was published by Crane & Co.

—The Bar Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

FEBRUARY 2.—The last link necessary for the establishment of a transcontinental railway was established when control of the Southern Pacific interests were transferred to a syndicate in which Union Pacific interests dominated. The deal represented an outlay of \$70,000,000 which was paid in cash.

FEB. 4.—The Kansas Society of Labor and Industry met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Miners Assn. met at Topeka.

FEB. 5.—Carrie Nation, with a group of "home defenders," demolished the Senate saloon at Topeka.

—Harper women visited town saloons and insisted they be closed. At Winfield pressure was put on the city council. At Hollenberg several joints were closed after a revival meeting.

FEB. 6.—At a special election held in the eighth district John M. Kinkel was elected to the House of Representatives.

—Frank M. Stahl, Topeka chief of police, demanded that joints close their doors for "the sake of peace and for their own safety." Professional and business men sided with Mrs. Nation. Topeka was described as a "powder magazine."

FEB. 7.—Followed by a crowd, Carrie Nation visited the Legislature. Both houses permitted her to speak.

—The Post Office Department had 400 petitions for rural routes in Kansas.

FEB. 9.—Frederick H. Harvey, who founded the Fred Harvey eating houses known from coast to coast, died at his home in Leavenworth. Harvey was born June 27, 1836, at London, England. He came to Kansas in 1865 and became ticket agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad at Leavenworth. He began his great system by purchasing the Kansas Pacific House at Wallace in 1876. Harvey then went to the Santa Fe and bought a small restaurant in the depot at Topeka. Later he purchased a hotel-restaurant at Florence. In 1896 he added the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad to his service. He "set and maintained a standard of excellence."

—Citizens smashed joints at Holton.

—A thousand men were recruited at Topeka "to purge the city of crime." The organization was military and secret.

FEB. 10.—Three thousand attended a temperance meeting at Topeka. Jointists were ordered to get out of town.

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FEB. 12.—The Kansas State Temperance Union and the W. C. T. U. urged a general uprising. Six hundred Wichita citizens signed resolutions urging officials to close saloons. At Winfield a barrel containing 20 gallons of whisky was smashed at the freight depot.

—William Allen White said the late Fred Harvey was one of the great men of the country because he did so much for good cooking. "Hereafter I shall pay more attention to great men out of politics," he wrote, "and less to politicians who can't use 'done' or 'did' correctly, nor write a lodge notice without wiggling their toes or running out their tongue."

—The Kansas Sons and Daughters of Justice met at Topeka.

FEB. 13.—Temperance workers demanded that joints be closed at Osage City. Officers arrested four alleged saloon owners at Coffeyville. Fifty Smith Center citizens gave jointkeepers 24 hours to get out of town. Jointists at Solomon were warned to get their fixtures out of town. Fifteen Goff women started wrecking saloons but stopped when the sheriff promised to act. Several persons were injured in a liquor raid at Winfield. One hundred armed men destroyed the Last Chance Saloon at Arkansas City. Saloons were ordered closed at Sterling, Garden City, Wellington, Perry and Paola.

—The Kansas Millers Assn. imported seed wheat from Turkey.

—The Modern Woodmen of Kansas met at Wichita.

FEB. 14.—Pike's Pawnee Indian village site near Republic was accepted by the state as a gift from Mrs. Elizabeth A. Johnson and Mr. George Johnson.

FEB. 16.—Five thousand horses had been shipped to New Orleans from W. S. Tough's barn at Lawrence for use by the British Army in South Africa.

—The Armour Packing Co. was cutting eight-inch ice at Sugar Lake to fill its icehouses. The Missouri Pacific was cutting ice at Downs.

FEB. 17.—Carrie Nation and 500 followers at Topeka destroyed one joint, six bars and a cold storage house.

FEB. 18.—The War Department ordered the canteen at Leavenworth closed. Hutchinson druggists turned in their liquor permits. Lawrence women helped police break confiscated bottles of beer. Herington and Silver Lake jointists "got their orders." Eureka citizens called on city officers. Carrie Nation was in the Topeka jail and refused to give \$2,000 peace bond.

—The Royal Arch Masons grand chapter and the Royal and Select Masters grand council met at Wichita.

FEB. 19.—Twenty masked farmers raided a saloon at Millwood, near Leavenworth. Mrs. Hudson, wife of the bartender, was killed.

—The Rev. J. D. Ritchey of the Wichita Episcopal Church was opposed to prohibition. He said the saloon was part of the American social system and that regulation was the best that could be done with the problem.

—The River Brethren Church conference met at Topeka.

FEB. 20.—At Garden Plain church members ordered the jointists out. Atchison ministers, fearing bloodshed, called a temperance meeting. Chanute organized a law and order league and served notice on druggists and saloon owners.

—The Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons grand lodge met at Wichita.

—The Kansas Assn. of Local Fire Insurance Agents met at Topeka.

FEB. 21.—Scott City saloons were closed. Eureka jointists were convicted and fined.

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—Kansas was awarded a banner for best butter at the National Butter Makers' convention at St. Paul.

—Carrie Nation, on trial for smashing the Senate saloon at Topeka, was discharged by the city court. The judge held she could not be convicted because she had no malice toward the owner.

FEB. 22.—Carrie Nation and Nick Childs, Topeka Negro, formed a partnership to publish a temperance newspaper, the *Smashers' Mail*.

—W. B. Leicester, an Englishman living at Manhattan who was a major in the Kansas National Guard, received a Captain's commission from the British government. He was to serve in the Boer War.

—The Afro-American League of Kansas was organized at Topeka to work against "lynch law."

FEB. 23.—Junction City saloons were closed. Marshall county joints were ordered closed. At Fort Scott the furniture of a gambling room was burned before a large crowd.

—The Upland colony, successful cooperative in Dickinson county, owned a store, a hall, handled produce for many families, and ran an insurance company.

—Mme. Helene Modjeska played Lady Constance in *King John* at the Crawford Theater, Topeka.

FEB. 25.—At Topeka 75 men broke into a storage house and destroyed a half carload of beer. Shots were fired, and one person was injured.

FEB. 26.—Judge Hazen held in a test case at Topeka that joints had property rights. Carrie Nation and six others were charged with malicious trespassing, punishable by a \$500 fine or a jail sentence not exceeding one year, or both.

—Joints at Salina were closed. A Holton saloon was heavily insured one day and burned the next. Marion and Cowley counties had an assessment plan for prosecuting violators of the prohibition law.

—The Ancient Order of United Workmen grand lodge met at Leavenworth.

FEB. 27.—The Manhattan Library Assn. sold 200 shares at \$5 for a new library.

MARCH 1.—Topeka drugstores profited when joints closed. They reported 4,502 sales in February against 2,913 in January.

—The Kansas Intercollegiate Oratorical Assn. contest at Ottawa was won by Baker University.

MAR. 2.—David Martin, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, 1895-1897, died at his home in Atchison. He was born in Catawba, Clark county, O., on October 16, 1839. He opened a law office at Atchison in 1867. Martin served as judge of the Second judicial district, 1881-1887. He was appointed Chief Justice in 1895 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Albert H. Horton.

MAR. 7.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Smashers' Mail*, Topeka; Carrie Nation, editor.

MAR. 9.—The Supreme Court confirmed title of the I. O. O. F. lodge to the Orphans' home, given to the lodge by Valetton de Boissiere.

—K. U., taking the affirmative, won a debate with the University of Nebraska on the question: "Resolved, that the United States should own, control and fortify the Nicaragua canal."

—The Legislature adjourned. Laws passed included acts to provide for

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dependent children; enable third class cities to acquire and improve lands for public parks; provide for biennial elections of county officers; establish and maintain a free employment agency; protect birds; provide for free libraries; provide for medical registration and examination; regulate the practice of medicine, surgery and osteopathy; provide for the safety and health of miners; provide for disorganization and consolidation of school districts; make certified records of the Kansas State Historical Society competent evidence. An act approved a monument to Cyrus K. Holliday but without appropriation.

MAR. 11.—Carrie Nation was released from the Topeka city jail on bond given by her brother.

MAR. 12.—Pittsburg celebrated the 25th anniversary of the discovery of coal. Legislators and state officers attended.

—Carrie Nation said she would no longer smash joints but would wage war in her paper, the *Smashers' Mail*.

—The Kansas Grain Dealers Assn. met at Topeka.

MAR. 13.—Indians purchased most of the 1,356 acres of land in Franklin county sold by the Topeka land office. It originally belonged to the Chippewa and Muncie tribes.

—The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Topeka.

MAR. 14.—James K. Hackett played in Topeka in *The Pride of Jennico*.

MAR. 16.—George T. Fairchild, president of K. S. A. C., 1879-1896, died at Columbus, O. He had been vice-president of Berea College, Kentucky.

MAR. 20.—Emporia, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Lawrence and Fort Scott had received Carnegie libraries. The *Abilene Reflector* said:

Here's to good Andy, the king of 'em all,
Who listens when any town hollers.
May he give up to Abilene, betwixt now and fall,
A slice of that five million dollars.

—The South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Eureka.

MAR. 21.—Two Wichita men invented a machine which facilitated the planting of garden and other small seeds. A drill made a furrow and laid a paper string in which seeds were placed at intervals. This did away with thinning and weeding.

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Assn. met at Swede Creek, Riley county.

MAR. 22.—At Topeka representatives of K. U., Baker, Washburn and Emporia Normal formulated rules to govern athletics on a strictly amateur basis.

—Topeka was trying to get Baker away from Baldwin. Mrs. Eliza Chrisman had left \$100,000 for a Methodist university at Topeka.

—Wyatt Millikan's "Early History of Marshall County" was published in the *Marysville News*.

MAR. 23.—In a coup which Gen. Arthur MacArthur described as "brilliant in conception and faultless in execution," Col. Frederick Funston, Iola, captured Emilio Aguinaldo, insurgent leader, who had been directing guerrilla warfare in the Philippines. Funston and his staff deciphered letters written in code by Aguinaldo which disclosed that his headquarters were at Palanan, Luzon, and the fact that he was asking for troops from southern Luzon. The letters were obtained from guerrillas who had surrendered. Funston conceived the idea of sending to Aguinaldo a detachment of loyal Macabebes, disguised

as southern troops. With them he and five other officers, two of whom were Kansans (Lieutenants Mitchell and Admire), posed as American prisoners. The detail sailed on the U. S. gunboat *Vicksburg* to within a seven-day march of Palanan, then proceeded through rain and mud with only mouldy corn for food. When Aguinaldo's guard welcomed them as reinforcements they replied with bullets. Aguinaldo came out to reprove them for "wasting ammunition" and was seized. General MacArthur, who had reluctantly consented to the expedition, rewarded "Fighting Fred" by recommending that he be made a brigadier general in the regular army. President McKinley approved the promotion a few days later.

—Atchison refused Carnegie's offer of \$50,000 for a free library contingent on \$5,000 annual maintenance.

MAR. 25.—The Kansas State Historical Society was given permission by the Secretary of War to take possession of the old First Capitol building at Fort Riley.

MAR. 26.—Junction City officials shut off half the town's electric lights because of revenue loss from closing saloons.

MAR. 27.—F. O. Popenoe, proprietor of the Topeka *Daily Capital*, left for Costa Rica.

—Hutchinson had a truant school to help enforce the compulsory school law.

—Authorities decided not to move Baker University to Topeka.

—The Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Newton.

MAR. 29.—C. M. Brooke, for ten years president of Lane University, Le-compton, resigned.

MAR. 31.—The State Board of Health reported that there had been 2,000 cases of smallpox the past winter.

—*The Messiah* was given at Lindsborg. A special train brought 15 coaches of passengers.

APRIL 2.—City elections showed that most Kansas towns favored prohibition, although Enterprise, Solomon, Wamego, Wichita, Harper, Great Bend and Concordia voted "wet." In Topeka, Albert Parker, "wet" candidate for mayor, received 11 votes more than his opponent, J. W. F. Hughes, following a "bitter campaign in which women were unusually active." A canvass on April 6 gave Hughes the office by nine votes. A contest ensued which went through the district and Supreme Courts and was finally settled in Parker's favor.

APR. 3.—The Abilene Coursing Club races opened with 70 dogs entered from Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma, Missouri and California.

—The Northwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Ellsworth. Ministers pledged five per cent of salaries for three years to pay Kansas Wesleyan University's debt.

APR. 4.—The cornerstone for a new Mitchell county courthouse was laid at Beloit.

APR. 5.—A special train of 12 cars, each loaded with 400 cases of eggs, left Newton for California.

APR. 6.—"Carrie Nation in Kansas," by William Allen White, was published in *The Saturday Evening Post*.

—The Central Kansas Agricultural Fair and Livestock Assn. was organized at Hutchinson.

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APR. 9.—R. H. and Al Brown launched their homemade 20-passenger, 40-foot launch, *Princess*, on the Blue river. It was to ply between Manhattan and Dipping Springs, eight miles upstream.

—The New York *Press*, referring to Carrie Nation, wrote:

There was an old woman, and what do you think?
She lived on nothing but hatchets and ink.
Hatchets and ink so long were her diet,
That now the old woman can never be quiet.

APR. 10.—The State Board of Charities ruled that no homeless children could be brought into Kansas without a certificate of good character and a \$5,000 guaranty bond.

—Ernest Thompson Seton, "the man who knows wild animals," gave a stereopticon lecture at Topeka.

APR. 11.—The Federal Land Department ordered all fences on government land in western Kansas removed. A special agent for the Santa Fe said 64,480 acres of public land had been fenced in Finney county, 57,160 in Kearny county and 9,196 in Seward county in violation of the fencing act of February 25, 1885. It was objected that enforcement would "injure cattlemen." One, on the Cimarron river, had fenced a pasture 75 miles long and 20 miles wide. The government had refused to lease the land.

—The Kansas Women's Press Assn. met at Topeka.

APR. 15.—The Department of Agriculture experimented in Harper county to find a grass better adapted to western Kansas than prairie grass.

—Ottawa University, negative, won a debate with Park College on the question: "Resolved, that U. S. Senators should be elected by popular vote."

—Saline county farmers organized the Saline County Grain and Stock Assn. "to fight the grain combine."

—Carrie Nation was fined \$500 in Kansas City for obstructing the sidewalk. A stay of execution was granted providing she stay away from Kansas City.

APR. 16.—The Kansas State Sportsmen's Assn. met at Leavenworth.

APR. 17.—Dr. Oscar Chrisman, who told the National Mother's Congress that men "are incapable of love," lost his job at Emporia Normal.

—The U. S. Land Office at Topeka received from 50 to 100 letters a day inquiring about land open to settlement. There were still 2,242,320 acres available for entry in Kansas.

APR. 18.—Cyrus Leland, U. S. Pension Agent, was awarded \$1,000 libel damages against Pool Grinstead, editor of the Wathena *Republican*, by a district court jury.

—At Parsons the M. K. & T. raised shopmen's wages from 27 to 31 cents an hour.

—Washburn, affirmative, won a debate from Iowa College at Topeka on the question: "Resolved, that the permanent retention of the Philippines would be detrimental to the United States."

—President McKinley appointed William M. Jenkins, former Arkansas City lawyer, governor of Oklahoma territory.

APR. 19.—The Kansas Elocutionary Assn. met at Topeka.

APR. 20.—Eighty-eight Kansas newspapermen contributed \$1 each to the Franklin G. Adams' memorial tablet. Adams was the first secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society.

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APR. 21.—The Kansas Wholesale Egg Dealers Assn. contracted to ship 100 cars to Havana, Cuba.

APR. 23.—F. D. Coburn published his book, *Alfalfa*.

APR. 29.—The state paid \$26,000 for the \$70,000 home of E. Bennett, Topeka, for use as an executive mansion.

APR. 30.—The Boston Bloomer Girls, a women's baseball team, was touring northern Kansas.

—Abilene had what was believed to be the first gasoline traction engine in the state.

MAY 1.—There were 200 Kansas rural mail routes in operation.

—The Kansas Opticians Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Homeopathic Medical Society met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Medical Society met at Pittsburg.

—The Degree of Honor met at Chanute.

—The Kansas Eclectic Medical Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 2.—The Columbus *Advocate* said at one time it took a fine horse to bring over \$40. An ordinary horse now brought \$75 to \$80, a well-bred horse \$100, and a roadster from \$150 to \$500.

—The General Assn. of Congregational Ministers and Churches of Kansas met at Wichita.

MAY 6.—John D. Rockefeller offered Ottawa University \$15,000 on condition that Ottawa raise \$15,000 and the Baptist Church \$30,000.

MAY 7.—When Kansas sued Colorado in federal court to prevent diversion of Arkansas river water for irrigation the Colorado attorney general claimed suit must be brought by individuals, not by the state.

MAY 8.—The State Board of Health reported 1,084 cases of smallpox in April.

—F. D. Coburn published a history of Shorthorn cattle from their origin in 1750.

—The Kansas Conference of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod met at Denver.

—The Kansas Dental Assn. met at Leavenworth.

—The Kansas Social Science Federation met at Leavenworth.

MAY 9.—The Kansas Society for the Abolition of Compulsory Vaccination applied for a charter.

—The Y. M. C. A. at Topeka opened an employment bureau.

—J. E. House said, "Bill White's declaration that President McKinley is not a thinker and doesn't read is evidence he has stopped his subscription to the *Gazette*."

MAY 10.—A new Topeka *Capital* Publishing Co. was organized with Arthur Capper as principal stockholder.

—The Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs met at Leavenworth.

—The Kansas Democratic Editorial Assn. met at Abilene.

—The United Commercial Travelers grand lodge met at Hutchinson.

MAY 13.—Kansas was no longer "loyal" to King Edward of England. In an exchange of resolutions between the 1901 Legislature and the King at the time of Queen Victoria's death, the King spoke of the "loyalty of the Kansas people." The Legislature objected to the phrase. The King changed the wording.

—Cattlemen were evading the order to remove fences by having cowboys

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file on the land. One attorney declared: "The southwest Kansas counties are one big cattle ranch, and no government order will ever make them anything else." Wallace county cattlemen were ignoring the order. "More fencing was going on than ever before."

—Prof. F. E. Nichols, Dartmouth College, formerly of Leavenworth, discovered that stars send heat to the earth and invented an instrument which measured it.

MAY 14.—Carrie Nation was found guilty of malicious trespass in district court at Topeka. A plea of partial insanity on the subject of intemperance failed to move the jury.

—The Kansas State Sunday School Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Knights Templar grand commandery met at Salina.

MAY 15.—Fourteen hundred singers took part in a music festival at Kansas City. Carl Busch directed choruses from Leavenworth, Lawrence, Ottawa, Fort Scott, Arkansas City and Emporia.

—The Order of the Eastern Star grand chapter met at Topeka.

MAY 18.—"Funston, The Man From Kansas," by William Allen White, was published in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

—Hale Hamilton, young Topeka actor, signed with James K. Hackett for two years in the latter's new play, *The Return of Don Caesar de'Besan*.

MAY 21.—S. J. Hunter, K. U. entomologist, said alfalfa produced more and better honey than any other plant and that a seed crop worked on by bees was 66 per cent greater.

—The Kansas Pharmaceutical Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Knights of Pythias grand lodge met at Kansas City.

MAY 22.—The Wulfkuhler ranch of 66,000 acres near Wallace had 79 miles of fence and 5,000 head of cattle. Two sections were planted to alfalfa.

—The Kansas Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor met at Fort Scott.

—The Kansas Millers Assn. organized the Kansas Milling and Export Assn. to handle Kansas flour.

MAY 25.—The Kansas Spiritualists Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 27.—Work began near Emporia on the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railroad.

MAY 28.—Abilene was quarantined 30 days because of smallpox.

—Railroads made special rates to harvest hands from eastern Kansas.

—The Kansas Bankers Assn. met at Lawrence.

MAY 29.—Eighty U. M. W. A. delegates, representing 4,200 coal workers in district 14, met at Pittsburg to plan a new wage scale.

MAY 31.—The Standard Oil Co. bought 18,300 acres of land in the northwest Kansas oil field. The Waconda Oil and Mining Co., Topeka, leased several thousand acres in Ellis, Gove, Mitchell and Logan counties.

—Retail clerks asked for a ten-hour day, claiming they worked 12 to 14 hours. Their average wage was \$45.53 a month.

—The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon refused to discuss with a reporter the story that a servant had left his house because she was not allowed to eat with the family, saying the public had no right to inquire into his family affairs.

JUNE 1.—The Kansas Letter Carriers Assn. met at Kansas City.

JUNE 3.—Chancellor Francis H. Snow of K. U. resigned because of ill health.

JUNE 4.—The Kansas Musical Jubilee began at Hutchinson.

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—Fairmount College, Wichita, received \$25,000 from an Eastern philanthropist, bringing the endowment to \$92,000.

JUNE 5.—A. R. Taylor, president of Emporia Normal, resigned to become president of James Milliken University at Decatur, Ill. Jasper N. Wilkinson, Decatur, replaced him.

—Dr. F. D. Tubbs, professor of natural history at Kansas Wesleyan, was discharged because he advocated "higher criticism of the Scriptures" and a "doctrine of evolution." Eighty students petitioned his reinstatement.

—The Kansas Assn. of Civil Engineers and Surveyors met at Topeka.

JUNE 6.—The Supreme Court granted a rehearing in the case of Troutman & Stone against the I. O. O. F. lodge for possession of the de Boissiere home near Williamsburg. The suit involved 2,166 acres of land, \$40,000 in rents and profits, and \$28,000 in personal property.

—The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Sons of Veterans and the Ladies of the G. A. R. met at Junction City.

JUNE 11.—The Rock Island bought 500 acres at Topeka for a "sheep's rest" where sheep would be unloaded and fed before going on to the markets.

JUNE 12.—The Union Pacific sold 12,000 acres in western Kansas. Peter Robidoux bought 8,000 acres in Wallace county. Until recently a year's lease had been sufficient to hold land; now stockmen had to buy.

JUNE 14.—William P. Tomlinson, legislator, newspaperman and author of *Kansas in 1858: Chiefly a History of the Recent Troubles in the Territory*, died at Topeka.

JUNE 15.—The Kansas Turner Society met at Marysville.

JUNE 17.—Spanish-American War veterans of Topeka organized the first Kansas post of the United Spanish-American War Veterans.

JUNE 18.—The Kansas Millers Assn. met at Topeka. Consigned to it were 14,000 bushels of seed wheat from Korea to be distributed among Kansas farmers at cost.

JUNE 21.—Clara L. Howe was granted a divorce from Edgar W. Howe, editor of the *Atchison Globe*.

—When the Portland Cement Co., Iola, imported 23 Italian laborers from Kansas City, American workers ordered them to take the next train back, which they did. Governor Stanley received a letter from the Italian consul at Chicago alleging they had been assaulted and robbed and demanding indemnification.

JUNE 24.—The Ottawa Chautauqua opened. Edmund Vance Cooke, poet and humorist, Dr. James Naismith, Governor Stanley and Dr. W. S. Quayle were speakers.

JUNE 25.—The Kansas Funeral Directors Assn. met at Abilene.

JUNE 26.—The Prince Hall Order of the Eastern Star met at Leavenworth.

JUNE 28.—A weavers' strike at the Topeka Woolen Mills ended. Wages were raised from five and a half to six cents per yard and a ten cent fine for imperfections was dropped.

JUNE 30.—"A Son of the Border," biography of J. B. "Wild Bill" Hickok by E. C. Little, Abilene, was published in *Everybody's Magazine*.

JULY 1.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Topeka Herald*; Dell Keizer, president and general manager.

JULY 2.—The Winfield Chautauqua opened.

JULY 4.—The cornerstone of Lyon county's \$100,000 courthouse was laid at Emporia.

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JULY 8.—An estimated 50,000 bushels of wheat were lost near Great Bend when 2,500 acres burned.

JULY 9.—A spotter caused 52 Kingman men to be subpoenaed as liquor witnesses. Some were "ardent prohibitionists," whom he invited into saloons for a drink.

—Dr. James Marvin, chancellor of the University of Kansas, 1874-1883, died at his home in Lawrence.

JULY 10.—Cole and Jim Younger, outlaws, who had served 25 years in a Minnesota penitentiary for attempted bank robbery and murder, were pardoned.

JULY 13.—French settlers in Osage and Lyon counties celebrated the fall of the Bastille with a picnic near Reading.

—Judge Judson S. West held that Miss Ella McCune could not be county superintendent of Comanche county because she did not have either a first or second grade certificate, nor a degree from K. U. or Emporia Normal.

JULY 15.—Elihu Root, Secretary of War, inspected Fort Riley prior to building new quarters, barracks and other improvements.

JULY 16.—The Dold packing plant at Wichita was destroyed by fire. Loss was estimated at \$600,000.

JULY 17.—The Secretary of War announced that infantry and cavalry schools would be located at Fort Leavenworth.

JULY 19.—Thomas and McPherson halls, Fort Leavenworth, built between 1827 and 1840, were sold at auction for \$5 each. They were to be razed.

JULY 25.—Thaddeus Hyatt, militant Free-Stater, died at Sandown, Isle of Wight. In 1856-1857 he was chairman of the National Kansas Committee which sent food, clothing and supplies to drought-stricken settlers. He was one of the founders of Hyatt, Anderson county. Besides his Kansas activities, Hyatt was an inventor, engineer and author.

—The Seventh Day Adventists state convention met at Burlington.

JULY 26.—Governor Stanley raised a "toy sensation," according to the *Topeka Daily Capital*, when he appeared at the State House wearing a shirt-waist.

JULY 27.—The Mid-Summer Chautauqua opened at Wathena.

JULY 30.—Fifteen thousand bushels of Russian seed wheat arrived in Kansas.

AUGUST 3.—Kansas oil and gas fields now covered about 350 square miles and comprised the counties of Allen, Linn, Bourbon, Neosho, Wilson, Elk, Montgomery and Chautauqua. Over a hundred wells had been drilled at an average depth of 900 feet. The average output ranged from two to 12 million cubic feet every 24 hours.

AUG. 5.—There were 115,765 pensioners on the Topeka agency payrolls, about one-ninth of all U. S. pensioners. They received about \$4,000,000 annually.

AUG. 6.—Three million acres in Oklahoma were opened to settlement. They were the Kiowa, Comanche, Cheyenne, Cherokee and Arapahoe reservations. The Indians were given allotments in severalty to the amount of 1,354,717

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acres inviolate. The remainder was accessible by drawing. Many Kansans drew claims.

AUG. 7.—The new State Insane Asylum, Parsons, would have to stand vacant until 1903 because the 1901 Legislature failed to appropriate for its maintenance.

—The Prince Hall Knights of Pythias met at Lawrence.

AUG. 9.—Coffey county's new courthouse at Burlington was dedicated.

AUG. 13.—The G. A. R. reunion began at Hutchinson. Theodore Roosevelt spoke.

AUG. 14.—K. S. A. C. bought representatives of three pure-bred polled breeds of cattle—Galloway, Aberdeen Angus and Polled Durhams.

AUG. 22.—George Klauer, Topeka, was sentenced to 450 days in jail and fined \$4,500 for selling liquor.

—The Kansas Holiness Assn. met at Wichita.

AUG. 27.—“Coursing in Kansas and Nebraska,” by Charles H. Morton, Topeka, was published in the September issue of *Outing*.

—The Prince Hall Masons and Knights Templar met at Lawrence.

AUG. 28.—The Kansas State Tennis Assn. held an inter-state tournament at Atchison. Fred and Frank Eberhardt, Salina, won the doubles; Frank, the singles.

AUG. 29.—The Santa Fe bought the Kansas Southwestern railway, which ran from Arkansas City to Anthony.

—Abilene women ran a merry-go-round for the library fund.

—An agent for Abilene melon-raisers was getting 12 cents a melon for out-of-state orders. Melons sold locally for five cents.

—The Western Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South met at Council Grove.

SEPTEMBER 2.—Governor Stanley appointed district judges to fill vacancies created by the biennial election law. They were: W. H. Sheldon, Paola, tenth district; Richard M. Pickler, Smith Center, 15th district; James Lawrence, Wellington, 19th district; R. F. Thompson, Minneapolis, 30th district; Edward H. Madison, Dodge City, 31st district; Charles E. Lobdell, LaCrosse, 33rd district; Charles W. Smith, Stockton, 34th district.

—Vol. I, No. 1, Wellington *Daily News*; William R. Stotler and Harry L. Woods, publishers.

SEPT. 3.—The Twentieth Kansas met at Ottawa.

SEPT. 4.—Emporia had a \$100,000 fire which destroyed the First Methodist Episcopal Church, a planing mill, a lumberyard and many homes.

SEPT. 5.—The Kansas Volunteer Assn. and the Kansas Veterans Assn. met at Ottawa.

SEPT. 6.—President William McKinley was shot and fatally wounded by Leon Czolgosz. He died September 14.

SEPT. 9.—The Kansas Christian Convention met at Hutchinson.

SEPT. 10.—The Kansas Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church met at Topeka.

SEPT. 11.—The Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Kansas, met at Topeka.

SEPT. 12.—Under the new law, the State Mine Inspector ordered employment of child labor stopped.

SEPT. 14.—School attendance on opening day showed a 30 per cent increase over 1900.

SEPT. 17.—The Kansas Photographers Assn. met at Junction City.

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SEPT. 19.—Memorial services were held throughout Kansas for President McKinley.

SEPT. 21.—A police matron said there were 60 boys and girls in Topeka unable to attend school for want of suitable clothing.

SEPT. 26.—The State Fish Warden ruled that the Kansas river was a government stream, and state laws against seining did not apply.

—The \$5,000 appropriated by the 1901 Legislature to exterminate prairie dogs had been spent without results at the Fort Hays experiment station.

SEPT. 27.—W. E. Saum, Hays City, stated that there was gold in paying quantities in Ellis-Trego county shale. The Gage mill at Smoky City "got \$6 to \$7 in gold to the ton."

SEPT. 30.—The Kansas State Historical Society dedicated a monument at the Pawnee Indian village site in Republic county where Zebulon Montgomery Pike in 1806 is said to have raised the first United States flag on Kansas soil.

OCTOBER 1.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Beloit Evening Call*; Jones and Chubbic, publishers.

—The Cumberland Presbyterian Church Synod met at Topeka.

OCT. 2.—John S. Dean, Marion, was appointed U. S. District Attorney for Kansas to replace Isaac E. Lambert, Emporia.

OCT. 3.—At LaCrosse, E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers Assn., was fined \$500 and sentenced to three months in jail for contracting with grain dealers to fix prices.

—The Kansas Philatelic Society met at Wichita.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Surveyors met at Wichita.

OCT. 4.—Little Squaw, "until three years ago the motive power on a delivery wagon in Argentine," won a race at Indianapolis in which one heat was paced at 2:06. Little Squaw's grandmother was an Indian pony and her grandfather "so low bred all trace of him was lost."

OCT. 5.—The Supreme Court in the case of Balfe H. Stark held that any person who wrecked a saloon was guilty of trespassing.

—The U. S. census bureau said Kansas had 7,830 manufacturing industries.

OCT. 8.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand encampment met at Topeka.

OCT. 9.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand lodge and the Rebekah state assembly met at Topeka.

OCT. 10.—The Presbyterian Synod of Kansas met at Fort Scott.

OCT. 11.—K. S. A. C. estimated that prairie-dog towns in Kansas covered 2,000,000 acres and that there were 50 dogs to the acre. There were prairie-dog towns in 68 counties. Finney and Gove each had 200,000 acres of dog villages. The school and the federal government were cooperating in an effort to get rid of the pests which were ruining pasture lands.

—The Kansas Society of Friends met at Wichita.

OCT. 13.—The Executive Council, delegated by the 1901 Legislature to decorate the State House, awarded a \$6,950 contract for a bronze statue of Ceres to surmount the dome. It got no farther than the plaster-cast stage, however, because most taxpayers were "more for saving money than for exploiting art." A member of the council said Ceres' virtue was not above reproach and recommended a statue to represent schools and churches.

—Roc. I, Cis. 1, [Vol. I, No. 1,] *Dvacty Veek*, Munden; Ant. Notyvka, publisher.

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OCT. 14.—The Kansas Baptist Convention met at Kansas City.

OCT. 15.—Western Kansans mowed Russian thistles for winterfeeding cattle.

—The Improved Order of Red Men of Kansas met at Pittsburg.

—The Kansas State Firemen's Assn. met at Junction City.

OCT. 16.—The Kansas Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Anti-Horse Thief Assn. met at Independence.

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Wellington.

OCT. 18.—Charles H. Sternberg, Hays, was employed by a German museum to collect fossils in Kansas.

—Campbell University, Holton, became a Baptist institution.

—A Philadelphia expert examined the "gold-bearing" shale fields in Trego and Ellis counties and said "either the fields contain untold wealth or the 'discovery' is one of the most colossal fakes of the age."

—There were 40 cases of smallpox at Highland.

—Thirty-three per cent of the population of Kansas was in school. The national average was 23 per cent.

OCT. 22.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas met at Ottawa.

OCT. 23.—A Chicago chemist found no trace of gold in the Trego county shale.

—The Kansas Assn. of Accountants and Bookkeepers met at Topeka.

OCT. 24.—The state's title to the Fort Hays military reservation was approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and squatters who had filed homesteads were ordered to move.

—The Young Men's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Fort Scott.

OCT. 28.—The Western Woolen Mills opened at Topeka with 125 workers and a \$50,000 plant.

OCT. 30.—Washburn College received \$50,000 for an astronomical observatory from an anonymous donor.

—The State Board of Agriculture purchased a pure-bred Galloway bull, King of Avon.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Treasurers met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution met at Wichita.

NOVEMBER 1.—K. U. beat Nebraska in a tennis meet at Lawrence.

—Topeka started a streetcar mail service with seven round trips daily. Conductors were responsible for the mail.

Nov. 3.—Sidney Sommers Toler, Wichita, with Julia Marlowe's theatrical company in New York, was "an especial favorite of the matinee girls."

—Porterhouse steak was 15 cents a pound at Topeka; dressed spring chickens, 7½ cents; sugar, 20 pounds for \$1; cranberries, two pounds for 15 cents; eggs, 16 cents a dozen; country butter, 16 cents a pound; apples, 25 cents a bushel; turnips, 35 cents a bushel; potatoes, 90 cents a bushel, and cabbage, \$1.25 a cwt.

Nov. 5.—Horace L. Jones, sometimes called "Buffalo" Jones because he once represented in the Legislature a territory where there were more buffalo than people, died at his home near Salina.

Nov. 6.—The election was quiet. Republican majorities were reported everywhere in the state.

—William Allen White's *Strategems and Spoils* was published by Scribner's.

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—Gov. and Mrs. W. E. Stanley held the first public reception given by a Governor of Kansas. The *Topeka Daily Capital* said the people seemed awed by the innovation which was on the plan of the President's reception at the White House. "Governor Stanley was in his element especially when he received the men. He beamed his all-enveloping smile and gave them his hearty handshake, a modification . . . of the famous 'Stanley hug.'"

Nov. 7.—Twenty-six prisoners escaped from the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth. One guard and two convicts were killed and three guards wounded.

—The Union Pacific installed the block system from Kansas City to Denver. It prevented more than one train between stations at a time.

—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Assn. met at McPherson.

Nov. 8.—Mrs. Mary "Mother" Bickerdyke, 84, Civil War nurse, died at her home in Bunker Hill. She was in 19 battles in the department of the Ohio, Tennessee and Cumberland armies as a nurse, cook and laundress, often violating procedure, but always sustained by superiors. After the war she influenced 300 soldiers and their families to come to Kansas. She opened a hotel in Salina under the patronage of the Union Pacific. In "grasshopper years" she secured relief for sufferers.

Nov. 12.—Dr. Carl Swensson, president of Bethany College, Lindsborg, was made a Knight of the North Star, the first American-born Swede to receive the honor.

Nov. 13.—The Kansas Assn. of Charities and Corrections met at Topeka.

—The Young Women's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Ottawa.

Nov. 20.—"The Round Table at Dodge," by Edward Campbell Little, Topeka, was published in *Everybody's Magazine*.

Nov. 24.—A representative of the New York Foundling and Orphan Society took 20 children to Ellis, Hays and Victoria. Henry J. Allen, president of the State Board of Charities, was ordered to investigate. The Governor said: "We cannot afford to have the state made a dumping ground for the dependent children of other states, especially New York."

Nov. 25.—The U. S. Supreme Court declared invalid the 1897 law empowering state authorities to fix rates of charges on stock in stockyards, reversing the decree of the circuit court. The law was passed on the theory that the Kansas City Stockyards Co., although existing without authority or franchise, was subject to regulation of rates the same as a railroad or any other company requiring a franchise.

Nov. 27.—A divorce was granted to David Nation from Carrie Nation, who got the homestead and was exonerated from charges of cruelty.

Nov. 28.—Missouri defeated the K. U. football team, 18 to 12.

Nov. 29.—The Kansas Penmen's Assn. met at Topeka.

DECEMBER 8.—Harold Bell Wright, pastor of the Christian Church at Pittsburg, believed a church should be used all week. He provided chairs, newspapers and magazines and invited the public to drop in.

DEC. 9.—William S. Yohe, soldier and pioneer, died at his home in Leavenworth. He fought with the First Dragoons and was one of the original townsite preempts of Lawrence.

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DEC. 10.—Washburn College bought an 1½-inch telescope for \$6,000. It won first prize at the Paris Exposition.

—The Kansas State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met at Topeka.

DEC. 11.—Two Wichitans bought 120,000 acres in Meade county for \$20,000.

DEC. 15.—Edmund G. Ross, U. S. Senator, 1866-1871, died at Albuquerque, N. M. He came to Kansas in the 1850's and founded the Topeka *Tribune*. His vote against the conviction of Andrew Johnson wrecked his political career. President Cleveland appointed him Governor of New Mexico territory. In his last years he was a job printer and died in poverty.

DEC. 17.—Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York threatened to sue William Allen White and *McClure's* because of a character sketch White wrote for the magazine.

DEC. 18.—Hill Peebles Wilson, Assistant Secretary of State, published *The Eminent Men of Kansas*.

DEC. 19.—President Roosevelt appointed Wilder S. Metcalf, Lawrence, pension agent to succeed Cyrus Leland, Troy.

DEC. 20.—Richard J. Hinton, journalist, author and soldier, who came to Kansas in 1856, died in London. He was an editorial writer on several Kansas newspapers, the author of *John Brown and His Men*, and co-author of *A Guide Book to Kansas and Pikes Peak*. He served in the U. S. diplomatic service in Europe and Mexico.

DEC. 25.—The Kansas State Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 26.—The Kansas State Horticultural Society met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Clerks met at Hutchinson.

DEC. 27.—*Abraham Lincoln and the Men of His Time*, by Robert H. Browne, Wichita, was published by Jennings & Pye, Cincinnati, and Eaton & Mains, New York.

DEC. 29.—C. J. "Buffalo" Jones patented a "Buffalo motor" windmill which with a light wind elevated water 18 feet at 100 gallons a minute.

DEC. 30.—The Kansas Academy of Science met at Iola.

THE YEAR IN BRIEF

AGRICULTURE. A summary of crop statistics for 1901:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Winter wheat	5,248,547	90,045,514	\$50,479,579.88
Spring wheat	67,935	287,581	130,925.87
Corn	6,722,973	42,605,672	21,731,215.39
Oats	1,168,338	20,806,329	7,375,817.73
Rye	232,186	2,955,065	1,408,980.00
Barley	172,421	2,356,700	931,783.54
Buckwheat	606	3,177	2,700.45
Irish potatoes	86,011	2,313,772	2,313,772.00
Sweet potatoes	4,133	231,950	289,937.50
Castor beans	1,206	6,103	7,933.90
Cotton	289	57,800†	4,046.00
Flax	273,418	1,260,192	1,701,259.20
Hemp	18	3,600†	180.00
Tobacco	88	17,600†	1,760.00
Broomcorn	38,578	13,105,125†	524,205.00

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<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Millet and Hungarian	384,402	448,784†	2,472,863.00
Sorghum: for syrup	19,228	1,291,025*	451,858.75
Sorghum: for forage	541,821	.....	3,334,095.00
Milo maize	5,988	10,734†	45,063.00
Kafir	618,816	1,380,432†	6,388,025.00
Jerusalem corn	2,628	4,661	18,663.00
Timothy	333,686	1,172,623	9,380,904.00
Clover	263,593		
Bluegrass	237,065		
Alfalfa	319,142		
Orchard grass	2,828		
Other tame grasses	97,369	1,383,388	9,680,699.00
Prairie grass, fenced	7,567,408		
Totals	24,410,721	.....	\$118,676,267.21

* gallons
† pounds
‡ tons

Other farm products:

<i>Product</i>	<i>Quantities</i>	<i>Value</i>
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter .....	.....	\$60,902,241.00
Wool clip	827,988 lbs.	124,198.20
Poultry and eggs sold .....	.....	5,950,076.00
Cheese	1,456,193 lbs.	145,609.30
Butter	43,771,076 lbs.	6,880,143.44
Milk sold .....	.....	704,032.00
Garden products marketed .....	.....	790,272.00
Horticultural products marketed .....	.....	730,258.00
Wood marketed .....	.....	167,632.00
Wine manufactured	173,654 gals.	130,240.50
Honey and beeswax	356,845 lbs.	53,683.30

Total \$76,578,385.74

Total value of all farm products \$195,254,652.95

A summary of livestock statistics for 1901:

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses	825,553	\$47,056,521.00
Mules and asses	89,725	5,832,125.00
Milk cows	793,389	25,388,448.00
Other cattle	2,613,885	60,119,355.00
Sheep	186,987	560,961.00
Swine	2,114,201	13,742,306.50

Total \$152,699,716.50

Grand total, farm products and livestock \$347,954,369.45

BANKS. On December 10, 1901, the biennial report of the State Bank Commissioner listed 381 state banks with total resources and liabilities of \$46,688,944.21. Forty-seven private banks reported resources and liabilities of \$4,874,818.83, and 120 national banks doing business in Kansas reported resources and liabilities of \$60,540,562.55. Thirty-eight state and private banks had suspended business since the last biennial report.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. Control of the state charitable institutions was placed in the hands of the board of trustees of State Charities and Corrections. The biennial report gave the following statistics:

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1901

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Ave. Popul.</i>
*Topeka State Hospital.....	\$135,178	932
*Osawatomie State Hospital.....	163,073	1,019
*Boys' Industrial School, Topeka.....	86,973	156
*Girls' Industrial School, Beloit.....	50,031	115
*State School for Deaf, Olathe.....	47,030	246
*State School for the Blind, Kansas City.....	21,199	102
*State School for Feeble-Minded Youth, Winfield.....	37,253	219
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Atchison.....	44,890	253

CHARTERS. Following is a tabulation of charters filed with the Secretary of State during 1901:

	<i>No.</i>
Banks, Building and Loan, Trust and Insurance Companies	64
Cemeteries, Monument and Funeral Companies.....	21
Churches and Affiliated Organizations.....	84
Coal, Oil and Mining Companies.....	16
Construction Companies	3
Co-operatives	9
Creameries	12
Fairs, Agricultural and Civic Organizations.....	14
Gas, Light, Water and Power Companies.....	18
Grain, Milling and Elevator Companies.....	23
Hotels	1
Ice and Cold Storage Companies.....	1
Livestock, Poultry and Packing Companies.....	9
Libraries	1
Lodges, Clubs, Unions and Benevolent Societies.....	29
Lumber Companies	11
Mercantile and Manufacturing Companies.....	49
Printing and Publishing Companies.....	5
Railroads	11
Real Estate, Town and Immigration Companies.....	15
Schools and Colleges.....	6
Scientific and Cultural Organizations.....	5
Street Railway, Telegraph and Telephone Companies.....	14
Total	421

EDUCATION. For the year ending June 30, 1901, the Superintendent of Public Instruction reported that Kansas had 8,891 organized school districts with 9,174 buildings and 11,754 teachers. The public school enrollment was 382,248. Expenses during the year were \$4,566,209.53. The average salary of men teachers was \$42.90 per month, of women \$35.85. The average school term was 25.66 weeks.

Statistics for the three state schools for 1900-1901 were as follows:

	<i>K. U.</i>	<i>K. S. A. C.</i>	<i>Emporia Normal</i>
Enrollment	1,154	1,321	1,938
Counties represented	82	82	93
Out-of-state students	141	60	62
Faculty	80	48	44
Legislative appropriations	\$159,281	\$74,340	\$67,992

FINANCIAL. The balance in the state treasury on June 30, 1900, was \$510,711.36, to which was added during the fiscal year \$1,815,778.65 from direct taxes and \$1,878,156.90 from other sources, or a total of \$4,204,646.81 from all sources including the original balance. Disbursements totaled \$3,627,020.82, which left a balance of \$577,625.99 in the treasury on June 30, 1901. Taxable property reported by county clerks included: aggregate value of all lands taxable, \$162,217,421; value of town lots, \$62,687,816; personal property, \$60,257,036; railroad, Pullman, telegraph and telephone property, \$59,503,967. The total valuation of all property as fixed by the State Board of Equalization was \$363,156,045. The total state tax levy was \$1,997,304.

* Name changes were given in the biennial report.

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GOVERNMENT. A list of state and federal officers, and members of the Legislature as taken from the *Laws of Kansas*:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS, 1901

OFFICE	Name	Residence
Governor.....	W. E. Stanley.....	Wichita
Lieutenant Governor.....	Harry E. Richter.....	Council Grove
Secretary of State.....	George A. Clark.....	Junction City
State Treasurer.....	Frank E. Grimes.....	Leoti
State Auditor.....	George E. Cole.....	Girard
Attorney General.....	A. A. Godard.....	Topeka
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	Frank Nelson.....	Lindsborg
State Librarian.....	Annie L. Diggs.....	Perryville
Adjutant General.....	S. M. Fox.....	Manhattan
Superintendent of Insurance.....	W. V. Church.....	Marion
State Bank Commissioner.....	Morton Albaugh.....	Kingman
Secretary State Board of Agriculture.....	F. D. Coburn.....	Kansas City
Secretary State Historical Society.....	George W. Martin.....	Kansas City
Secretary State Horticultural Society.....	W. H. Barnes.....	Independence
Secretary State Society of Labor.....	W. L. A. Johnson.....	Kansas City
Secretary of Mine Industry.....	Edward Keegan.....	Chicopee
State Oil Inspector.....	S. O. Spencer.....	Fort Scott
State Printer.....	W. Y. Morgan.....	Hutchinson
Official State Paper.....	Topeka Daily Capital...	

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS, 1901

JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS FOR DISTRICT OF KANSAS

OFFICE	Name	Residence
Judge of Circuit Court.....	Henry C. Caldwell.....	Little Rock, Ark.
Judge of District Court.....	Wm. C. Hook.....	Leavenworth
District Attorney.....	I. E. Lambert.....	Emporia
United States Marshal.....	W. E. Sterne.....	Topeka
Clerk of Circuit Court.....	George F. Sharitt.....	Topeka
Clerk of District Court.....	Frank L. Brown.....	Garnett

JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF KANSAS

OFFICE	Name	Residence
Chief Justice.....	Frank Doster.....	Marion
Justice.....	W. A. Johnston.....	Minneapolis
Justice.....	Wm. R. Smith.....	Kansas City
Justice.....	A. H. Ellis.....	Beloit
Justice.....	J. C. Pollock.....	Winfield
Justice.....	A. L. Greene.....	Newton
Justice.....	E. W. Cunningham.....	Emporia
Clerk.....	D. A. Valentine.....	Clay Center
Reporter.....	T. E. Dewey.....	Abilene

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1901

JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURTS OF KANSAS

DISTRICT	Name	Residence
First.....	J. H. Gilpatrick.....	Leavenworth
Second.....	W. T. Bland.....	Atchison
Third.....	Z. T. Hazen.....	Topeka
Fourth.....	C. A. Smart.....	Ottawa
Fifth.....	Dennis Madden.....	Emporia
Sixth.....	W. L. Simons.....	Fort Scott
Seventh.....	L. Stillwell.....	Erie
Eighth.....	Oscar L. Moore.....	Abilene
Ninth.....	M. P. Simpson.....	McPherson
Tenth.....	John T. Burris.....	Olathe
Eleventh.....	A. H. Skidmore.....	Columbus
Twelfth.....	Hugh Alexander.....	Concordia
Thirteenth.....	G. P. Aikman.....	El Dorado
Fourteenth.....	Thomas J. Flannelly.....	Chetopa
Fifteenth.....	R. M. Pickler.....	Smith Center
Seventeenth.....	A. C. T. Geiger.....	Oberlin
Eighteenth.....	D. M. Dale.....	Wichita
Nineteenth.....	W. T. McBride.....	Wellington
Twentieth.....	Ansel R. Clark.....	Lyons
Twenty-first.....	W. S. Glass.....	Marysville
Twenty-second.....	W. I. Stuart.....	Troy
Twenty-third.....	Lee Monroe.....	Hays City
Twenty-fourth.....	Preston B. Gillett.....	Kingman
Twenty-ninth.....	E. L. Fisher.....	Kansas City
Thirtieth.....	R. F. Thompson.....	Minneapolis
Thirty-first.....	E. H. Madison.....	Dodge City
Thirty-second.....	Wm. E. Hutchison.....	Garden City
Thirty-third.....	J. E. Andrews.....	La Crosse
Thirty-fourth.....	Chas. W. Smith.....	Stockton
Thirty-fifth.....	Wm. Thomson.....	Burlingame
Thirty-sixth.....	Marshall Gephart.....	Oskaloosa

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

SENATORS

NAME	Post Office	NAME	Post Office
J. R. Burton.....	Abilene	William A. Harris....	Linwood

REPRESENTATIVES

DISTRICT	Name	Post Office
First.....	Charles Curtis.....	Topeka
Second.....	J. D. Bowersock.....	Lawrence
Third.....	A. M. Jackson.....	Arkansas City
Fourth.....	J. M. Miller.....	Council Grove
Fifth.....	W. A. Calderhead.....	Marysville
Sixth.....	W. A. Reeder.....	Logan
Seventh.....	Chester I. Long.....	Medicine Lodge
At Large.....	Chas. F. Scott.....	Iola

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1901

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS, 1901

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

Dist.	NAME	Post Office	County
1	James L. Allen.....	Highland.....	Doniphan
2	Cyrus F. Hurrel.....	Holton.....	Jackson
3	Louis H. Wulfekuhler.....	Leavenworth.....	Leavenworth
4	James K. Cubbison.....	Kansas City.....	Wyandotte
5	Albert Henley.....	Lawrence.....	Douglas
6	Frank W. Sponable.....	Gardner.....	Johnson
7	Samuel Crum.....	Garnett.....	Anderson
8	John L. Caldwell.....	Garland.....	Bourbon
9	E. F. Porter.....	Pittsburg.....	Crawford
10	Moses A. Householder.....	Columbus.....	Cherokee
11	George W. Gabriel.....	Parsons.....	Labette
12	Henry W. Conrad.....	Independence.....	Montgomery
13	John C. Carpenter.....	Chanute.....	Neosho
14	Samuel J. Stewart.....	Humboldt.....	Allen
15	John A. Kennedy.....	Burlington.....	Coffey
16	Hiram B. Miller.....	Osage City.....	Osage
17	John T. Chaney.....	Topeka.....	Shawnee
18	Julius K. Coddington.....	Westmoreland.....	Pottawatomie
19	E. R. Fulton.....	Marysville.....	Marshall
20	John C. Morrow.....	Haddam.....	Washington
21	George W. McKnight.....	Junction City.....	Geary
22	George H. Fullington.....	Idana.....	Clay
23	George P. Morehouse.....	Council Grove.....	Morris
24	Lee R. Wright.....	Emporia.....	Lyon
25	Fremont Leidy.....	Leon.....	Butler
26	W. S. Fitzpatrick.....	Sedan.....	Chautauqua
27	Louis P. King.....	Tannehill.....	Cowley
28	Robert T. Simons.....	Caldwell.....	Sumner
29	James W. Tapp.....	Wichita.....	Sedgwick
30	Charles E. Branine.....	Newton.....	Harvey
31	Harry McMillan.....	Minneapolis.....	Ottawa
32	Richard B. Ward.....	Belleville.....	Republic
33	Hays B. White.....	Mankato.....	Jewell
34	Harry L. Pestana.....	Russell.....	Russell
35	Robert Findlay.....	Sterling.....	Rice
36	Frank Vincent.....	Hutchinson.....	Reno
37	Thomas A. Nottzger.....	Anthony.....	Harper
38	F. Dumont Smith.....	Kinsley.....	Edwards
39	Charles Buschow.....	Colby.....	Thomas
40	E. V. Peterson.....	Norton.....	Norton

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

NAME	Office	Post Office
H. E. Richter.....	President.....	Council Grove
J. C. Morrow.....	President pro tem.....	Haddam
Chas. M. Sheldon.....	Secretary.....	Kansas City
George W. Venale.....	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Topeka

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1901

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

Dist.	NAME	Post Office	County
1	D. W. Edwards	Dentonville	Doniphan
2	John Seaton	Atchison	Atchison
3	P. T. Laughlin	Muscotah	Atchison
4	U. S. Griffin	Nortonville	Jefferson
5	M. A. Wilson	Ozawkie	Jefferson
6	J. M. Hund	Leavenworth	Leavenworth
7	F. G. Markart	Leavenworth	Leavenworth
8	James W. Gaw	Leavenworth	Leavenworth
9	J. A. Butler	Kansas City	Wyandotte
10	David D. Hoag	Kansas City	Wyandotte
11	J. L. Landrey	Argentine	Wyandotte
12	T. L. Hogue	Olathe	Johnson
13	George J. Barker	Lawrence	Douglas
14	Ed. T. Riling	Lawrence	Douglas
15	W. S. Finley	Williamsburg	Franklin
16	A. L. Lingard	Ottawa	Franklin
17	J. B. Remington	Osawatomie	Miami
18	J. A. Mantey	Mound City	Linn
19	N. L. Bowman	Carnett	Anderson
20	John Francis	Colony	Allen
21	W. A. Owen	Fort Scott	Bourbon
22	J. M. Davis	Bronson	Bourbon
23	M. G. Slawson	Girard	Crawford
24	John Halliday	Pittsburg	Crawford
25	Teasdale Wulkerson	Scammon	Cherokee
26	E. C. Wellep	Galena	Cherokee
27	Grant Hume	Parsons	Labette
28	M. I. Davis	Oswego	Labette
29	H. C. Dooley	Coffeyville	Montgomery
30	J. O. Whistler	Elk City	Montgomery
31	J. M. Nation	Erie	Neosho
32	N. P. Willits	Fredonia	Wilson
33	H. A. Nichols	Yates Center	Woodson
34	J. P. Sweet	Burlington	Coffey
35	J. H. Stavely	Lyndon	Osage
36	S. L. Heberling	Osage City	Osage
37	J. B. Sims	Topeka	Shawnee
38	J. R. Betts	North Topeka	Shawnee
39	E. D. McKeever	Topeka	Shawnee
40	Albert Sarbach	Holton	Jackson
41	T. C. Honnell	Horton	Brown
42	George P. Hayden	Wetmore	Nemaha
43	L. V. McKee	Frankfort	Marshall
44	Fred Pralle	Bremen	Marshall
45	T. J. Richardson	Havensville	Pottawatomie
46	F. M. Emmons	Manhattan	Riley
47	C. W. Spurlock	Junction City	Geary
48	Jno. Sudweeks	Eskridge	Wabaunsee
49	R. M. Hamer	Emporia	Lyon
50	Chas. Harris	Emporia	Lyon
51	R. B. Anderson	Hamilton	Greenwood
52	T. P. Hawkins	Grenola	Elk
53	J. K. Tulloss	Sedan	Chautauqua
54	E. F. Green	Hackney	Cowley
55	Arthur C. Bangs	Winfield	Cowley
56	J. B. Adams	El Dorado	Butler
57	Lew Betts	Douglass	Butler
58	H. C. Snyder	Clements	Chase
59	O. Jolliffe	Peabody	Marion
60	W. R. Bigham	White City	Morris
61	Emil Grosser	Enterprise	Dickinson
62	John McKee	Clay Center	Clay
63	R. W. Maintz	Linn	Washington
64	F. N. Woodward	Belleville	Republic
65	W. T. Short	Concordia	Cloud
66	R. R. Rees	Minneapolis	Ottawa
67	John F. Bean	Salina	Saline
68	G. F. Grattan	McPherson	McPherson
69	Robert Dougherty	Newton	Harvey
70	W. J. Babb	Wichita	Sedgwick
71	Chas. H. Luling	Wichita	Sedgwick
72	Theo. Osweiler	Wichita	Sedgwick
73	James Lawrence	Wellington	Sumner
74	W. I. Fields	Caldwell	Sumner

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1901

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE—Concluded

Dist.	NAME	Post Office	County
75	J. D. Rhoades	Anthony	Harper
76	U. G. Mustoe	New Murdock	Kingman
77	W. C. Millar	Lake City	Barber
78	R. C. Hutcheson	Coats	Pratt
79	E. R. Watkins	Sego	Reno
80	John M. Kinkel	Hutchinson	Reno
81	H. M. Lyons	Seward	Stafford
82	M. W. Cobun	Hoisington	Barton
83	A. J. Godshalk	Alden	Rice
84	H. O'Donnell	Ellsworth	Ellsworth
85	J. H. Hill	Russell	Russell
86	F. H. Dunham	Lincoln	Lincoln
87	A. G. Mead	Beloit	Mitchell
88	A. W. Hefley	Downs	Osborne
89	J. W. Bogenrief	Red Cloud, Neb.	Jewell
90	R. D. Bowen	Smith Center	Smith
91	Evan Hebrew	Bow Creek	Phillips
92	E. E. Smith	Stockton	Rooks
93	Jno. Schlyer	Hays City	Ellis
94	M. C. Hallett	Rush Center	Rush
95	Michael Sweeney	Pawnee Rock	Pawnee
96	B. F. Tatum	Kinsley	Edwards
97	J. H. Chandler	Haviland	Kiowa
98	C. F. Biddle	Coldwater	Comanche
99	W. H. Welden	Ashland	Clark
100	D. Swinehart	Dodge City	Ford
101	C. L. Roughton	Jetmore	Hodgeman
102	Christian Engel	Ness City	Ness
103	W. C. Olson	WaKeeney	Trego
104	Alvin Law	Hill City	Graham
105	M. B. Pogue	Edmond	Norton
106	G. Johnson	Norcadur	Decatur
107	J. C. Herron	Hoxie	Sheridan
108	Jno. F. Jones	Grinnell	Gove
109	J. A. Bucklin	Oakley	Thomas
110	S. C. Martin	Linda	Rawlins
111	Josiah Crosby	St. Francis	Cheyenne
112	F. H. Smith	Goodland	Sherman
113	H. F. Giessler	Oakley	Logan
114	W. E. Ward	Sharon Springs	Wallace
115	George L. Reid	Tribune	Greeley
116	Jno. H. Scott	Leoti	Wichita
117	E. H. Epperson	Grigsby	Scott
118	S. L. Filson	Dighton	Lane
119	H. F. Mason	Garden City	Finney
120	G. F. Johnston	Lakin	Kearny
121	Ben A. Wood	Syracuse	Hamilton
122	W. M. Lowderman	Ulysses	Grant
123	S. E. Cave	Santa Fe	Haskell
124	S. D. Adams	Meade	Meade
125	George H. Storms	Lafayette	Morton

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE

NAME	Office	Post Office
George J. Barker	Speaker	Lawrence
E. D. McKeever	Speaker pro tem.	Topeka
Chas. E. Lobdell	Chief Clerk	Dighton
T. S. Stover	Sergeant-at-Arms	Iola

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1902

INSURANCE. The 32nd annual report of the Superintendent of Insurance gave the following statistics for 1901:

<i>Type</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Risks Written</i>	<i>Premiums Collected</i>	<i>Losses Paid</i>
Life Insurance	38	\$19,263,565.00	\$2,505,891.21	\$659,214.63
Joint Stock Fire.....	78	209,782,267.00	2,244,038.00	1,250,901.00
Mutual Fire	19	13,984,610.00	220,728.00	94,144.00
Casualty and Fidelity.....	21	43,403,914.00	264,495.35	122,133.58
Fraternal	54	60,858,038.00	1,924,726.64	1,811,332.22

LABOR AND INDUSTRY. The average yearly wage, as figured by the state labor bureau, was \$670.76. The average cost of living was \$637.

The average membership of 134 reporting labor organizations was 64.5.

Thirty-three manufacturers of cement plaster, hydraulic cement, brick, and chemicals reported "wonderful growth." The average amount invested was \$73,581.30. Wages ranged from \$1.45 a day for unskilled labor to \$5.32 for managers. The working day was about ten hours.

The output of the zinc industry was 92,707,854 pounds; lead 13,150,896 pounds.

POPULATION. The 13th biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture gave the population of Kansas for 1901 as 1,467,808, an increase of 23,100 over 1900. The State Board of Health reported 16,210 births, 5,991 marriages and 5,782 deaths. There were 6,719 cases of smallpox reported, 38 of which resulted in death.

RAILROADS. No report available.

1902

JANUARY 1.—The U. S. Geological Survey said daily records were being made of nine Kansas rivers. Windmills and water supply for wells were also studied.

—Seventy-five western Kansas farmers were paid \$1 a ton extra for 1,800 tons of sugar beets which averaged above 12 per cent in sugar.

JAN. 3.—The American Secular Union and Free Thought Federation issued pamphlets against introduction of the Bible in Topeka public schools.

—Frederick "Apple King" Wellhouse sold his crop for \$18,000.

JAN. 5.—Vol. I, No. 1, Fort Scott *Daily Republican*; F. C. Raney and H. W. Shidler, editors.

JAN. 6.—The Kansas Poultry Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 7.—E. B. Jewett, State Penitentiary warden, abolished the lockstep for marching convicts.

—*Hereford Cattle*, by F. D. Coburn, was issued.

JAN. 8.—The State Board of Health reported 380 cases of smallpox in November.

—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture met at Topeka.

JAN. 10.—More than 100 varieties of grass had been tried out in Kansas and Nebraska experiment stations. Buffalo grass was most nutritious, but it took eight to ten acres to support a steer.

—The Missouri Pacific reduced pay of section hands from \$1.25 a day to \$1.10.

—The Kansas-Missouri Hotel Men's Assn. met at Kansas City, Mo. Women were admitted to membership.

—The Kansas Farmers' Alliance met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Seed Corn Breeders Assn. was organized at Topeka.

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JAN. 11.—Albert Parker was declared mayor of Topeka by the Supreme Court after a nine-month contest. The main issue was whether double-marked ballots could be counted. Some had voted for Parker on both Democratic and Populist ballots.

—The Supreme Court upheld the eight-hour labor law.

JAN. 13.—The annual loss from prairie dogs in Kansas was estimated at \$100,000.

JAN. 14.—Wichita organized a 30-piece symphony orchestra.

JAN. 17.—The Walterschied Automobile Co., Wichita, was building a steam automobile.

JAN. 19.—Kansas experienced a "religious awakening," which Jay House of the Topeka *Daily Capital* attributed to the fact that there had been "no campaign last fall and mighty little corn to shuck." Revivals were held at Fort Scott, Winfield, Wellington, Holton, Newton and Hiawatha.

—Mrs. S. F. Cravens, Ottawa, was chosen the most beautiful woman in the Louisiana Purchase area in a contest conducted by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

JAN. 20.—The Kansas Master Plumbers Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 21.—The Kansas Grocers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Historical Society met at Topeka.

JAN. 22.—The Kansas Municipal League met at Wichita.

—The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Society for the Friendless met at Topeka.

JAN. 25.—The Kansas State Textbook Commission met at Topeka.

JAN. 26.—*The Overland Stage to California*, by Frank Root and William Elsey Connelley, was published.

—The Kansas Postmasters Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 27.—The Kansas Independent Telephone Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 28.—Lemuel S. Cummings, Kansas City, made an affidavit which exonerated Wilder S. Metcalf of killing a defenseless Filipino prisoner.

JAN. 29.—The Kansas Day Club met at Topeka.

FEBRUARY 2.—*The College Student and His Problems*, by James H. Canfield, former K. U. professor, was published by the Macmillan Co.

—*The Life of Charles Robinson*, by Frank W. Blackmar, professor of sociology at K. U., was published by Crane & Co., Topeka.

FEB. 3.—Mineral wells northwest of Abilene were being developed. The water, of cathartic nature, was named Abilena.

—The Kansas Society of Labor and Industry met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Miners Assn. met at Manhattan.

FEB. 6.—Many auction sales were held on central Kansas farms; some by farmers who were retiring and moving to town; others by those going to Oklahoma for cheaper land or to settle on claims.

FEB. 7.—A colony of Swedes bought 3,900 acres of land in Lyon and Greenwood counties for \$50,000. They planned to hold it in common and farm it jointly.

—The Rock Island shops burned at Horton with a loss of two lives and \$250,000.

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FEB. 9.—The pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Topeka, said Washburn College was not a fit place for young men because the theory of evolution was taught there.

FEB. 10.—The Western Quarantine Assn., composed of livestock and sanitary boards of the Southwest, met at Wichita.

FEB. 17.—K. S. A. C. opened its first poultry show.

—The Royal Arch Masons grand chapter and the Royal and Select Masters grand council met at Fort Scott.

FEB. 18.—Zoe Anderson, Wichita, published *The Color of His Soul*. Courtney Lemon, a Socialist, who claimed he was the hero of the book, objected to it.

FEB. 19.—J. B. Billard filed suit in the district court at Topeka to compel the school board to reinstate his son, Philip, who had been suspended because he "interfered with the religious services in the school." Billard claimed he was suspended because "he would not participate in the exercises," and said the school board's recommendation of the reading of the Bible was unconstitutional.

—The Kansas Assn. of Local Fire Insurance Agents met at Topeka.

—The Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons grand lodge met at Fort Scott.

FEB. 21.—The U. S. Supreme Court upheld the 1891 Kansas law authorizing counties to bid in lands sold for non-payment of taxes, instead of selling them to the highest bidder.

FEB. 22.—The Kansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution met at Topeka.

FEB. 24.—Kansas ranked second in production of oleomargarine, according to the Department of Agriculture.

FEB. 26.—Harry E. Cawley, Minneapolis, champion wing shot of Kansas, successfully defended his title at Salina.

FEB. 27.—Lillian Russell, the actress, known as the "most beautiful woman of her day," sent Abilene women, who were working to raise a library fund, a gray fur automobile coat valued at \$175.

FEB. 28.—K. U. secured pledges from Ottawa, Baker, Washburn, Emporia Normal and Bethany to observe the Chicago athletic rules.

MARCH 2.—Madame Lillian Nordica made her first appearance in Kansas at Bethany College before 3,000 persons, many of whom came on special trains. She gave the school \$500. She later sang at Topeka and Wichita. She was angry when Wichita transmitted her concert by telephone to outlying towns and refused to sing her closing number.

MAR. 4.—Kansas City's first free public library opened.

MAR. 5.—The Union Pacific sold 52,000 acres in Logan and Thomas counties to Franklin E. Brooke, Cedar Rapids, Ia., for \$200,000. Brooke, a minister, planned to colonize the land and grow winter wheat.

—The Kansas Dairy Assn. met at Manhattan.

MAR. 7.—Homer Hoch, Baker, won the Kansas Intercollegiate Oratorical Assn. contest at Winfield.

—The Kansas Millers Assn. met at Wichita.

MAR. 8.—The section of the prohibition law forbidding wholesale liquor salesmen from selling in Kansas was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1902

—Lt. Arthur M. Ferguson, Burlington, Thirty-Sixth U. S. Volunteer Infantry, received the Congressional Medal of Honor for "most conspicuous gallantry in action near Porac, Luzon, P. I."

MAR. 11.—Musician Calvin P. Titus, Wichita, Company E, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, received the Congressional Medal of Honor for "gallantry and daring conduct at the battle of Pekin, China, April 14, 1900 . . . in being the first to scale the wall of the Chinese city. . . ."

—Pvt. William B. Trembley, Kansas City, and Pvt. Edward White, Seneca, Company B, Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, received the Congressional Medal of Honor for "most distinguished service in swimming the Rio Grande de Pampanga in face of the enemy's fire, and fastening a rope to the occupied trenches, thereby enabling the crossing of the river . . . at Calumpit, Luzon, April 27, 1899."

MAR. 12.—The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Washington.

MAR. 13.—Paul Troutman, Emporia high school boy, built a telephone line on fences in the Comiskey neighborhood and was paid 50 cents a month by farmers for its upkeep.

MAR. 19.—K. S. A. C. held a horse-judging school.

—The South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Paola.

MAR. 20.—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Assn. met at Hiawatha.

MAR. 22.—The Kansas National Bank of Wichita was made a depository for U. S. funds, and \$50,000 was deposited.

MAR. 23.—*Buell Hampton*, a story of the Southwest Cattle Co., by Willis George Emerson, was published. Emerson was one of the founders of Meade Center.

MAR. 24.—Central Normal College, Great Bend, was sold to the Catholic church.

—Miss Mary Boies whipped Albert Parker, Topeka mayor, because of his prohibition views. She would have whipped Governor Stanley, she said, if Parker had not taken the whip from her. Stanley commissioned Parker "Keeper of the Big Whip and Protector of the Governor."

—Austin Lowe, inventor of a windmill and a typewriter, died at Emporia.

MAR. 25.—The Kansas Grain Dealers Assn. met at Topeka.

MAR. 26.—The Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Kansas City.

MAR. 28.—Work began on a \$60,000 library building at Emporia Normal.

—A streetcar strike at Leavenworth was called off on condition that workers be taken back. It began February 1 with organization of a union.

MAR. 31.—Mrs. William Small, Leavenworth, gave \$50,000 to establish the William Small Memorial Home for Aged Women as a memorial to her husband.

—The "King" Johnson house, Miami county landmark, was destroyed by fire. It was built in 1856 from a walnut tree seven feet in diameter.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Prairieland Magazine*, Fort Scott; Ralph Richards, editor.

APRIL 1.—"The Prairie Woman: Yesterday and Today," by Charles M. Harger, Abilene, was published in the *April Outlook*.

—A bald eagle weighing about 14 pounds, with a wing spread of seven feet, was shot near Ottawa.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1902

APR. 2.—The Northwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Osborne.

APR. 4.—Mrs. Martha Smith bequeathed \$10,000 to the free public library at Paola.

APR. 6.—Dr. Frank Strong, president of the University of Oregon, was named chancellor of the University of Kansas.

APR. 7.—J. K. Hudson in the Topeka *Herald* said: "Professional politicians have succeeded in forcing the prohibitory issue out of the county and state platforms."

APR. 8.—The Kansas State Sportsmen's Assn. met at Olathe.

APR. 9.—John D. Rockefeller gave \$10,000 to Hiawatha Academy. Brown county residents gave \$10,000 and Governor Morrill, \$5,000. This completed transfer of the academy to the American Baptist Education Society.

APR. 10.—Kansas Utopian associations were being formed to beat the prohibitory law. Members paid the organization, and orders were sent out of the state for liquor.

—The Kansas Women's Press Assn. met at Topeka.

APR. 11.—President Roosevelt named Eugene F. Ware, Topeka, U. S. Pension Commissioner.

—Salina and Hutchinson accepted \$15,000 library offers from Andrew Carnegie, agreeing to pay \$1,500 maintenance annually.

APR. 14.—The Missouri Valley Baseball Assn. was organized at Fort Scott. Kansas members were Fort Scott, Coffeyville and Iola.

—Ignace Paderewski, pianist, gave a concert in Wichita.

APR. 16.—The Southwestern Union Conference of Seventh Day Adventists met at Topeka.

APR. 18.—A number of people in western Kansas were unable to get legal titles to their farms. When the state established irrigation plants in 1895, land owners who benefited were required to deed their farms to the state. In case the plants failed, the land was to be deeded back to the farmers. Because of an oversight in the agreement, the Governor was not authorized to deed them back.

—The Kansas Elocutionary Assn. met at Ottawa.

APR. 23.—President Roosevelt ordered Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston to cease further discussion of public questions and the situation in the Philippines.

APR. 26.—Forty men at Baker were suspended for watching a women's basketball game. Admission had been denied everyone except the faculty and newspaper men.

—Sixteen of the 18 buildings at Herkimer burned.

APR. 28.—The Kansas Music Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

APR. 30.—Fort Scott painters, newly organized, struck for \$2 for a nine-hour day.

—The Congressional Medal of Honor was awarded to Sgt. John A. Huntsman, Lawrence, Co. H, Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, "for distinguished bravery and conspicuous gallantry against insurgents near Bamban, P. I., Nov. 9, 1899."

—The Kansas Opticians Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 1.—The Carnegie library of 4,500 volumes was opened at Leavenworth.

—Andrew Carnegie offered Emporia \$20,000 for a library building if the city would furnish a site and spend \$2,000 annually for upkeep.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1902

—The Order of the Loyal Legion, Kansas commandery, met at Leavenworth.

MAY 6.—The Kansas Eclectic Medical Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 7.—A training school for nurses was established at the State Insane Asylum, Osawatimie.

—The Kansas Conference of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod met at Friends' Home, Allen county.

—The Kansas Medical Society met at Lawrence.

—The Kansas Homeopathic Medical Society met at Topeka.

MAY 8.—The Kansas Dental Assn. met at Hutchinson.

—The Kansas State Temperance Union met at Topeka.

—The General Assn. of Congregational Ministers and Churches of Kansas met at Manhattan.

MAY 9.—The United Commercial Travelers grand lodge met at Emporia.

—The Kansas Democratic Editorial Assn. met at Holton.

MAY 12.—The Kansas State Sunday School Assn. met at Salina.

MAY 13.—Cankerworms were damaging eastern Kansas apple orchards.

—The Knights Templar grand commandery met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Bankers Assn. met at Kansas City.

MAY 14.—Chanute had a 1,500-barrel oil gusher.

—The Order of the Eastern Star grand chapter met at Kansas City.

MAY 15.—The cornerstone of a \$60,000 Catholic convent was laid at Concordia.

MAY 16.—The Quivira Historical Society laid the cornerstone for a monument at Logan Grove south of Junction City commemorating the Coronado expedition.

MAY 18.—*The Messiah* was sung at Lindsborg by a chorus of 523.

MAY 19.—Striking carpenters, stonemasons and bricklayers at Wichita paraded to call attention to their refusal to work with non-union men.

MAY 20.—The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Sons of Veterans and the Ladies of the G. A. R. met at Fort Scott.

—The Knights of Pythias grand lodge met at Wichita.

MAY 22.—The Democratic state convention at Topeka decided for fusion with the Populists and nominated the following ticket: W. H. Craddock, Kansas City, Governor (Dem.); Fred J. Close, Ellis, Lieutenant Governor (Pop.); Claude Duval, Hutchinson, Secretary of State (Dem.); D. W. Heflebower, Paola, Treasurer (Pop.); J. M. Lewis, Kinsley, Auditor (Dem.); F. M. Pearl, Hiawatha, Attorney General (Pop.); William Sence, Wichita, Superintendent of Public Instruction (Dem.).

—The International Conference of the River Brethren Church met at Belle Springs, near Abilene.

MAY 26.—The Kansas Social Science Federation met at Salina.

MAY 27.—The Kansas Pharmaceutical Assn. met at Wichita.

MAY 28.—The Republican state convention at Wichita nominated W. J. Bailey, Nemaha county, for Governor; D. J. Hanna, Graham county, Lieutenant Governor; J. R. Burrow, Smith county, Secretary of State; Thomas T. Kelly, Miami county, Treasurer; Seth G. Wells, Neosho county, Auditor; C. C. Coleman, Clay county, Attorney General; I. L. Dayhoff, Reno county, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

MAY 30.—Observation of the 75th anniversary of the founding of Fort Leavenworth featured Memorial Day services at Leavenworth. General Henry

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1902

Leavenworth's body, buried in 1834 at Delhi, N. Y., was disinterred and brought to Kansas despite remonstrance by Delhi citizens.

JUNE 2.—Governor Stanley pardoned Carrie Nation, who had been sentenced to 30 days in jail and fined \$100 for smashing bar fixtures in Topeka, upon her promise to pay costs.

JUNE 3.—The Kansas Musical Jubilee began at Hutchinson.

—The first annual Kansas Music Festival began at Topeka. Choruses from Kansas City, Holton, Lawrence and Topeka were accompanied by the Chicago Symphony orchestra.

JUNE 4.—Anderson Memorial Library, College of Emporia, was dedicated. It is believed to be the first Carnegie library west of the Mississippi, and the first Carnegie college library. It was given to the college because John Byars Anderson, former trustee, lent books to Carnegie when he was a miner boy in Pennsylvania.

JUNE 5.—The Prohibition party convention at Hutchinson nominated the following state ticket: Rev. F. W. Emerson, Topeka, Governor; W. Buffington, Jefferson county, Lieutenant Governor; George Holsinger, Wyandotte county, Secretary of State; E. A. Kennedy, Harper county, Treasurer; S. P. Gould, Cowley county, Auditor; F. M. McHale, Lawrence, Attorney General; Sena H. Wallace, Wyandotte county, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

JUNE 6.—The Kansas Spiritualists Assn. met at Topeka.

JUNE 7.—The Supreme Court held that the Kansas Grain Dealers Assn. was a trust and that the state's 1897 anti-trust law was valid.

JUNE 9.—A race war began at Garnett when white men told Negroes to stay off the streets. Officials arrested the white leaders.

JUNE 10.—Raids were made on slot machines in saloons over the state.

JUNE 11.—The State Board of Health reported favorably on the smallpox quarantine law. In the first five months of 1901 there had been 5,497 cases and 31 deaths. During the same time in 1902, 1,953 cases and two deaths were reported.

JUNE 16.—Allen Green Campbell, founder of Campbell University, died at Riverside, Calif.

JUNE 17.—Thirty-one county fairs were scheduled for August and September.

—The price of hogs went up to \$7.65 at Kansas City due to drought and shortage of corn for feed.

—Governor Stanley notified the governor of Oklahoma that Kansas could no longer care for the 300 Oklahoma convicts at Leavenworth.

—The Kansas Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor met at Leavenworth.

JUNE 18.—J. V. Pierce, Galena, sent the Kansas State Historical Society an original handbill distributed by Kate Bender in 1872 to lure victims to the Bender home near Galena where they were robbed and murdered:

Prof. Miss Katie Bender

Can heal all sorts of Diseases; can cure Blindness, Fits, Deafness and all such diseases, also Deaf and Dumbness.

Residence, 14 miles East of Independence, on the road from Independence to Osage Mission one and one half mile South East of Norahead Station.

June 18, 1872.

KATIE BENDER.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1902

—The Winfield Chautauqua opened.

JUNE 19.—The News-Herald Publishing Co., Olathe, purchased the interest of Charles Sprague in the Olathe *Mirror* and consolidated the two Republican papers in Johnson county under the name of the Olathe *Mirror*.

JUNE 21.—The Kansas Telephone Co. was sold to the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. for \$20,000 in cash and \$25,000 in Bell stock.

—Indians on the Pottawatomie reservation sold their 12,000 acres of inherited land for \$10 to \$20 an acre.

JUNE 23.—The western branch of the State Normal School was formally opened at Hays by President Jasper N. Wilkinson.

—The Kansas State Chess Assn. was organized at Junction City.

JUNE 24.—The Populist state convention met at Topeka. The fusion ticket proposed by the Democrats was adopted.

—The Kansas Funeral Directors Assn. met at Topeka.

JUNE 25.—The Prince Hall Order of the Eastern Star met at Emporia.

JUNE 27.—The Universalist Church state convention met at Wichita.

JULY 4.—The Socialist party convention at Emporia nominated the following state ticket: A. S. McAllister, Herington, Governor; J. M. Parr, Topeka, Lieutenant Governor; J. T. Barnes, Beloit, Secretary of State; J. E. Taylor, La-Fontaine, Treasurer; W. J. McMillan, Osage City, Auditor; G. C. Clemens, Topeka, Attorney General; Mrs. Luella Kraybill, Kansas City, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

JULY 7.—The Emporia city council accepted Mrs. P. B. Plumb's gift of a site for the new \$20,000 Carnegie library.

—The Ottawa Chautauqua opened.

JULY 8.—The Kansas Millers Assn. met at Topeka.

JULY 9.—Harriman-Gould railway interests employed agents to bring people to Kansas and other Midwestern states. They owned about 3,000,000 acres.

JULY 10.—C. J. "Buffalo" Jones was placed in charge of the buffalo at Yellowstone National Park.

JULY 12.—Thirteen new buildings at Fort Riley were to cost \$300,000.

JULY 14.—Floods in northern Kansas were destroying crops and bridges. Train service at Topeka was paralyzed.

JULY 18.—At Atchison 15 girl telephone operators struck for an increase from \$20 to \$25 a month.

JULY 19.—The K. S. A. C. board of regents accepted the new chemistry and physics building.

JULY 21.—Members of the U. M. W. A., district 14, were assessed \$1.00 a week for a fund for striking anthracite miners. The assessment would take about \$9,000 a week from Kansas.

JULY 23.—The Twentieth Kansas held a reunion at Pittsburg.

JULY 28.—Forty-five carloads of English bluegrass seed were shipped from Franklin and Johnson counties.

JULY 29.—Fourteen towns organized the Lecture League of Northwestern Kansas.

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JULY 30.—After a "fire test" of western Kansas "gold-bearing" shale fields, the U. S. Geological Survey reported it ran only about 11 cents to the ton.

AUGUST 2.—The Twenty-Third Kansas Volunteers, Negro regiment, held a reunion at Leavenworth.

AUG. 4.—James Frazier Legate, legislator, died at his home in Leavenworth. He came to Kansas in 1854 and settled at Lawrence. He was elected to the House at the adoption of the Wyandotte constitution. In 1862 he was appointed U. S. Assessor. He served as mail agent for Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico and Indian territory, 1866-1868.

—The Kansas Negro Press Assn. met at Topeka.

AUG. 6.—The silver jubilee of the Rt. Rev. Innocent Wolf, abbot of St. Benedict's, was celebrated at Atchison.

—Charles Parker, the Abilene merry-go-round manufacturer, invented a machine in which two horses were swung overhead, having the natural gallop of the animal. He called it the "Carry-Us-All."

AUG. 9.—The K. U. natural history museum mounted a ten-foot swimming reptile of the old cretaceous ocean. It was found in Kansas chalk beds by Charles H. Sternberg.

AUG. 13.—Ernest R. Nichols, president of K. S. A. C., was elected president of Rhode Island College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts.

AUG. 14.—The Kansas Medical College, Topeka, became the department of medicine at Washburn. The old name was retained.

—Topeka woodworkers organized a union with 101 members.

AUG. 16.—William H. Mackey, Jr., Junction City, was appointed U. S. Marshal for Kansas.

AUG. 18.—The Santa Fe laid off 120 men in the locomotive department.

AUG. 20.—*Mexico in Glimpses*, by James L. King, State Librarian, was distributed by the Rock Island.

AUG. 21.—The Kansas Holiness Assn. met at Kansas City.

AUG. 22.—At Emporia an Indian medicine woman, on trial for practicing without a state license, was acquitted because she sold only medicines from roots and herbs gathered in the woods.

AUG. 23.—Experiments with crude oil as fuel for mills and factories were made at Wichita. Railroads made special rates for oil shipments.

—The Cottonwood and Neosho rivers overflowed and damaged crops in Lyon county. Rain had fallen for six days at Ottawa; the Marais des Cygnes was 20 feet above low-water mark. At Burlington many farms were under water. Republic county received five rains in one week. The Smoky Hill river was at flood stage at Gypsum City.

—Alfalfa was now Kansas' leading tame grass with nearly a half-million acres in 99 counties. Jewell led with 14,260 acres.

AUG. 27.—After 75 days of negotiation, operators and coal miners in the Kansas district reached a settlement and avoided a strike.

AUG. 28.—Benny Owen, K. U. graduate, was hired as football coach at Bethany.

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SEPTEMBER 2.—Albert Howell Horton, fifth Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, 1876-1895, died at Topeka. He came to Atchison in 1860. In 1867 President Grant appointed him U. S. District Attorney for Kansas. He was editor of the Atchison *Champion* when only 24 years old. The town of Horton was named for him.

—Dr. William B. Swan, secretary of the State Board of Health, was drowned in Lake Michigan when his boat capsized during a storm.

—The Kansas Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church met at Eskridge.

SEPT. 4.—The Western Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South met at Arkansas City.

SEPT. 6.—A state correspondence chess tournament began at Junction City.

SEPT. 7.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Winfield Free Press*; William Stryker and J. C. Bradshaw, editors and publishers.

SEPT. 8.—The Kansas Exposition opened at Topeka with a stock show and carnival.

SEPT. 9.—The Kansas Assn. of Co-operative Mutual Insurance Companies met at Topeka.

SEPT. 10.—The main building at Ottawa University burned with a loss of \$50,000.

—The Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Kansas, met at Atchison.

SEPT. 16.—The Kansas Photographers Assn. met at Emporia.

SEPT. 17.—The Kansas Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met at Wichita.

SEPT. 21.—A Women's Union Labor League was organized at Topeka.

SEPT. 22.—The G. A. R. reunion opened at Wichita.

SEPT. 24.—Twenty-five thousand persons attended the Atchison Corn Carnival. Excursion trains were run. The town was decorated with corn, and prizes were given for corn costumes. Features included concerts by ten bands.

—The International Assn. of Livestock Sanitary Boards met at Wichita.

SEPT. 25.—Abram Halstead Ellis, Beloit, justice of the Supreme Court, died at Topeka.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Surveyors met at Wichita.

SEPT. 28.—Fred Stone, Topekan, was playing in *The Wizard of Oz* at \$500 a week.

SEPT. 29.—Rousseau A. Burch, Salina, was appointed to the Supreme Court.

—Amos McKanna, Emporia, contracted with the Santa Fe for use of his patented train-order holder and signal.

—Pres. Theodore Roosevelt made two speeches in Topeka and attended services at the First Presbyterian Church.

SEPT. 30.—"Cuban Reciprocity—A Moral Issue," by William Allen White, was published in *McClure's*.

—"The Kansas of Today," by Charles M. Harger, editor of the *Abilene Reflector*, was published in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Push*, Topeka; Tom McNeal and Albert Reid, editors.

—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas met at Manhattan.

OCTOBER 1.—The Kansas State Firemen's Assn. met at Junction City.

OCT. 2.—Fielding Scott, St. Paul, was elected president of the National Anti-Horse Thief Assn. at Guthrie, Okla.

—The Kansas Library Assn. met at Topeka.

OCT. 7.—The State Board of Charities reported Kansas jails in bad condition.

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OCT. 9.—The Presbyterian Synod of Kansas met at Holton.

OCT. 10.—Five hundred K. S. A. C. students burned J. J. Davis, editor of the *Manhattan Mercury*, in effigy. He had criticized Pres. E. R. Nichols and the board of regents.

—The Kansas Society of Friends met at Lawrence.

OCT. 13.—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Baptist Convention met at Wichita.

OCT. 14.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand encampment met at Pittsburg.

—The Central Protective Assn. of Kansas met at Troy.

OCT. 15.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand lodge and the Rebekah state assembly met at Pittsburg.

—The Kansas Anti-Horse Thief Assn. met at Paola.

OCT. 16.—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Salina.

OCT. 20.—The American Royal Cattle and Swine show opened at Kansas City, Mo. Kansas showed 70 purebred cattle. A load of Galloway calves, showed by Bean and Johnson, Carneiro, took first prize in their class and sweepstakes for the best carload of range-bred cattle.

—Seven hundred men who struck at the M. K. & T. mines at Mineral returned to work after arbitration.

—The Luther League of Kansas met at Abilene.

OCT. 21.—The Improved Order of Red Men of Kansas met at Fort Scott.

OCT. 26.—The Native Sons of Kansas met at Topeka. The constitution was extended to include women and the organization renamed the Native Sons and Daughters of Kansas.

OCT. 30.—The Young Women's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Salina.

—The Missouri Valley Unitarian Church conference met at Wichita.

NOVEMBER 1.—Wage demands by inspectors and linemen for the Bell Telephone Co. were settled at Topeka after three days' negotiations. The chief inspector was raised from \$60 to \$65 a month, his assistants from \$55 to \$60 a month, and linemen from \$2.25 a day to \$2.50.

Nov. 4.—At the general election, Republicans won all offices. W. J. Bailey, Baileyville, was elected Governor; D. J. Hanna, Hill City, Lieutenant Governor; J. R. Burrow, Smith Center, Secretary of State; T. T. Kelly, Paola, Treasurer; Seth G. Wells, Erie, Auditor; C. C. Coleman, Clay Center, Attorney General; I. L. Dayhoff, Hutchinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Charles H. Luling, Wichita, Superintendent of Insurance. The following were elected Justices of the Supreme Court: Henry F. Mason, Garden City, six years; John C. Pollock, Winfield, six years; Adrian L. Greene, Newton, six years; Rousseau A. Burch, Salina, four years; Edwin W. Cunningham, Emporia, two years.

Nov. 5.—The Kansas Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution met at Ottawa.

Nov. 7.—Sousa's Band gave a concert at Topeka.

Nov. 9.—Prof. O. L. Marlatt, K. S. A. C., returned from Australia where he found ladybirds to destroy the scale which was prevalent in orchards.

Nov. 12.—Speed limit in a Kansas City automobile ordinance was 10 miles in the business section and 15 elsewhere.

—The Kansas Municipal League met at Leavenworth.

Nov. 15.—The annual Gruettlifest of the Swiss Society of Marysville celebrated the anniversary of the independence of Switzerland.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1902

Nov. 18.—The Kansas Assn. of Charities and Corrections met at Lawrence.

—The Knights of Columbus grand council was organized at Topeka.

Nov. 21.—The Rev. P. H. Anderson, Chicago, gave \$25,000 to the Swedish Mission University to be located at McPherson. The city had donated \$17,000 and the land in 1901. [This became Walden College which opened in 1905.]

—Warren Knaus, editor of the *Democrat Opinion*, McPherson, and an entomologist, had a collection of Kansas beetles numbering 125 species.

—The Swedish Mission Church conference met at Salina.

Nov. 22.—A coal famine caused Greensburg citizens to seize a car of coal which had been shipped there for railroad use. The railroad had seized a dozen cars which were to have been sold in Greensburg.

Nov. 25.—George E. Nicholson, Iola, gave \$25,000 to Baker University in memory of his wife. It was to be known as the Florence B. Nicholson Memorial Endowment Fund.

—The Kansas Assn. of Accountants and Bookkeepers met at Emporia.

Nov. 26.—H. Miles Moore, Leavenworth, gave the record book of the Kansas State Central Aid Committee, organized in Topeka June 3, 1856, to the Kansas State Historical Society. The committee, a part of the Kansas Aid Movement, had received, forwarded and distributed provisions, arms and clothing.

—Lane University, Leocompton, purchased the Campbell University property at Holton and prepared to move there for the 1903 fall term.

Nov. 27.—K. U. defeated Missouri, 15 to 5, in the annual Thanksgiving football game at Kansas City, Mo.

Nov. 28.—The Commercial Teachers Assn., meeting at Salina, resolved to recommend no young man as competent, moral or intelligent who had the cigarette habit.

DECEMBER 2.—The Kansas State Historical Society met at Topeka.

DEC. 3.—The Gordon-Shay Opera Co. presented *Faust*, *Carmen* and *Il Trovatore* at Topeka.

DEC. 4.—Over a thousand acres of the C. P. Dewey ranch in northwest Kansas was burned off. It was thought the fire was set by settlers who resented ranchers fencing their land and depriving settlers of range.

—Loss of cattle from blackleg was at a minimum since the use of vaccine manufactured at K. S. A. C.

—The Young Men's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Leavenworth.

DEC. 5.—A *Collection of the Writings of John James Ingalls* was published by the Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co., Kansas City.

DEC. 9.—The Kansas State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met at Lyndon.

DEC. 11.—The commandant at Fort Leavenworth threatened to keep soldiers away from town unless officials cleaned it up.

—The Rev. Richard Parriott West, Methodist circuit rider, who came to Kansas from Indiana during the Civil War, died at his home in Concordia. He represented Republic county in the Legislature, 1869, 1870, and 1876, and was voted a silk hat for being the ugliest man in the body.

DEC. 12.—Norman D. Plass, president of Washburn, announced that dancing and card-playing by the faculty were forbidden at all college gatherings.

—"Kansas banks were never before in such prosperous condition," a national bank examiner stated.

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DEC. 16.—J. L. Abernathy, pioneer furniture manufacturer who came to Kansas in 1856, died at Leavenworth. His business was one of the largest of its kind in the West. Abernathy was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Kansas City and a former president. He was director of the Leavenworth National Bank and of the Carr Coal-Co. at Leavenworth. One of his charities was a free kindergarten for poor children. His estate was estimated at \$1,000,000.

DEC. 18.—The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas-Missouri Hotel Men's Assn. met at Kansas City, Mo.

DEC. 20.—Dickinson county teachers formed a union "to raise wages and protect country teachers from competition."

DEC. 22.—The musical comedy, *Floradora*, was presented at the Crawford Theater, Topeka.

DEC. 24.—John W. Loar, who laid out and superintended the construction of the old territorial road between Lawrence and Leavenworth in 1857, died at his home in Leavenworth.

DEC. 25.—[Christmas]. Mont Godley, Negro, was lynched by Pittsburg citizens for the supposed murder of a policeman. Afterwards it was discovered that the wrong man had been lynched.

DEC. 27.—District court stenographers of Kansas organized at Topeka.

DEC. 29.—The Kansas State Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Horticultural Society met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Auctioneers Assn. met at Salina.

DEC. 30.—The Kansas Child Study Society met at Topeka.

DEC. 31.—*Kansas Rhymes and Other Lyrics*, by Frederick J. Atwood, Concordia, was published by Crane & Co., Topeka.

—The Kansas Academy of Science met at Topeka.

THE YEAR IN BRIEF

AGRICULTURE. A summary of crop statistics for 1902:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Winter wheat	6,254,747	54,323,839	\$28,983,943.60
Spring wheat	46,293	325,397	155,546.57
Corn	6,990,764	201,867,102	78,321,653.26
Oats	1,023,171	32,966,114	9,564,254.35
Rye	338,358	3,728,296	1,584,321.31
Barley	154,665	2,188,973	801,381.69
Buckwheat	387	2,770	2,216.00
Irish potatoes	60,618	8,193,632	3,136,856.71
Sweet potatoes	4,517	539,879	334,487.41
Castor beans	557	4,400	5,500.00
Cotton	486	136,005†	9,520.35
Flax	263,962	1,427,975	1,713,570.00
Hemp	51	10,200†	610.00
Tobacco	98	15,150†	1,515.00
Broomcorn	43,893	16,584,205†	495,640.15
Millet and Hungarian	174,933	400,160†	1,445,415.00
Sorghum: for syrup	20,411	1,792,200*	663,114.00
Sorghum: for forage	540,855	3,159,584.00
Milo maize	5,839	16,514†	58,166.00
Kafir	748,176	2,824,624†	9,495,572.00

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<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Jerusalem corn	3,021	7,989†	27,372.00
Timothy	319,836		
Clover	109,172		
Bluegrass	268,873		
Alfalfa	458,493	803,934†	4,823,604.00
Orchard grass	2,832		
Other tame grasses	91,038		
Prairie grass, fenced	7,953,809	820,637†	3,282,548.00
Totals	25,879,855		\$148,064,391.40

* gallons

† pounds

‡ tons

Other farm products:

<i>Product</i>	<i>Quantities</i>	<i>Value</i>
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter		\$51,346,589.00
Wool clip	647,427 lbs.	97,114.05
Poultry and eggs sold		5,706,352.00
Cheese	3,025,655 lbs.	302,565.50
Butter	44,350,829 lbs.	7,517,331.65
Milk sold		725,380.00
Garden products marketed		653,975.00
Horticultural products marketed		1,187,473.00
Wood marketed		186,150.00
Wine manufactured	205,470 gals.	154,102.50
Honey and beeswax	450,389 lbs.	60,631.20
Total		\$67,937,663.90

Total value, all farm products

\$216,002,055.30

A summary of livestock statistics for 1902:

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses	811,594	\$51,130,422.00
Mules and asses	95,671	6,696,970.00
Milk cows	791,844	23,755,320.00
Other cattle	2,555,800	61,339,200.00
Sheep	136,753	410,259.00
Swine	1,427,302	11,775,241.50
Total		\$155,107,412.50

Total value, farm products and livestock

\$371,109,487.80

BANKS. On November 25, 1902, the State Bank Commissioner listed 437 state banks and two trust companies with total resources and liabilities of \$48,193,407.51. Thirty-eight private banks reported \$4,095,736.03. Since 1901, 117 new state banks with a combined capital of \$1,175,600 were incorporated; 11 private banks had been reorganized as state banks, and 14 state and private banks became national banks.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. The biennial report of the board of trustees of State Charities and Corrections gave the following statistics for the year ending June 30, 1902:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Ave. Popul.</i>
Topeka State Hospital	\$141,301	952
Osawatomie State Hospital	163,770	1,075
Boys Industrial School, Topeka	42,909	163
Girls Industrial School, Beloit	25,731	118
State School for the Deaf, Olathe	48,090	250
State School for the Blind, Kansas City	48,336	105
State School for Feeble Minded Youth, Winfield	48,503	257
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Atchison	34,892	257

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CHARTERS. Following is a tabulation of charters filed with the Secretary of State during 1902:

	No.
Banks, Building and Loan, Trust and Insurance Companies	86
Cemeteries, Monument and Funeral Companies	18
Churches and Affiliated Organizations	73
Coal, Oil and Mining Companies	26
Construction Companies	1
Co-operatives	13
Creameries	18
Fairs, Agricultural and Civic Organizations	15
Gas, Light, Water and Power Companies	12
Grain, Milling and Elevator Companies	15
Hotels and Hospitals	3
Ice and Cold Storage Companies	7
Libraries	3
Livestock, Poultry, Produce and Packing Companies	11
Lodges, Clubs, Unions and Benevolent Societies	92
Lumber, Brick and Tile Companies	30
Mercantile and Manufacturing Companies	75
Printing and Publishing Companies	4
Railroads	6
Real Estate, Town and Immigration Companies	18
Schools and Colleges	3
Scientific and Cultural Organizations	10
Sport and Recreation Organizations	7
Street Railway, Telegraph, Telephone and Transfer Companies	39
Total	585

EDUCATION. For the year ending June 30, 1902, the Superintendent of Public Instruction reported that Kansas had 8,990 organized school districts with 9,106 buildings and 11,709 teachers. The public school enrollment was 389,272. Expenses for school purposes in 1902 were \$4,804,562.55. The average salary of men teachers was \$44.24 per month, of women \$36.55. The average school term was 25.15 weeks.

Statistics for the three state schools were as follows:

	K. U.	K. S. A. C.	Emporia Normal
Enrollment	1,233	1,396	2,013
Out-of-state students	132	62	60
Faculty	81	61	47
Legislative appropriations	\$178,006	\$149,679	\$58,988

FINANCIAL. The balance in the state treasury on June 30, 1901, was \$577,625.99, to which was added during the fiscal year \$1,914,556.19 from direct taxes and \$1,665,824.66 from other sources, or a total of \$4,158,006.84 from all sources, including the original balance. Disbursements totaled \$3,530,639.99, which left a balance of \$627,366.85 in the treasury on June 30, 1902. Taxable property reported by county clerks included: aggregate value of all lands taxable, \$169,667,077; value of town lots, \$65,640,293; personal property, \$60,883,527; railroad, Pullman, telegraph and telephone property, \$60,208,552. The total valuation of all property as fixed by the State Board of Equalization was \$363,163,630. The total state tax levy was \$1,997,354.

INSURANCE. The 33rd annual report of the Superintendent of Insurance gave the following statistics for 1902:

Type	No.	Risks Written	Premiums Collected	Losses Paid
Life Insurance	41	\$27,556,754	\$2,586,342	\$780,593
Joint Stock Fire	70	218,293,263	2,357,629	1,345,333
Mutual Fire	18	13,944,362	281,813	109,509
Casualty and Fidelity	21	55,600,926	463,278	144,092
Fraternal	57	55,534,485	2,304,967	2,606,405

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LABOR AND INDUSTRY. The State Bureau of Labor reported that the average cost of living in 1902 was \$658.61 and the average income \$741.62. In the past two years wages had increased 16.5 per cent and the cost of living had gone up 44.6 per cent.

Factory inspection continued during 1902. A total of 217 factories employed 1,873 persons. Children under 14 were employed in 110 factories. Many safety improvements had been made in a majority of industries.

Organized labor had grown steadily. The average membership of 166 unions was 35.6. There were 12 strikes, six of which were settled satisfactorily.

Statistics on mineral products were as follows: coal, 5,230,433 tons; gas wells valued at \$800,000; oil, 281,697 barrels; salt, 1,270,000 barrels; gypsum plaster, 49,217 tons; hydraulic cement, 981,372 barrels; limestone valued at \$529,157; brick valued at \$1,200,000; lead and zinc valued at \$1,043,724. The total value of all mineral products in 1902 was \$20,223,132.

Statistics on the glass industry showed that the plant at Independence had a capacity of 665 fifty-foot boxes of glass daily. Cherryvale's glass works featured table and bar glass and produced 600 dozen pieces daily. Coffeyville had three glass factories.

POPULATION. The 13th biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture gave the population of Kansas for 1902 as 1,464,628, a decrease of 3,180 from 1901. The ten largest cities in Kansas were: Kansas City, 53,625; Topeka, 38,809; Wichita, 28,163; Leavenworth, 22,441; Atchison, 16,617; Pittsburg, 13,734; Fort Scott, 12,892; Lawrence, 10,770; Hutchinson, 10,256; Emporia, 9,619.

RAILROADS. The report of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners covered 1901 and 1902. There were 10,483.87 miles of track operated in Kansas. Gross earnings reported by 16 railroads totaled \$28,076,546.23. They paid \$16,901,759.94 to 30,558 employees.

1903

JANUARY 1.—The largest stone bridge in Kansas, three 75-foot arches, was being built across the Walnut river at Arkansas City.

JAN. 6.—The Kansas Poultry Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 8.—Western Kansas ranchers were replacing windmills with gasoline engines. The Union Pacific prepared to install one at every tank station.

—Carrie Nation, tried at Topeka for holding a street meeting, told the judge he did not want to know the truth and was fined for contempt of court. The Rev. J. T. McFarland of the First Methodist Church declared the trial was "a travesty on justice" and was fined \$100.

JAN. 9.—Frisco section hands struck at Pittsburg when their wages were reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.25 a day.

—Eighty coal miners at Minersville, Cloud county, struck, demanding an increase from \$1.60 to \$2 a ton.

JAN. 10.—By a Supreme Court decision, Robert Stone and James Troutman, Topeka lawyers, were given 3,000 acres in Franklin county valued at \$100,000. Valton de Boissiere had donated the property to the I. O. O. F. lodge in 1892.

JAN. 12.—Henry F. Mason, Garden City, became Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

—William J. Bailey was inaugurated Governor.

—The Billard case at Topeka was decided in favor of the Topeka school board. Judge Hazen held that the Bible might be read in the schools without infringing upon the constitutional rights of the pupils or their parents. It was

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further held that Philip Billard was expelled for not obeying the rules of the schools and that a writ of mandamus for reinstatement did not apply.

—Pat Lavey, Burlingame, received an order for 10,000 copies of his book, *Behind Prison Walls*, from an Eastern charitable organization. Lavey was a guard at the State Penitentiary for three years.

—William Agnew Johnston, Minneapolis, replaced Frank Doster, Marion, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

—The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 14.—The Legislature convened.

—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture met at Topeka.

JAN. 15.—The Kansas Corn Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 19.—The Kansas Retail Grocers and General Merchants Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 20.—George A. Clark, Junction City, was elected State Printer.

JAN. 21.—The Kansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution met at Topeka.

JAN. 22.—The Socialists of Kansas met at Topeka.

JAN. 24.—The Abilene Public Library opened. There were \$700 worth of new books and 450 volumes were donated.

—D. K. Pearson, Chicago, endowed Fairmount College, Wichita, for \$105,000.

JAN. 27.—Chester I. Long, Medicine Lodge, was elected U. S. Senator.

—The Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Lumber Dealers Assn. met at Kansas City, Mo., and changed the name to the Southwestern Lumber Dealers Assn.

—The Bar Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

JAN. 28.—The Kansas Independent Telephone Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Postmasters Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 29.—Cowley county farmers received daily weather reports. They were sent from Winfield each day to small towns, then via telephone to certain farmers who displayed signals on flagpoles at designated points.

—The Kansas Day Club met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Co-operative Union met at Topeka.

JAN. 30.—A sycamore tree on the O. S. Munsell farm near Skiddy measured 23 feet, 7 inches in circumference. It was 50 feet to the first limb, and the tree there was nearly five feet in diameter.

—The consolidated school district at Pearl bought four wagons to transport children.

FEBRUARY 1.—Socialist "locals" for the study of economics and sociology were organized over the state.

FEB. 2.—J. L. Bristow, Assistant Postmaster General, purchased the *Salina Daily Republican-Journal*.

—The Kansas Society of Labor and Industry met at Topeka.

FEB. 5.—Morris Pyle, Emporia, built a barn 30 by 306 feet which stabled 250 mules.

FEB. 7.—Hardy Webster Campbell published a pamphlet describing the Campbell system of dry soil culture. The *Topeka Daily Capital* said: "There is practically no expense to the plan further than to know just how and when to plow, harvest, roll and plant. Farmers following this plan for the past two seasons have grown three and four times as much farm crop as their neighbors who followed the old process."

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—Twenty-two Kansans had reservations to the World Sunday School Assn. convention in Jerusalem. The trip cost \$1,000.

FEB. 9.—Pres. Theodore Roosevelt appointed W. E. Stanley, former Governor, to the Dawes Indian Commission.

FEB. 10.—The Kansas Assn. of County Clerks met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Temperance Union met at Topeka. A physician member declared patent medicines were making more drunkards than beer and wine.

—The Kansas Editorial Assn. met at Topeka.

FEB. 11.—Crane & Co., Topeka, received an order from a high school in India for textbooks and 20 volumes of *Tom McNeal's Fables*.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Commissioners was organized at Topeka.

FEB. 12.—The Kansas Negro Voters League was organized at Topeka.

FEB. 14.—Blanche Boies, follower of Carrie Nation, smashed two Topeka drugstores and four joints. She was arrested and released on \$1,500 bond.

FEB. 16.—The Royal Arch Masons grand chapter and the Royal and Select Masters grand lodge met at Wichita.

FEB. 17.—The Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons grand lodge met at Wichita.

FEB. 20.—Methodist Church women at Marysville issued the *Advocate-Democrat* for one day. Proceeds went toward a new church.

FEB. 22.—Holton's new \$18,500 M. E. church was dedicated.

—Pool Grinstead, editor of the *Wathena Times*, who served nearly a year in jail for libel against Cyrus Leland, was fatally stabbed by Frank Warner, Negro.

FEB. 24.—A colony of River Brethren left Dickinson county for California.

—The Grand Lodge of the Court of Honor met at Topeka.

—The Ancient Order of United Workmen grand lodge met at Wichita.

FEB. 25.—Farmers near Alida and Upland organized co-operatives, including a telephone exchange, an insurance company and two stores. They dealt in grain, livestock and other products.

FEB. 26.—Range cattlemen of southern Kansas wanted quarantine laws strengthened; feeders farther north wanted the state inspection department abolished. Feeders claimed cattle had already been government inspected and said the fee was a hardship. Rangers claimed government inspection afforded little protection.

—Pittsburg Manual Training School was made a branch Normal school.

—A heavy snowstorm in western Kansas blocked all trains west of Topeka. Liberal reported 25 inches.

FEB. 27.—Five men were killed when 300 cans of powder exploded at the Laffin and Rand powder mills near Columbus.

MARCH 1.—Joseph E. Moak, writing under the name of Joseph E. Howard, received \$15,000 for his song, *Hello My Honey*. His *Rag-time Chinaman*, *Who's Your Lady Friend* and *Honey Send Home for Money* were hits in Chicago. Howard was a street singer in Kansas City when Will Moak, Lawrence, picked him up at the age of nine and brought him home to sing in his billiard hall. He went to school two years but never had a music lesson. He became a noted pianist, singer, song writer and social lion of Chicago, the *Lawrence Gazette* said.

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MAR. 3.—Governor Bailey appointed Dr. Carl Swensson, Lindsborg, to take charge of a relief fund for famine sufferers in Sweden.

—The Kansas Dairy Assn. met at Manhattan.

MAR. 5.—*U. S. S. Kansas* was the name chosen for a new battleship which was to cost \$3,500,000.

MAR. 7.—C. W. Parker's merry-go-round factory at Abilene had a special order from China, the motive power to be eight Chinamen.

MAR. 8.—Lord William Scully, London, who owned thousands of acres in Kansas, required tenants to put 20 per cent of the land into alfalfa.

MAR. 9.—Sen. Fremont Leidy, Leon, introduced a resolution opposing the use of wine for christening the *U. S. S. Kansas*. It was not adopted.

MAR. 10.—The Modern Woodmen of the World met at Kansas City.

MAR. 12.—The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Holton.

MAR. 13.—The Legislature adjourned. Laws were passed to prevent the adulteration of candies; authorize cities to establish and maintain free libraries; create the 37th judicial district; prohibit blackmailing; prohibit public exhibitions of hypnotism; provide for the suppression of mobs; prohibit snake-eating exhibitions; regulate the manufacture and sale of fertilizers; protect game birds; provide for grain inspection; provide for inspection of intoxicating liquor; designate the sunflower as the state flower; make the teaching of Kansas history compulsory; establish a manual training school at Pittsburg; prohibit slot machines; establish state fish hatcheries; provide for a bounty on sugar beets; appropriate \$100,000 for the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition.

MAR. 14.—Two Rock Island passenger trains collided near Dwight, killing one person and seriously injuring four others.

MAR. 16.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Clay Center Daily Dispatch*; Charles A. Southwick, editor and publisher.

MAR. 18.—The Kansas Teachers Reading Circle met at Topeka.

MAR. 19.—The South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Fort Scott.

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Assn. met at Holton.

MAR. 21.—Martin Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, 1888-1894, died at Topeka.

MAR. 24.—The Kansas Grain Dealers Assn. met at Kansas City.

MAR. 25.—The Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Sterling.

MAR. 26.—Governor Bailey appointed Oscar Foust, Iola, judge of the new 37th district.

MAR. 28.—The Kansas Academy of Science collected Kansas mineral products for exhibition: blue vitriol from the Argentine plant; lead and zinc from Galena and Iola smelters; oil from the Chanute fields; brick from Coffeyville; building stone from various sections; cement from Iola, and rock salt from Kingman and Lyons.

—The thigh bones of W. C. Quantrill, guerrilla leader, were presented to the Kansas State Historical Society by W. W. Scott, Canal Dover, O.

MAR. 30.—M. M. Sherman, Rice county farmer, advocated deep plowing to beat the drouths. He plowed to a depth of eight or nine inches. The average depth plowed by Kansas farmers was four to five inches.

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APRIL 1.—Charles Frohman presented *David Harum* at the Grand Theater, Topeka.

—The River Brethren Church conference met at Abilene.

APR. 2.—Robert Henderson, Junction City, shipped 360 pounds of Indian relics to Prof. J. V. Brower, president of the Quivira Historical Society at St. Paul, Minn.

—The Northwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Stockton.

APR. 7.—*The Messiah* festival began at Lindsborg.

APR. 9.—The Colby land office reported that half the 80,000 acres of government land in the district had been fenced by cattlemen. J. W. Hamilton, Kingman, said "grazing in Kansas is over. The man who knows only cattle will have to move on."

APR. 10.—K. U., affirmative, was defeated by Nebraska, debating the question: "Resolved, that the Compulsory Arbitration of Labor Difficulties is Advisable."

APR. 11.—Over 25,000 horses had been shipped from Kansas to Eastern markets since August, 1902, at prices ranging from \$100 to \$200 a head.

—The Supreme Court held against the Kansas Utopian Assn. Members paid the lodgekeeper to send out of the state for their liquor.

—The Kansas Elocutionary Assn. met at Lindsborg.

APR. 14.—The Topeka Social Settlement was organized to federate existing agencies and serve as a clearing house for social work.

APR. 15.—*That Printer of Udell's*, by Harold Bell Wright, Pittsburg, was published.

—The Kansas Conference of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod met at Kansas City, Mo.

APR. 16.—The title to Staiger's Island, 4,300 acres in the Missouri river near the State Penitentiary, was transferred to Kansas for \$12,780.

APR. 21.—The Kansas Women's Press Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Sportsmen's Assn. met at Concordia.

APR. 22.—Warren William Guthrie, Attorney General, 1863-1865, died at Atchison. He was a member of the territorial Legislature in 1861.

APR. 23.—Black diphtheria in Emporia was checked by anti-toxin.

APR. 29.—A snowstorm and freezing temperatures damaged orchards and gardens in north central Kansas.

APR. 30.—The international conference of the Railroad Y. M. C. A. met at Topeka. Pres. Theodore Roosevelt laid the cornerstone of Topeka's new Railroad Y. M. C. A. building.

MAY 1.—The Kansas Interscholastic Assn. was organized at Topeka to govern high school athletic contests.

MAY 3.—Six Kansans were prominent in professional baseball. They were: Fred Clarke, Cowley county, Pittsburgh manager and left fielder; Dale Gear, Anderson county, Kansas City manager; Dick Cooley, Topeka, Boston outfielder; Ned Sievers, Viola, St. Louis Browns pitcher, and Roy Evans, Emporia, Brooklyn pitcher.

MAY 5.—The Kansas Social Science Federation met at Wichita.

—The Knights of Columbus grand council met at Topeka.

MAY 6.—The Kansas Classis of the Reformed Church met at Abilene.

—The Kansas Medical Society met at Concordia.

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MAY 7.—The General Assn. of Congregational Ministers and Churches of Kansas met at Salina.

MAY 8.—The United Commercial Travelers grand lodge met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Republican League was reorganized at Topeka to "wipe out factionalism in the party."

—The Kansas Opticians Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 9.—Miss Helen Gould gave the Railroad Y. M. C. A. at Hoisington an \$850 aeolian harp.

MAY 10.—J. D. Quillen of the Overbrook *Citizen* gave to the Kansas State Historical Society a printing press which had been brought to Sumner in 1857.

—The Kansas Gideons met at Topeka.

MAY 11.—Madame Lillian Nordica and Edouard de Reszka were soloists at the Topeka Music Festival.

MAY 12.—The Kansas Fraternal Aid Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Osteopathic Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Sunday School Assn. met at Parsons.

—The Knights Templar grand commandery met at Topeka.

MAY 13.—The Order of the Eastern Star grand chapter met at Wichita.

MAY 14.—James K. Hackett played in *The Crisis* at Topeka.

MAY 15.—The Kansas Dental Assn. met at Emporia.

MAY 19.—The Knights of Pythias grand lodge met at Topeka.

MAY 20.—The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Sons of Veterans and the Ladies of the G. A. R. met at McPherson.

—The Kansas Homeopathic Medical Society met at Topeka.

MAY 21.—A tornado at Assaria killed two persons. Ashland, Eureka and Perth also reported tornadoes. Cloudbursts and hail were reported along the Kansas, Blue, Republican, Neosho and Cottonwood rivers. Several persons were drowned. Railroad communications were cut off, and there was great property damage.

—The Kansas Eclectic Medical Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Farmers Co-operative Shipping Assn. was organized at Topeka.

MAY 23.—T. W. Harrison, Topeka, deeded a farm to Washburn College to aid in establishing a theological department.

—The Kansas Saengerfest began at Marysville.

MAY 26.—Victor Murdock, Wichita, was elected U. S. Representative in the Seventh district to succeed U. S. Sen. Chester I. Long.

—The Kansas Pharmaceutical Assn. met at Chanute.

MAY 27.—The Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Kansas, met at Wichita.

—The Kansas Bankers Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 29.—The great floods of 1903 were reaching their crest. They had been preceded by nearly a month of continuous rain, frequently accompanied by hail and tornadoes. One-fourth of the normal annual rainfall fell during the last week of May upon soil already saturated. The storm center was the Kansas river valley and its tributaries, the Blue, Solomon, Smoky Hill, Republican and minor streams. Salina, Clay Center, Abilene, Manhattan and Junction City had from 13 to 17 inches of rain in a week. The Kansas became "a raging waste of destruction from bluff to bluff." The Cottonwood valley from Marion to Emporia was flooded, and half of Council Grove in the Neosho valley was under water. Hutchinson and McPherson suffered heavily. Not since the settlement of the state had such a flood been known. All communication was suspended

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for a week. Topeka and Kansas City suffered the greatest losses. North Topeka was entirely flooded, its industrial and railroad districts and homes heavily damaged. Kansas City losses were heaviest in the Armourdale, Argentine and East and West Bottom districts. Only one of seven railroad bridges there withstood the flood. The city was without gas, electricity, water and street car service for a week. S. D. Flora estimated the total damage above Kansas City at \$10,425,000. The Kansas river flood alone caused 57 deaths, 38 at Topeka, and left thousands homeless. Thousands of acres of productive farmlands were flooded and covered with sand or silt.

MAY 30.—Joseph L. Bristow, Assistant Postmaster General, was commended by the Postmaster General for bringing about the arrest of A. W. Machen, head of the rural delivery bureau, for receiving bribes in postal contracts.

JUNE 2.—Edward Grafstrom, Topeka, was drowned while doing rescue work in the flood. With a volunteer crew of six men he rescued hundreds of persons in a small side-wheel steamer which he designed and built. On the last trip the boat capsized and he was drowned.

JUNE 3.—Chauncey Dewey and two of his cowhands, Claude Wilson and W. J. McBride, from the Chauncey Dewey ranch in Rawlins and Cheyenne counties, went to St. Francis, quarreled with the Berry family, killed Daniel P. Berry and sons, Alpheus and Burchard, and wounded Roy Berry and his son, R. D. Berry. The trouble grew out of a fight between farmers and cattlemen. After Dewey and his men were arrested, Governor Bailey sent the militia to St. Francis to protect them. Settlers cut telephone wires to Dewey's ranch, destroyed his fences and killed some of his cattle.

JUNE 5.—Peter McVicar, a founder and president of Washburn College, died at Topeka. He was State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1867-1871.

—The Kansas Spiritualists Assn. met at Topeka.

JUNE 9.—Gov. W. J. Bailey was married to Mrs. Ida Weede, Seneca.

JUNE 12.—William C. Hook, Leavenworth, was appointed judge of the U. S. Circuit Court to succeed Judge Henry C. Caldwell, retired.

—Thirty-six county fairs were scheduled in Kansas from August 5 to October 9.

—The Kansas Freight Rate Assn. was organized at Wichita.

JUNE 16.—The Argentine Ferry Co. was chartered to furnish transportation across the Kansas river from Argentine, where the flood had destroyed all bridges.

—The Winfield Chautauqua opened.

—The Kansas Musical Jubilee began at Hutchinson.

JUNE 17.—The Kansas State Fair Assn. was organized at Topeka.

JUNE 23.—The Kansas Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor met at Emporia.

—The Kansas Funeral Directors Assn. met at Leavenworth.

JUNE 25.—The Kansas State Board of Health met at Topeka.

JUNE 26.—A special session of the Legislature adjourned after two days. It voted down appropriations for flood relief.

—The Kansas City joint committee for general flood relief had received \$66,807 in contributions. Two hundred persons were still in the refugee camp at Kansas City.

—The Emporia Chautauqua opened. Eugene Debs was a speaker.

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JUNE 29.—In accordance with his wish, Sen. John J. Ingalls' grave at Atchison was marked with a red granite boulder. It bore a quotation from his prose-poem, "Grass."

JULY 1.—Forty Italian strikers who had been employed by the Union Pacific boarded a train at Fort Riley, refusing to pay their fares. At Manhattan the conductor received orders to haul them to Kansas City.

JULY 3.—Harvest hands received from \$2 to \$3 a day.

JULY 4.—The cornerstone of Douglas county's \$80,000 courthouse was laid at Lawrence.

—The Hillmon insurance case was finally dismissed from the U. S. Circuit Court docket at Leavenworth. It had been in federal court 24 years, was tried six times and was twice appealed and passed upon by the U. S. Supreme Court.

—Membership in labor unions had increased 35 per cent the past year.

JULY 6.—The 25th annual Ottawa Chautauqua opened.

JULY 7.—The State Employment Bureau could not supply the demand for harvest hands. A thousand were needed along the Rock Island. At Russell two men were "auctioned" to farmers. The bidding started at \$2.50 a day and the men were finally sold for \$3.21 a day. At Victoria another man asked for bids for "a hand who could pitch to the stack all of the grain one header could cut." He brought \$6 a day.

—Kansas Wesleyan received \$25,000 from Dr. A. J. Hartsock, McPherson, for the endowment of a chair of science, providing the Methodists would raise an equal sum in the next ten years, and providing the conference and Salina would build a dormitory and science hall.

JULY 10.—The Interstate Miners Assn. met at Pittsburg.

JULY 13.—Kansans in Washington sent \$1,015.18 to Governor Bailey for the flood relief fund.

JULY 15.—John Frederick Stanton, Topeka, became State Architect.

—The Kansas Millers Assn. met at Topeka.

JULY 17.—Seventeen carloads of blackberries were shipped from Wathena in five days. They brought \$1.50 a crate.

JULY 21.—The Kansas Fire Prevention Assn. was organized at Kansas City, Mo.

JULY 22.—K. U.'s first summer session ended.

JULY 23.—The State Board of Equalization increased by \$24,000,000 the property valuations made by county assessors. Taxes levied by the board were the largest in history.

—Abilene's co-operative dining club of a dozen families disbanded because of the help problem.

JULY 27.—The Pottawatomie Indians began their four-day Green Corn dance festival with the Kickapoos at Nadeau.

JULY 28.—The Prince Hall Knights of Pythias met at Wichita.

JULY 29.—Kansas Spanish-American War veterans held a reunion at Pittsburg.

JULY 31.—Rabies had been common among cattle, with seven different outbreaks reported.

—The Kansas Free Thought Assn. met at Ottawa.

AUGUST 1.—"Nash" Walker, former Lawrence bootblack, was one of the company of Williams & Walker which by royal command presented the *King of*

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1903

Dahomey at Buckingham Palace, London, on the ninth birthday of the Prince of Wales. The play ran for 60 days in London.

—Natural gas was discovered near Blue Rapids.

—The Wathena Chautauqua opened. B. R. Tillman, South Carolina, and Sen. J. R. Burton, Abilene, debated the Negro question.

AUG. 2.—Fifteen thousand attended a picnic at Atchison, given by Edgar Howe to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the *Atchison Globe*. Governor Bailey spoke.

AUG. 4.—Coffeyville secured its fifth glass plant.

AUG. 7.—Eight persons were killed and 50 injured by a tornado near Pittsburg.

AUG. 8.—In a berry-picking contest near Troy, Matilda Euler, 18, picked 240 quarts, breaking all local records.

AUG. 9.—A bumper wheat crop and prospects for a corn crop promoted settlement of government lands in western Kansas. There were 688,086 acres in the Dodge City land office district; 282,133 acres in the Colby district.

AUG. 13.—Carrie Nation, who had her name changed to read Carry A. Nation, said that according to the family Bible her father baptized her "Carry."

—Nine persons were killed and 26 injured at Winfield when Gilbert Twigg fired a double-barreled shotgun into a crowd of 5,000 listening to a band concert, then shot himself.

AUG. 18.—The United Presbyterian Church Synod of Kansas met at Topeka.

AUG. 19.—The Prince Hall Order of the Eastern Star met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Conference of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Sylvan Grove.

AUG. 20.—A chair of journalism was established at K. U.

—The Kansas Holiness Assn. met at Wichita.

AUG. 21.—Frank Eberhardt, Salina, beat R. G. Hunt, San Francisco, to win the Middle-west Lawn Tennis tournament at Omaha. Eberhardt had not been defeated in state or interstate tournaments during five years of competition.

AUG. 23.—Dan Patch, sired by Joe Patchen, a Kansas horse, paced a mile in 1:59 at Brighton Beach, Fla.

AUG. 25.—Pay of Kansas teachers ranked eighth in the country. The average for men was \$39.26; for women, \$34.29.

—The Kansas Livestock Assn. met at Topeka to protest before the Board of Railroad Commissioners a radical increase in livestock rates, effective September 1.

—The Kansas Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church met at Ames.

AUG. 26.—Frank Eberhardt won the Missouri Valley Tennis Assn. tournament at Atchison. The Eberhardt brothers won the doubles.

—The Twentieth Kansas reunion opened at Iola.

—The Seventh Day Adventists state convention met at Newton.

—The Prince Hall Masons met at Emporia.

AUG. 27.—Miss Anna Abel, Salina, won the Bulkley fellowship prize at Yale with a thesis on the legal phase of Indian lands.

—Willie Sells, Topeka, bought the Forepaugh-Fish Wild West Show at St. Louis.

—The Western Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South met at Atchison.

AUG. 30.—Due to impure water following the flood, 150 cases of typhoid fever were reported at Topeka.

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SEPTEMBER 1.—A ban was placed on “embalmed” milk at Topeka.

—“Carry Nation is now an insane woman,” said Dr. M. M. Parkhurst, Chicago, president of the Citizens’ League.

—The American Socialist College opened at Wichita.

SEPT. 2.—The railroads decided not to raise rates in Kansas as scheduled.

—The P. E. O. grand chapter was organized at Hutchinson.

SEPT. 4.—Edith W., owned by John Weideman, Wichita, broke the world’s record for mares on a half-mile track at Anderson, Ind. Her time for the mile was 2:07.

SEPT. 7.—The War Department declared the Kansas river was a navigable stream and therefore under control of the federal government.

—The Kansas Merchants Assn. was organized at Leavenworth.

SEPT. 8.—At Fort Leavenworth a grandstand fell with 1,500 persons during a sham battle, injuring 45.

—The Kansas Photographers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Firemen’s Assn. met at Salina.

SEPT. 9.—Rush county raised 588 bushels of wheat per capita, highest in the state. Every man in the county, except 15 railroad workers, had grown wheat.

—Rural mail carriers organized the Kansas Rural Free Delivery Assn. at Emporia.

SEPT. 10.—Dr. F. H. Snow and party of K. U. returned from Arizona with 15,000 entomological specimens, many new to science.

—Beach and Roy Berry, members of the Berry family in Cheyenne county who survived the Dewey-Berry feud, were charged with having stolen 20 head of cattle from the Frank D. Rockefeller ranch in Rawlins county in 1901.

SEPT. 11.—A petition by 50 Geary county farmers protested Army maneuvers on their land.

SEPT. 12.—The Kansas Turner Society met at Topeka.

SEPT. 13.—Fifty-three Kansas post offices were abandoned during the year because of rural free delivery.

—The *Mail and Breeze*, Topeka, installed an \$18,000 rotary press and an electrotyping plant.

SEPT. 14.—Dr. Emily Robbins, who died in Philadelphia, was believed to be the first woman in the U. S. to receive a medical diploma. She had been an army nurse and practiced in Junction City from 1868 to 1878.

SEPT. 15.—A boneless, unlined dress of blue silk foulard, made by a Newton dressmaker, won the prize at the National Dressmakers Convention, Chicago.

—During the year the forestry station at Dodge City had supplied 800,000 trees to western Kansas farmers; the Ogallah station 600,000.

—Land prices had doubled in northwestern Kansas as a result of large crops. Quarter sections brought \$350 to \$2,000. Wheat yielded 15 to 30 bushels to the acre and sold at 57 to 62 cents.

—The Hutchinson State Fair opened, for the first time with legislative sanction. Agricultural and horticultural prizes ranged from \$75 to \$500. Over 150 race horses were entered.

—The Kansas Auctioneers Assn. met at Hutchinson.

SEPT. 16.—The new Washburn law school opened with four regular faculty members and 23 lecturers.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1903

—The Kansas Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met at Topeka.

SEPT. 17.—A freeze ruined vine crops. Alfalfa was damaged. It was estimated a third of the corn crop was killed.

—Kansas Populists met at Topeka to reorganize the national party.

—The Kansas Bee Keepers Assn. was organized at Topeka.

SEPT. 18.—Five banks within an 80-mile radius of Salina had been robbed recently.

—Washburn's observatory was dedicated.

SEPT. 19.—Frank Bush, Belleville, secretary of the Kansas Utopian Assn., was convicted of violating the prohibitory law. Bush, upon payment of \$50, had established local organizations, the keepers of which were called "custos." The custos paid \$10 a month. An estimated 300 custos in Kansas brought Bush \$15,000 and monthly payments of \$3,000.

—The Topeka Industrial Institute for Negroes gave instruction in 11 trades. There were 11 faculty members and 164 students.

SEPT. 21.—B. J. Sheridan, Paola, was tried for criminal libel against Henry J. Allen, Ottawa. Sheridan charged Allen with receiving a rake-off on state contracts. The jury failed to reach a verdict.

—Police broke up a Sunday ball game at Topeka between Topeka and Kansas City teams. Players were released from jail after promising not to play on Sunday.

SEPT. 25.—Broomcorn brought \$60 to \$100 a ton. Rice county was the heaviest producer. One farmer harvested five tons from 15 acres and sold it for \$500. Eastern whiskbroom factories bought the brush.

—The Pacific Hotel, Salina, built by the Union Pacific in 1867, was sold. "Mother" Bickerdyke had entertained General Sherman there during a buffalo hunt. Gen. Robert E. Lee stopped at the Pacific in 1872. "Buffalo Bill" Cody and "Wild Bill" Hickok were frequent guests. It was claimed that Jesse James and his gang, disguised as settlers, stayed at the hotel several days.

SEPT. 26.—Coffeyville's five glass factories formed a company to open up glass sand beds in Wilson and Montgomery counties. They had been shipping sand from Illinois.

SEPT. 27.—The first commercial steam plows were used in Kansas wheat fields. Scarce labor and larger acreages made them salable.

SEPT. 28.—William C. Smith, publisher of the magazine, *Modern Mexico*, died in New York. *Modern Mexico* was owned and edited by Smith and Paul Hudson, Topeka. It had been founded in Topeka.

SEPT. 29.—Three cattle trains loaded with 1,800 Herefords from Texas were unloaded at Brookville for winter feeding in Saline county.

SEPT. 30.—The Kansas Livestock Assn. met at Wichita.

OCTOBER 1.—The cornerstone of a \$20,000 building at Fort Hays Normal was laid. Governor Bailey spoke.

OCT. 2.—There were 946 oil wells in southeastern Kansas with only 86 dry holes.

—The Universalist Church state convention met at Junction City.

—The Topeka Automobile Club was organized.

OCT. 4.—Dr. Joseph Stayman, Leavenworth, died at his home. He was said

to have started the apple industry in Kansas. By grafting he had produced 16 varieties of apples on one tree on his farm. The Stayman apple and Stayman strawberry were named for him. Stayman organized the Leavenworth Horticultural Society, said to be the first in Kansas.

OCT. 5.—The Kansas Christian Convention met at Newton.

—The first annual lead and zinc congress met at Galena.

OCT. 6.—The Kansas Chess Assn. tournament began at Topeka.

OCT. 7.—Buildings at the State Insane Asylum for Epileptics, Parsons, were ready for occupancy.

—Greeley, Morton, Haskell, Stevens, Grant and Stanton counties did not have banks.

—Aliceville, 200 population, was almost demolished by a tornado which struck Greenwood and Coffey counties. Five were killed and two fatally injured near Hamilton and Aliceville.

OCT. 8.—Henry Johnson, McPherson county, invented an attachment for self binders which shocked the grain.

—The Presbyterian Synod of Kansas met at Minneapolis.

OCT. 9.—Of 1,233 students enrolled at K. U., 14 were Negroes, one Japanese, one Italian and one Indian.

—The Kansas Society of Friends met at Wichita.

OCT. 12.—Two thousand Italians of the Pittsburg mining district celebrated the 411th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus.

—Friends University, Wichita, was deeded by James M. Davis, New York, to the Society of Friends which had raised \$50,000 endowment as stipulated. The property comprised a college building, a 15-acre campus and 630 building lots valued at \$150,000.

—The Kansas Baptist Convention met at Emporia.

OCT. 13.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand encampment met at Wichita.

OCT. 14.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand lodge and the Rebekah state assembly met at Wichita.

OCT. 15.—The Missouri Valley Baseball League met at Kansas City.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Surveyors met at Emporia.

—The Young Women's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Baldwin.

OCT. 16.—The Kansas Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution met at Topeka.

OCT. 19.—Cresceus, a horse formerly owned by George H. Ketcham of Kansas, trotted a mile in 1:59 $\frac{3}{4}$ on the Wichita track, a new world record.

—The transit, tripod and chain with which A. D. Searle laid out Lawrence and Topeka was given to the Kansas State Historical Society by Mrs. S. J. Searle. Searle began the survey of Lawrence, September 25, 1854, and Topeka December 20, 1854. He also laid out Osawatomie, Burlington and El Dorado.

—The Improved Order of Red Men of Kansas met at Lawrence.

—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas held its 25th annual meeting at Kansas City.

OCT. 21.—The Kansas Anti-Horse Thief Assn. met at Winfield.

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at St. Joseph, Mo.

OCT. 24.—When Governor Bailey appointed an ex-Confederate as justice of the peace at Manhattan, the G. A. R. at Osawatomie resolved to "denounce and relentlessly stamp out this infamous insult."

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OCT. 27.—Governor Bailey appointed the following judges of districts in which vacancies were created by the biennial election law: William G. Holt, Kansas City, judge of the circuit court of appeals for Kansas City; Walter L. Simmons, Fort Scott, sixth judicial district; Leander Stillwell, Erie, seventh district; Cyrus F. Hurrell, Holton, 36th district; John McCabe Moore, Kansas City, 29th district; J. D. Dickerson, Marion, eighth district; Matthew P. Simpson, McPherson, ninth district, and Thomas C. Wilson, Wichita, 18th district.

OCT. 28.—The Coffeyville Bottle and Glass Co. shipped its first order of bottles to a Wichita drug company.

—The Kansas-Missouri Hotel Men's Assn. met at Topeka.

OCT. 29.—Lebanon and vicinity had 15 cases of diphtheria, with three deaths.

—German Lutherans bought 19 quarter sections in Ford and Hodgeman counties.

OCT. 30.—Tuberculosis annually claimed more victims in Kansas than any other disease. There were 353 cases and 148 deaths during August, September and October.

NOVEMBER 1.—An attachment for transmitting telegraphic messages by typewriter was invented by Al Moreland, Topeka, an operator in the Santa Fe offices.

Nov. 5.—A scarlet fever epidemic closed schools in northern Lyon county.

—The Kellogg Library at Emporia Normal was dedicated.

—The Farmers and Merchants Freight Assn. of Kansas was organized at Wichita to secure relief from unjust freight rates and poor service.

—The Kansas Library Assn. met at Emporia.

Nov. 6.—A pipe organ factory was opened at Abilene by Christian Bath.

Nov. 10.—A farmer near Troy received \$7.50 a bushel for his chestnut crop.

Nov. 12.—The Elite bowling team of Topeka defeated Salina at Manhattan for the state championship.

Nov. 13.—Madame Nellie Melba sang at Wichita.

Nov. 17.—Prairie fires, caused by trains, swept Wallace and adjoining counties, burning 20,000 acres of range between the Smoky Hill and the Union Pacific tracks.

—The Kansas Assn. of Charities and Corrections met at Wichita.

Nov. 19.—Kansas had a coal famine because of strikes and shipping conditions.

Nov. 21.—Ada Rehan and Otis Skinner appeared at the Grand Theater, Topeka, in *The Taming of the Shrew*.

Nov. 22.—The Topeka *Daily Capital* began publishing colored comics.

Nov. 24.—President Roosevelt appointed Judge John C. Pollock, Supreme Court Justice, to succeed William C. Hook, judge of the U. S. District Court.

Nov. 26.—Cornhusking records for Mitchell county went to Frank Miller. He husked and cribbed 1,003 bushels in 11 days, 105 bushels in nine and one-half hours.

—The Kansas Academy of Science met at Manhattan.

Nov. 27.—Fire at Hill City caused \$100,000 damage.

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—K. U. won the annual Thanksgiving Day football game with Missouri, 10 to 5, at Kansas City, Mo.

—The Kansas Special Teachers Federation met at Wichita.

—The Kansas Assn. of Accountants and Bookkeepers met at Wichita.

Nov. 30.—The U. S. Supreme Court upheld the Kansas eight-hour law.

DECEMBER 1.—The Kansas State Historical Society met at Topeka.

DEC. 7.—James Whitcomb Riley lectured and read poetry at Topeka.

DEC. 8.—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Assn. met at Abilene.

—The Kansas State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met at Arkansas City.

DEC. 11.—The Kansas Municipal League met at Wichita.

DEC. 12.—A Socialist club at Washburn, composed of a half dozen students, was suppressed. It was formed by admirers of the Reverend Chas. M. Sheldon and was conducted according to his ideas.

DEC. 15.—The Kansas Assn. of County Clerks and the Kansas Assn. of County Commissioners met at Manhattan.

DEC. 23.—Topeka was admitted as the eighth team in the Missouri Valley Baseball League.

DEC. 29.—The Kansas Assn. of County High School Teachers and Principals met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Horticultural Society met at Topeka.

DEC. 30.—The Kansas Bee Keepers Assn. met at Topeka.

THE YEAR IN BRIEF

AGRICULTURE. A summary of crop statistics for 1903:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Winter wheat	5,911,906	93,313,912	\$52,062,061.65
Spring wheat	52,960	727,990	364,293.90
Corn	6,525,777	169,359,769	57,078,141.67
Oats	1,225,660	28,025,729	8,042,764.06
Rye	199,883	2,962,392	1,255,257.96
Barley	152,083	4,854,337	1,589,907.87
Buckwheat	282	1,974	1,579.20
Irish potatoes	80,178	5,023,042	3,755,304.93
Sweet potatoes	3,979	362,795	344,655.25
Castor beans	293	1,758	1,758.00
Cotton	268	75,040†	6,753.60
Flax	101,748	606,214	484,971.20
Tobacco	123	13,650†	1,365.00
Broomcorn	24,329	8,682,335†	322,841.25
Millet and Hungarian	250,558	549,163†	1,855,059.00
Sorghum: for syrup	15,165	1,341,624*	509,817.12
Sorghum: for forage	605,321	.....	3,647,741.00
Milo maize	6,889	18,179†	60,851.00
Kafir	660,097	2,078,279†	6,142,179.00
Jerusalem corn	2,309	5,936†	17,912.00
Timothy	361,533	1,267,340†	6,970,370.00
Clover	120,483		
Bluegrass	311,418		
Alfalfa	566,592		
Orchard grass	3,281		
Other tame grasses	79,701	1,811,706†	7,246,824.00
Prairie grass, fenced	8,331,277		
Totals	25,594,093	\$151,762,408.66

* gallons

† tons

‡ pounds

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Other farm products:

<i>Product</i>	<i>Quantities</i>	<i>Value</i>
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter.....		\$54,644,272.00
Wool clip	632,997 lbs.	94,949.55
Poultry and eggs sold.....		6,498,856.00
Cheese	1,568,433 lbs.	156,843.30
Butter	46,222,022 lbs.	7,876,227.40
Milk sold		593,948.00
Garden products marketed.....		1,018,248.00
Horticultural products marketed		1,005,904.00
Wood marketed		159,885.00
Wine manufactured	85,868 gals.	64,401.00
Honey and beeswax.....	770,986 lbs.	108,555.91

Total		\$72,222,090.16
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Total value, all farm products.....		\$223,984,498.82
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A summary of livestock statistics for 1903:

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses	845,404	\$63,405,300.00
Mules and asses.....	101,089	8,895,832.00
Milk cows	802,738	21,673,928.00
Other cattle	2,745,586	54,911,720.00
Sheep	167,044	501,132.00
Swine	1,770,585	14,164,680.00

Total		\$163,552,590.00
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Grand total, livestock and farm products.....		\$387,537,088.82
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BANKS. On November 17, 1903, the State Bank Commissioner listed 484 state banks and one trust company with total resources and liabilities of \$55,428,774.62. Thirty private banks reported \$3,643,316.58, and 140 national banks doing business in Kansas reported \$70,401,556.62. The 1903 Legislature strengthened the banking situation by requiring a \$10,000 minimum capitalization for new banks. At the time the law went into effect there were 161 banks with a capital of less than \$10,000.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. The biennial report of the board of trustees of State Charities and Corrections gave the following statistics for the year ending June 30, 1903:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Ave. Popul.</i>
Topeka State Hospital.....	\$56,406	999
Osawatomie State Hospital.....	172,121	1,131
State Hospital for Epileptics, Parsons.....	120,600	No report
Boys Industrial School, Topeka.....	49,476	212
Girls Industrial School, Beloit.....	26,519	150
State School for the Deaf, Olathe.....	45,385	247
State School for the Blind, Kansas City.....	10,000	100
State School for Feeble Minded Youth, Winfield.....	49,163	307
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Atchison.....	33,036	162

CHARTERS. Following is a tabulation of charters filed with the Secretary of State during 1903:

	<i>No.</i>
Banks, Building and Loan, Trust and Insurance Companies.....	128
Cemeteries, Monument and Funeral Companies.....	20
Churches and Affiliated Organizations.....	68
Coal, Oil and Mining Companies.....	84
Construction Companies	29
Co-operatives	13
Creameries	5

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CHARTERS.—Continued:

Fairs, Agricultural and Civic Organizations.....	23
Gas, Light, Water and Power Companies.....	33
Grain, Milling and Elevator Companies.....	45
Hotels and Hospitals.....	5
Ice and Cold Storage Companies.....	5
Libraries.....	2
Livestock, Poultry, Produce and Packing Companies.....	14
Lodges, Clubs, Unions and Benevolent Societies.....	38
Lumber Companies.....	20
Mercantile and Manufacturing Companies.....	114
Parks.....	2
Printing and Publishing Companies.....	13
Railroads.....	6
Real Estate, Town and Immigration Companies.....	25
Schools and Colleges.....	2
Scientific and Cultural Organizations.....	11
Street Railway, Telegraph, Telephone and Transfer Companies....	56
Total.....	761

EDUCATION. For the year ending June 30, 1903, the Superintendent of Public Instruction reported that Kansas had 8,669 organized school districts with 8,965 buildings and 10,673 teachers. The public school population was 293,395, not including first or second class cities. Expenses for school purposes during the year were \$5,156,775.94. The average salary of men teachers was \$43.70 per month, of women \$35.98. The average school term was 26.06 weeks.

Statistics for the four state schools for 1902-03 were as follows:

	<i>K. U.</i>	<i>K. S. A. C.</i>	<i>Emporia Normal</i>	<i>Western Normal</i>
Enrollment.....	1,294	1,574	2,013	121
Out-of-state students.....	87	88	60	None
Faculty.....	97	57	48	9
Legislative appropriations.....	\$186,500	\$90,429	\$107,000	\$5,000

FINANCIAL. The balance in the state treasury on June 30, 1902, was \$627,366.85, to which was added during the fiscal year \$1,920,336.49 from direct taxes and \$1,760,066.62 from other sources, or a total of \$4,307,769.96 from all sources, including the original balance. Disbursements totaled \$3,857,895.40, which left a balance of \$449,874.56 in the treasury on June 30, 1903. Taxable property reported by county clerks included: aggregate value of all lands taxable, \$170,452,879; value of town lots, \$67,067,332; personal property, \$66,323,522; railroad, Pullman, telegraph and telephone property, \$60,880,488. The total valuation of all property as fixed by the State Board of Equalization was \$387,577,259. The total state tax levy was \$2,480,495.

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GOVERNMENT. A list of state and federal officers, and members of the Legislature as taken from the *Laws of Kansas*:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS, 1903

OFFICE	Name	Residence
Governor.....	W. J. Bailey.....	Baileyville
Lieutenant Governor.....	D. J. Hanna.....	Hill City
Secretary of State.....	J. R. Burrow.....	Smith Center
State Treasurer.....	T. T. Kelly.....	Paola
State Auditor.....	Seth G. Wells.....	Elie
Attorney General.....	C. C. Coleman.....	Clay Center
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	I. L. Dayhoff.....	Hutchinson
Superintendent of Insurance.....	Chas. H. Luling.....	Wichita
State Librarian.....	J. L. King.....	Topeka
Adjutant General.....	S. H. Kelsey.....	Atchison
State Bank Commissioner.....	Morton Albaugh.....	Kingman
Secretary State Board of Agriculture.....	F. D. Coburn.....	Kansas City
Secretary State Historical Society.....	George W. Martin.....	Kansas City
Secretary of State Horticultural Society.....	William H. Barnes.....	Independence
Secretary State Society of Labor.....	W. L. A. Johnson.....	Kansas City
Secretary of Mine Industry.....	D. R. Casselman.....	Pittsburg
Secretary State Board of Health.....	Chas. Lowry.....	Topeka
State Oil Inspector.....	M. C. Kelley.....	Mulberry
State Printer.....	George A. Clark.....	Junction City
Official State Paper.....	Topeka Daily Capital...	

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS, 1903

JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS FOR DISTRICT OF KANSAS

OFFICE	Name	Post Office
Judge of Circuit Court.....	Henry C. Caldwell.....	Little Rock, Ark.
Judge of District Court.....	Wm. C. Hook.....	Leavenworth
District Attorney.....	J. S. Dean.....	Marion
United States Marshal.....	W. H. Mackey, Jr.....	Junction City
Clerk of Circuit Court.....	George F. Sharitt.....	Topeka
Clerk of District Court.....	Frank L. Brown.....	Garnett

JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF KANSAS

OFFICE	Name	Residence
Chief Justice.....	William A. Johnston....	Minneapolis
Justice.....	William R. Smith.....	Kansas City
Justice.....	Edwin W. Cunningham...	Emporia
Justice.....	Adrian L. Greene.....	Newton
Justice.....	John C. Pollock.....	Winfield
Justice.....	Rousseau A. Burch.....	Salina
Justice.....	Henry F. Mason.....	Garden City
Clerk.....	D. A. Valentine.....	Clay Center
Reporter.....	Thomas E. Dewey.....	Abilene

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JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURTS OF KANSAS

DISTRICT	Name	Residence
First.....	J. H. Gillpatrick.....	Leavenworth
Second.....	B. F. Hudson.....	Atchison
Third.....	Z. T. Hazen.....	Topeka
Fourth.....	C. A. Smart.....	Ottawa
Fifth.....	Dennis Madden.....	Emoria
Sixth.....	W. L. Simmons.....	Fort Scott
Seventh.....	L. Stillwell.....	Erie
Eighth.....	Oscar L. Moore.....	Abilene
Ninth.....	M. P. Simpson.....	McPherson
Tenth.....	W. H. Sheldon.....	Paola
Eleventh.....	W. B. Glasse.....	Columbus
Twelfth.....	Hugh Alexander.....	Concordia
Thirteenth.....	G. P. Aikman.....	El Dorado
Fourteenth.....	T. J. Flannelly.....	Oswego
Fifteenth.....	R. M. Pickler.....	Smith Center
Seventeenth.....	A. C. T. Geiger.....	Oberlin
Eighteenth.....	D. M. Dale.....	Wichita
Nineteenth.....	C. L. Swarts.....	Arkansas City
Twentieth.....	J. W. Brinckerhoff.....	Lyons
Twenty-first.....	Sam. Kimble.....	Manhattan
Twenty-second.....	W. I. Stuart.....	Troy
Twenty-third.....	Jas. H. Reeder.....	Hays
Twenty-fourth.....	P. B. Gillett.....	Kingman
Twenty-fifth.....	E. L. Fisher.....	Kansas City
Thirtieth.....	R. R. Rees.....	Minneapolis
Thirty-first.....	E. H. Madison.....	Dodge City
Thirty-second.....	Wm. Easton Hutchison.....	Garden City
Thirty-third.....	Chas. E. Lobdell.....	Larned
Thirty-fourth.....	Chas. W. Smith.....	Stockton
Thirty-fifth.....	Robert C. Heizer.....	Osage City
Thirty-sixth.....	Marshall Gephart.....	Oskaloosa
Thirty-seventh.....	Oscar Foust.....	Iola

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

SENATORS

NAME	Post Office	NAME	Post Office
J. R. Burton.....	Abilene	Chester I. Long.....	Medicine Lodge

REPRESENTATIVES

DISTRICT	Name	Post Office
At Large.....	Chas. F. Scott.....	Iola
First.....	Charles Curtis.....	Topeka
Second.....	J. D. Bowersock.....	Lawrence
Third.....	P. P. Campbell.....	Pittsburg
Fourth.....	J. M. Miller.....	Council Grove
Fifth.....	W. A. Calderhead.....	Marysville
Sixth.....	W. A. Reeder.....	Logan
Seventh.....	Victor Murdock.....	Wichita

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1903

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS, 1903

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

Dist.	NAME	Post Office	County
1	Jas. L. Allen.....	Highland.....	Doniphan
2	C. F. Hurrel.....	Holton.....	Jackson
3	Louis H. Wulfekuhler.....	Leavenworth.....	Leavenworth
4	J. K. Cubbison.....	Kansas City.....	Wyandotte
5	Albert Henley.....	Lawrence.....	Douglas
6	Frank W. Sponable.....	Gardner.....	Johnson
7	Samuel Crum.....	Garnett.....	Anderson
8	John L. Caldwell.....	Fort Scott.....	Bourbon
9	E. F. Porter.....	Pittsburg.....	Crawford
10	M. A. Householder.....	Columbus.....	Cherokee
11	G. W. Gabriel.....	Parsons.....	Labette
12	H. W. Conrad.....	Independence.....	Montgomery
13	John C. Carpenter.....	Chanute.....	Neosho
14	S. J. Stewart.....	Humboldt.....	Allen
15	J. A. Kennedy.....	Burlington.....	Coffey
16	H. B. Miller.....	Osage City.....	Osage
17	John T. Chaney.....	Topeka.....	Shawnee
18	J. K. Coddling.....	Westmoreland.....	Pottawatomie
19	E. R. Fulton.....	Marysville.....	Marshall
20	J. C. Morrow.....	Washington.....	Washington
21	George W. McKnight.....	Junction City.....	Geary
22	George H. Fullington.....	Idana.....	Clay
23	George P. Morehouse.....	Council Grove.....	Morris
24	L. R. Wright.....	Emporia.....	Lyon
25	Fremont Leidy.....	Leon.....	Butler
26	W. S. Fitzpatrick.....	Sedan.....	Chautauqua
27	L. P. King.....	Winfield.....	Cowley
28	R. T. Simons.....	Caldwell.....	Sumner
29	James W. Tapp.....	Wichita.....	Sedgwick
30	Charles E. Branine.....	Newton.....	Harvey
31	Harry McMillan.....	Minneapolis.....	Ottawa
32	R. B. Ward.....	Belleville.....	Republic
33	Hays B. White.....	Mankato.....	Jewell
34	H. L. Pestana.....	Russell.....	Russell
35	Robert Findlay.....	Sterling.....	Rice
36	Frank Vincent.....	Hutchinson.....	Reno
37	T. A. Nofztger.....	Anthony.....	Harper
38	F. Dumont Smith.....	Kinsley.....	Edwards
39	Charles Buschow.....	Colby.....	Thomas
40	E. V. Peterson.....	Norton.....	Norton

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

NAME	Position	Post Office
D. J. Hanna.....	President.....	Hill City
W. S. Fitzpatrick.....	President pro tem.....	Sedan
Chas. M. Sheldon.....	Secretary.....	Kansas City
J. E. Neighbor.....	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Ness City

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1903

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

Dist.	NAME	Post Office	County
1	Cyrus Leland, Jr.	Troy	Doniphan
2	B. P. Waggener	Atchison	Atchison
3	Peter T. Laughlin	Muscotah	Atchison
4	U. S. Griffin	Nortonville	Jefferson
5	M. A. Wilson	Ozawkie	Jefferson
6	O. G. Ballard	Leavenworth	Leavenworth
7	J. Ross Perkins	Leavenworth	Leavenworth
8	George B. Hallenbeck	Tonganoxie	Leavenworth
9	Henry W. Broadbent	Armourdale	Wyandotte
10	E. A. Enright	Kansas City	Wyandotte
11	Harry Perkins	Turner	Wyandotte
12	W. S. Spear	Olathe	Johnson
13	George J. Barker	Lawrence	Douglas
14	W. R. Stubbs	Lawrence	Douglas
15	W. S. Finley	Williamsburg	Franklin
16	W. S. Jenks	Ottawa	Franklin
17	P. W. Goebel	Louisburg	Miami
18	R. G. Mendenhall	La Cygne	Linn
19	James Hunter	Greeley	Anderson
20	John Francis	Colony	Allen
21	D. F. Campbell	Fort Scott	Bourbon
22	William Baird	Fulton	Bourbon
23	Dr. O. F. Lewis	Hepler	Crawford
24	Dr. C. A. Fisher	Pittsburg	Crawford
25	John G. McLaughlin	Scammon	Cherokee
26	E. B. Schermernhorn	Galena	Cherokee
27	Fred H. Brown	Parsons	Labette
28	Walter Von Trebra	Chetopa	Labette
29	J. H. Keith	Coffeyville	Montgomery
30	John O. Whistler	Elk City	Montgomery
31	J. M. Nation	Erie	Neosho
32	S. S. Kirkpatrick	Fredonia	Wilson
33	J. L. Martin	Yates Center	Woodson
34	W. H. Wyckoff	Burlington	Coffey
35	J. H. Stavely	Lyndon	Osage
36	J. T. Pringle	Burlingame	Osage
37	J. B. Betts	North Topeka	Shawnee
38	A. F. Williams	Topeka	Shawnee
39	John B. Sims	Topeka	Shawnee
40	Albert Sarbach	Holton	Jackson
41	S. E. Brown	Hiawatha	Brown
42	T. C. Honnell	Everest	Brown
43	George P. Hayden	Wetmore	Nemaha
44	L. V. McKee	Frankfort	Marshall
45	Fred H. Pralle	Bremen	Marshall
46	J. W. Dunn	Onaga	Pottawatomie
47	F. M. Emmons	Manhattan	Riley
48	G. W. Schmidt	Junction City	Geary
49	J. N. Dolley	Maple Hill	Wabaunsee
50	J. E. Evans	Emporia	Lyon
51	T. Jensen	Emporia	Lyon
52	George E. Tucker	Eureka	Greenwood
53	Thos. P. Hawkins	Grenola	Elk
54	T. E. Adair	Moline	Chautauqua
55	S. D. Pollock	Arkansas City	Cowley
56	J. B. Lynn	Winfield	Cowley
57	J. B. Adams	El Dorado	Butler
58	S. H. Brandon	Douglass	Butler
59	E. G. Crocker	Matfield Green	Chase
60	O. C. Billings	Marion	Marion
61	S. A. Bowman	Council Grove	Morris
62	W. T. Harris	Solomon	Dickinson
63	John McKee	Clay Center	Clay
64	William Murdock	Clifton	Washington
65	C. O. Hugos	Norway	Republic
66	Chas. N. Peck	Concordia	Cloud
67	John L. King	Minneapolis	Ottawa
68	Chas. B. Kirtland	Salina	Saline
69	P. J. Galle	McPherson	McPherson
70	Robert Dougherty	Newton	Harvey
71	John W. Adams	Wichita	Sedgwick
72	A. C. Husey	Wichita	Sedgwick
73	A. S. Heusel	Cheney	Sedgwick
74	E. G. Farris	Conway Springs	Sumner



Eureka Lake, a pleasure resort built near Manhattan by C. P. Dewey and opened to the public in 1903. The building had 150 rooms.

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Troops crossing pontoon bridge over the Kansas river at Fort Riley, early 1900's.





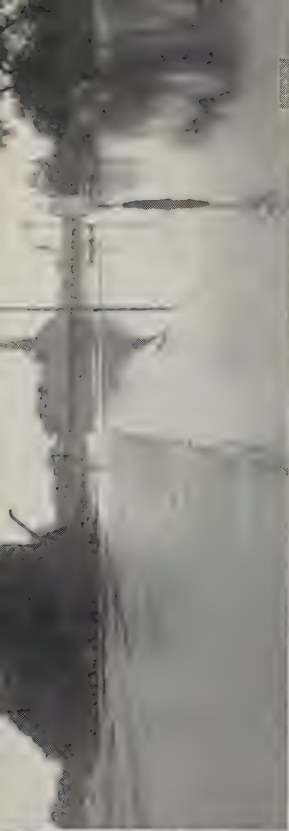
Cutting ice on the Neosho river near Americus, 1907.



An icehouse on the Neosho west of Americus, 1907. Pictures on this page courtesy H. O. Bircket.



Kansas avenue in North Topeka.
A downtown corner in Manhattan.



THE 1903 KANSAS RIVER FLOOD

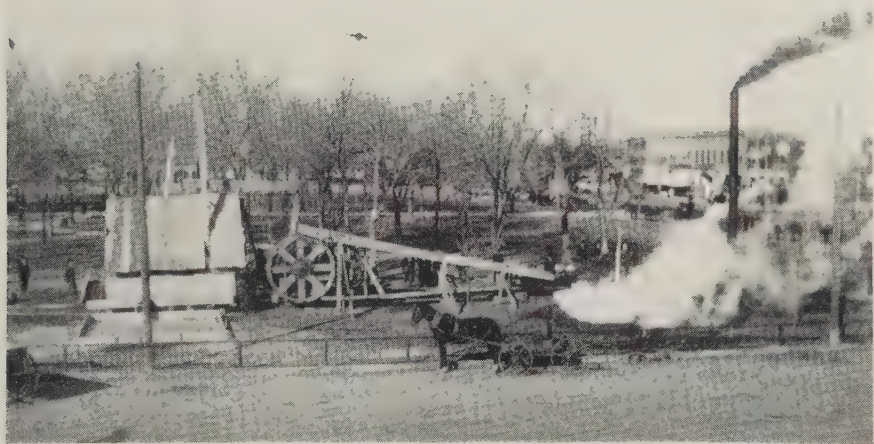
The Union Pacific depot at Lawrence.
Missouri Pacific bridge at Kansas City.



The type of road drag here being used on a Lecompton street was typical of the period 1900-1910. *Courtesy Mrs. R. A. Stanwix.*



A Great Smith observation car, built in Topeka about 1903.



Drilling a gas well on the public square at lola, about 1903. *Courtesy J. B. Kirk and Angelo Scott, lola Register.*

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The Midland Glass Co. plant at Independence, 1903.

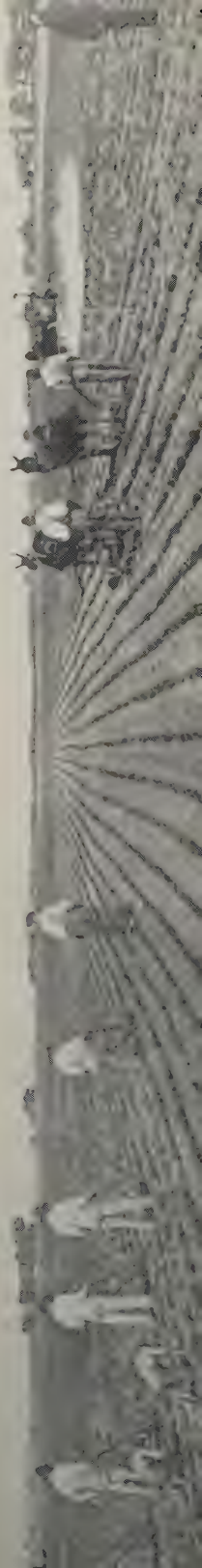


Removing the bodies of 200 soldiers from the old Fort Hays cemetery for reburial at Fort Leavenworth in 1905. Many of the troopers were victims of cholera years before.

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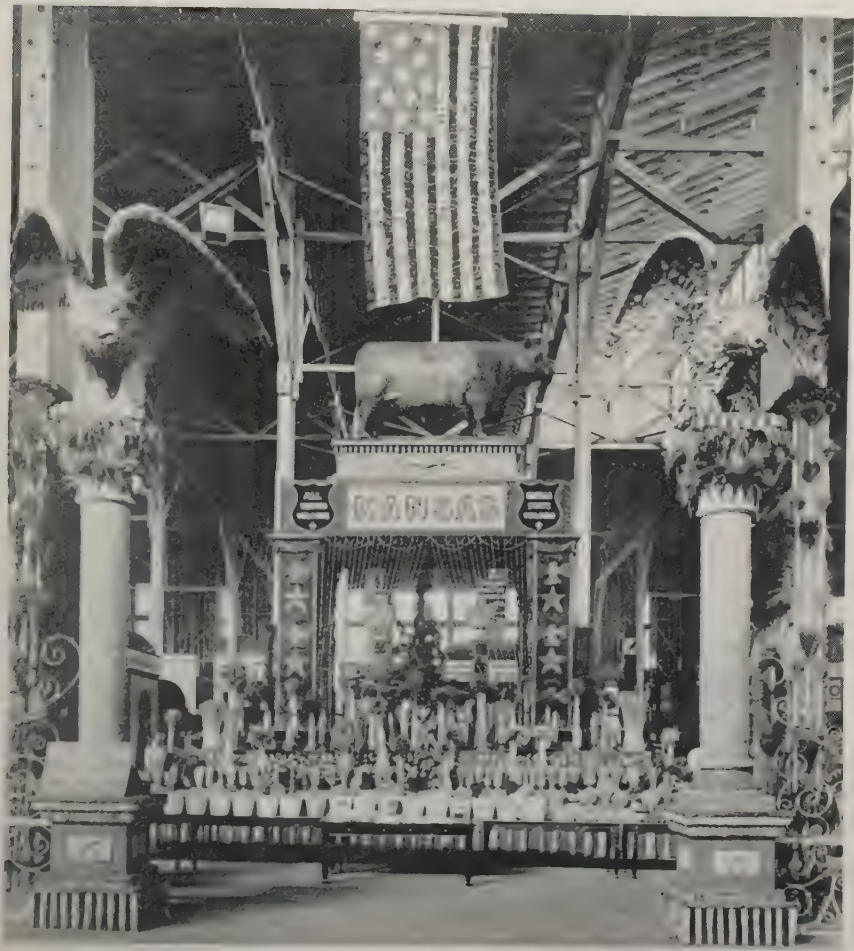
Cultivating apple seedlings at Taylor's nursery near Topeka, when the town was one of the largest shippers of seedlings in the nation.

Courtesy E. R. Taylor.





C. W. Parker's amusement park at Abilene, in the 1900's. The Parker company manufactured merry-go-rounds and other amusement devices which were sent to all parts of the world.



Kansas agricultural products displayed at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904.



This Dutch windmill, built at Lawrence in 1863, was a landmark until it was destroyed by fire in 1905.



Butchering hogs on a Riley county farm, 1904. The large porker weighed 1,000 pounds dressed.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1903

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE—Concluded

Dist.	NAME	Post Office	County
75	J. A. Jeffries.....	South Haven.....	Sumner
76	John A. Burke.....	Danville.....	Harper
77	U. G. Mustoe.....	New Murdock.....	Kingman
78	E. H. Nixon.....	Medicine Lodge.....	Barber
79	R. C. Hutcheson.....	Coats.....	Pratt
80	John M. Kinkel.....	Hutchinson.....	Reno
81	F. R. Watkins.....	Sego.....	Reno
82	Parker Parish.....	Hudson.....	Stafford
83	Henry Langfield.....	Ellinwood.....	Barton
84	A. J. Godshalk.....	Alden.....	Rice
85	H. O'Donnell.....	Ellsworth.....	Ellsworth
86	J. H. Hill.....	Russell.....	Russell
87	J. D. Miller.....	Lincoln.....	Lincoln
88	A. G. Mead.....	Beloit.....	Mitchell
89	J. B. Taylor.....	Alton.....	Osborne
90	F. W. Bevington.....	Jewell.....	Jewell
91	L. M. Linton.....	Lebanon.....	Smith
92	George H. Tannahill.....	Phillipsburg.....	Phillips
93	E. A. Kramer.....	Plainville.....	Rooks
94	John Schlyer.....	Hays.....	Ellis
95	S. I. Hale.....	La Crosse.....	Rush
96	Alex. A. Sharp.....	Larned.....	Pawnee
97	B. F. Tatum.....	Kinsley.....	Edwards
98	J. H. Chandler.....	Haviland.....	Kiowa
99	D. T. McIntire.....	Coldwater.....	Comanche
100	W. H. Weldon.....	Ashland.....	Clark
101	C. M. Beeson.....	Dodge City.....	Ford
102	C. E. Roughton.....	Jetmore.....	Hodgeman
103	J. K. Barnd.....	Ness City.....	Ness
104	A. B. Jones.....	Wa Keeney.....	Trego
105	Alvin Law.....	Hill City.....	Graham
106	C. D. Jones.....	Norton.....	Norton
107	G. Johnson.....	Norcatour.....	Decatur
108	Willis Johnson.....	Hoxie.....	Sheridan
109	John F. Jones.....	Grinnell.....	Gove
110	J. A. Bucklin.....	Oakley.....	Thomas
111	John Focke.....	Ludell.....	Rawlins
112	W. B. Lockwood.....	St. Francis.....	Cheyenne
113	F. H. Smith.....	Goodland.....	Sherman
114	C. V. Kost.....	Oakley.....	Logan
115	Guy E. Woodhouse.....	Sharon Springs.....	Wallace
116	Fred Friar.....	Leoti.....	Wichita
117	J. C. Starr.....	Scott City.....	Scott
118	D. B. King.....	Shields.....	Lane
119	W. M. Kinnison.....	Garden City.....	Finney
120	H. H. Tipton.....	Lakin.....	Kearny
121	E. E. Robbins.....	Syracuse.....	Hamilton
122	Sherman Williams.....	Johnson.....	Stanton
123	L. D. Einsel.....	Cimarron.....	Gray
124	R. B. Campbell.....	Plains.....	Seward
125	W. W. Martin.....	Richfield.....	Stevens and Morton

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE

NAME	Office	County
J. T. Pringle.....	Speaker.....	Burlingame
C. D. Jones.....	Speaker pro tem.....	Norton
W. P. Mason.....	Chief Clerk.....	St. Paul
S. E. Cave.....	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Santa Fe

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1904

INSURANCE. The 34th annual report of the Superintendent of Insurance gave the following statistics for 1903:

<i>Type</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Risks Written</i>	<i>Premiums Collected</i>	<i>Losses Paid</i>
Life Insurance	42	\$20,784,996	\$3,108,679	\$835,959
Joint Stock Fire.....	68	237,559,628	2,578,745	1,221,260
Mutual Fire	17	18,169,677	209,383	96,488
Casualty and Fidelity.....	21	58,380,905	348,339	177,801
Fraternal	56	41,252,952	2,288,007	2,208,417

LABOR AND INDUSTRY. There were 131 labor organizations reporting to the State Bureau of Labor with an average membership of 73.7. Ninety-four groups had a schedule or contract with their employers.

Kansas coal mines produced 5,540,657 tons of coal in 1903. A total of 9,972 persons were employed in the coal industry, and there were 36 fatal accidents. Crawford county produced over 56 per cent of the state's total coal output. A miners' income in 1903 averaged \$560.01.

There were 26 strikes in 1903; ten of them settled satisfactorily. Over 200 of the nearly 8,000 factories and workshops in Kansas were inspected. The report was mainly a detailed study of wage-earner statistics.

POPULATION. The 14th biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture gave the population of Kansas for 1903 as 1,487,847, an increase of 23,219 over 1902. The ten largest cities were: Kansas City, 59,919; Topeka, 38,959; Wichita, 31,549; Leavenworth, 22,991; Atchison, 16,617; Fort Scott, 13,707; Pittsburg, 13,116; Lawrence, 11,726; Hutchinson, 10,668; Parsons, 10,066.

RAILROADS. The report for 1903-1904 inclusive will be found in the 1904 "Year in Brief."

1904

JANUARY 1.—There were 1,590 oil wells in southern Kansas with a total output of 5,000 barrels a day.

—Charles Parham, "divine healer" and evangelist, baptized over 500 at Galena. Many claimed to be healed of infirmities and diseases.

—W. D. Atkinson, Parsons, was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed John C. Pollock.

—Five thousand persons visited the Carnegie art exhibit at K. U.

JAN. 2.—Nearly one-third of the tax money in Kansas went to public schools, according to the Topeka *Daily Capital*.

JAN. 8.—Due to a late frost, the sugar-beet yield in 1903 was 1,391,200 pounds as compared with the 1902 crop of 8,501,400.

JAN. 9.—Blanche Boies, Topeka, was arrested for smashing with an axe the picture, "Custer's Last Fight," which hung in the Kansas State Historical Society's rooms. She objected because the picture was donated by a brewing company.

JAN. 10.—The Kansas Livestock Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 11.—Thomas C. Wilson was appointed judge of the 18th district.

—The Kansas Poultry Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas College Athletic Conference met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 12.—The Kansas Swine Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas and Oklahoma Bottlers Assn. met at Kansas City.

JAN. 13.—The Kansas Veterinary Medical Assn. was organized at Kansas City.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1904

JAN. 14.—The Populist state central committee met at Topeka and decided to withdraw from fusion with the Democrats.

—County fair secretaries organized the Kansas County Fair Assn. at Topeka.

JAN. 15.—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Corn Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 18.—James M. Hagaman, one of the founders of Concordia, died at his home there. He established the *Concordia Blade*.

JAN. 19.—A \$50,000 theater was opened at Chanute.

JAN. 20.—The Kansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution met at Topeka.

JAN. 21.—A. V. Winegarden, Leon, was building a flying machine of aluminum.

JAN. 23.—A federal grand jury returned an indictment against Joseph Ralph Burton, U. S. Senator from Kansas, for accepting money for using his influence in behalf of the Rialto Grain and Securities Co., St. Louis.

JAN. 25.—The Kansas Dairy Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 27.—The Bar Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

JAN. 28.—The Kansas Independent Telephone Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Young Men's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Newton.

—The Kansas Master Plumbers Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 29.—Washburn won the women's state basketball championship by defeating Haskell, 25 to 16, at Topeka.

—The Kansas Day Club met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Co-operative Union met at Topeka.

JAN. 31.—*Science* magazine published an article about Charles H. Sternberg's fossil discoveries in western Kansas.

FEBRUARY 1.—Dr. Simeon Bell, Rosedale, gave K. U. 440 acres of land valued at \$25,000, which, added to a previous gift, would enable the school to build a hospital.

—The Kansas Miners Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Society of Labor and Industry met at Topeka.

FEB. 4.—"Street Pavements in Kansas," by James F. McCabe, Topeka city engineer, was published in *Municipal Journal and Engineer*, New York.

FEB. 5.—The state fish hatchery at Pratt was completed.

—The National Oil Men's Assn. was organized at Independence.

FEB. 8.—The Kansas Editorial Assn. met at Lawrence.

FEB. 11.—The State Board of Medical Registration decided to issue licenses to osteopaths.

FEB. 13.—Farmers in Geary and Riley counties complained that their grain was destroyed by great flocks of prairie chickens, driven in from the Fort Riley reservation by a prairie fire.

FEB. 15.—The Royal Arch Masons grand chapter and the Royal and Select Masters grand council met at Wichita.

FEB. 16.—A 30-piece symphony orchestra was organized at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Temperance Union met at Topeka.

FEB. 17.—Many mutual telephone companies were organized in central Kansas. In Dickinson county there were three, each with 40 to 50 members. Farmers built the lines, and switchboards were installed in country stores.

—Carl A. Swensson, president of Bethany College, Lindsborg, died at Los

Angeles. He founded Bethany and controlled the Lindsborg *Posten* and the Lindsborg *Record*, both published by the Bethany Publishing Co. He was a member of the 1889 Legislature and was the author of several books.

—The Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons grand lodge met at Wichita.

FEB. 18.—Caroline Agatha Lartsch and Albert Pasquet de Laurier, residents of France and heirs of Susanna Corrine Martinelli, sister of Ernest Valetton de Boissiere, began suit in federal court at Kansas City against James Troutman and Robert Stone, Topeka lawyers, to recover possession of the de Boissiere estate in Franklin county.

FEB. 22.—Nearly 700,000 acres infested with prairie dogs had been reclaimed, K. S. A. C. stated. The 1902 Legislature had enabled the college to supply farmers with poison.

FEB. 25.—Topeka began enforcing an ordinance ordering all drivers to use the right side of the street.

FEB. 26.—Bovine tuberculosis was widespread in Kansas, and there was no legal provision for killing afflicted animals without the owners' consent.

FEB. 27.—Hundreds of Russians who had located in Ellis county sought naturalization papers because of the Russo-Japanese War.

MARCH 1.—Cheyenne county reported 109 cases of scarlet fever and three deaths.

MAR. 2.—Reports that a "vice syndicate" operated in connection with the World's Fair at St. Louis stirred the W. C. T. U. and other women's organizations. Margaret Hill McCarter read a paper, "Saving Kansas Girls," to the Topeka Federation of Women's Clubs.

MAR. 3.—Many families lost their homes in prairie fires in Lincoln, Russell and Ellsworth counties.

MAR. 4.—The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Topeka.

MAR. 9.—Ten thousand dollars worth of horses were shipped East from Dickinson county. A good horse brought \$100 and many farm teams from \$300 to \$400.

—The Republican state convention at Wichita nominated E. W. Hoch, Marion, Governor; D. J. Hanna, Graham county, Lieutenant Governor; J. R. Burrow, Smith county, Secretary of State; Thomas T. Kelly, Miami county, Treasurer; Seth G. Wells, Neosho county, Auditor; C. C. Coleman, Clay county, Attorney General; I. L. Dayhoff, Reno county, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

MAR. 11.—The Kansas Intercollegiate Oratorical Assn. contest at Topeka was won by William D. Goble, Ottawa University.

MAR. 14.—Andrew Carnegie gave Washburn \$40,000 for a library.

MAR. 15.—The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Lawrence.

MAR. 16.—The South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Baldwin.

—Topeka won the state bowling tournament at Abilene.

MAR. 17.—Miss Ida Hyde, professor of physiology at K. U. and the first American woman to receive a degree from Heidelberg University, Germany, was invited to speak before the International Society of Physiology at Brussels.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1904

—The Rt. Rev. Louis Mary Fink, Bishop of the Leavenworth diocese of the Catholic Church, died at Kansas City. He came to Kansas in 1868 as prior of St. Benedict's, Atchison.

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Assn. met at Holton.

MAR. 19.—Chauncey Dewey, W. J. McBride and Clyde Wilson were acquitted at Norton on charges of murdering Burchard Berry and sons. Jurors were hanged in effigy by townspeople.

MAR. 23.—Al G. Field's minstrels played to a full house at the Crawford Theater, Topeka.

MAR. 24.—Madame Schumann-Heink gave a concert at Topeka.

—The Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Wichita.

MAR. 25.—Two thousand Kansas and Oklahoma breeders attended Winfield's annual horse show.

MAR. 28.—J. R. Burton, Abilene, U. S. Senator, was convicted in the U. S. District Court, St. Louis, on the charge of accepting compensation to protect the interests of the Rialto Grain and Securities Co. while the firm was being investigated by the Post Office Department. Motion was filed for a new trial.

—*The Messiah* festival opened at Lindsborg.

MAR. 31.—The Kansas Socialist convention at Wichita nominated Granville Lowther, Wichita, Governor; A. Roessler, Nashville, Lieutenant Governor; A. S. McAllister, Herington, Secretary of State; George D. Brewer, Girard, Auditor; J. E. Taylor, Lafontaine, Treasurer; F. L. McDermitt, Fort Scott, Attorney General; C. W. Baker, Udall, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

—Olive drab uniforms were authorized for the entire command at Fort Leavenworth.

—The Southwest Cattlemen's Assn. met at Dodge City.

—The Northwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Salina.

APRIL 1.—W. E. Stanley, former Governor, resigned from the Dawes Commission to resume his law practice at Wichita.

—Another oil well was brought in at Yates Center. Eight rigs were in operation in the vicinity.

APR. 2.—Reed Smoot, Mormon senator from Utah, was hanged in effigy at Wichita. A polygamy investigation was being made at Washington. Ten Mormon elders, preaching in Crawford county, had been evicted.

APR. 4.—*Rainbow Chasers*, a story of the Plains by John Harvey Whitson, was published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, Mass.

APR. 6.—Sen. J. R. Burton was sentenced to six months in jail and fined \$2,500 for taking compensation from a firm being investigated by the Post Office Department. The conviction was said to be the first of its kind. The judge censured Burton, saying in part: "Your conviction necessarily results in your punishment. Its importance, in my opinion, is not confined to its effect upon you. Your exalted station in life and the character of your offending give unusual significance to your conviction. It demonstrates that the law of the land is equal to any emergency and that it can be administered regardless of the personality or station of the person accused. It also demonstrates to all the people that a public office cannot be prostituted to self-serving purposes and that a public office is not a sure passport to private thrift."

APR. 7.—Telephone men representing 40 companies in southwestern Kansas and northern Oklahoma, and owning 8,000 telephones and 2,000 miles of toll lines, met at Wichita and organized the Southwestern Kansas Telephone Assn.

APR. 9.—The Universalist Church at Seneca, said to be the oldest building of the denomination in Kansas, was rededicated. The "Old Stone Church," erected in 1867 by general subscription, was used by all. It was agreed that the denomination contributing the most should have the building. It fell to the Universalists and was formally dedicated as a church of that faith in 1870.

—The Supreme Court, in the Billard Bible case, held that a "public school teacher, who for the purpose of quieting the pupils and preparing them for their studies, repeats the Lord's Prayer and the Twenty-Third Psalm as a morning exercise without remark or comment in which none of the pupils is required to participate, is not conducting a form of religious worship or teaching sectarian or religious doctrine."

APR. 10.—Twelve families in Potwin, Topeka, tried co-operative housekeeping; hired a chef, waiters, dishwashers and cleaners at wages ranging from \$3.50 to \$6 a week. It was estimated \$2.50 a week would feed a family.

—*His Life in Kansas and His Death as a Spy*, a biography of Spencer Kellogg Brown, son of O. C. Brown, who founded Osawatomie, was published by D. Appleton & Co.

APR. 12.—The Kansas Women's Press Assn. met at Topeka.

APR. 14.—C. P. Dewey and Chauncey Dewey were fined \$150 and a day in jail in the U. S. District Court at Topeka when they pleaded guilty to fencing government land in Rawlins and adjacent counties.

—The Church of God and Saints of Christ met at Lawrence.

APR. 15.—The U. S. District Court at Topeka enjoined the Circle Cattle Co. and Peter Robidoux from fencing government land in Wallace county.

—The first annual conference of superintendents and principals of public schools met at Lawrence.

APR. 16.—Walter Damrosch and Co. presented *Parsifal* at Topeka.

APR. 17.—Of the 31 automobiles owned by Topekans, 13 were Veracitys, manufactured by the Smith Co., Topeka. The Smiths were making three types of machines, one a three-seater, with seven-passenger tonneau and 18 horsepower. The factory employed 50 men. The Smiths claimed there was only one other factory in the country that made as many auto parts.

—Ninety-five counties had 2,886 permits to sell liquor; 408 were drug stores.

APR. 19.—The Junction City Country Club was organized with 60 members.

APR. 21.—The Standard Oil Co. began work on a tank farm at Caney which would have a storage capacity of over 1,000,000 barrels of crude petroleum.

—A. M. Harvey, Topeka, won the state chess tournament at Topeka.

APR. 23.—Miltonvale had a \$20,000 fire. The town had no fire protection; there was only \$2,400 insurance "owing to high rates."

—Carry Nation registered at a Chicago hotel as "Carry A. Nation, your loving home defender," telling the clerk she would "carry a nation to prohibition and glory."

APR. 26.—The Kansas Brotherhood of Threshermen met at Wichita.

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APR. 27.—The Kansas Conference of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod met at Salemsburg.

APR. 28.—The Topeka Choral Society held its first rehearsal of "Quivira," to be sung at the semi-centennial. Words and music were by Eugene Ware and Carl Busch.

APR. 29.—The Kansas Elocutionary Assn. met at Emporia.

MAY 2.—The Santa Fe stopped work at its Topeka shops when 250 machinists threatened to strike for a closed shop.

—Surveys began for the Arkansas Valley Transit Co. line between Hutchinson, Newton and Wichita.

MAY 3.—The American Trotting Assn. refused to recognize the record of 1:59½ claimed by Cresceus at the Wichita fair, 1903. The association said: "Sworn evidence to this board . . . shows irregularities and indicates that gross fraud was attempted . . . upon this association and the public."

—The Kansas Social Science Federation met at Emporia.

—The Kansas State Sportsmen's Assn. met at Junction City.

—The Knights of Columbus grand council met at Emporia.

MAY 4.—The Kansas Homeopathic Medical Society met at Topeka.

MAY 5.—Noble Prentiss' *History of Kansas* was adopted by the State Text-book Commission.

—The Kansas Medical Society met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Eclectic Medical Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 8.—The Wichita Automobile Club was organized.

MAY 10.—R. L. King, county attorney of Marion county, was appointed judge of the Eighth judicial district to succeed Judge J. T. Dickerson, who resigned to accept a federal judgeship in Indian territory.

—The Knights Templar grand commandery met at Wichita.

MAY 11.—The Order of the Eastern Star grand chapter met at Topeka.

MAY 12.—The Kansas Dental Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 14.—Two hundred Kansas newspaper men, accompanied by the Sterling band, went to St. Louis for the Exposition.

MAY 15.—The cornerstone of the Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist, the first Croatian church erected in Kansas, was laid at Kansas City. Every member was a native of Croatia.

MAY 17.—The Knights of Pythias grand lodge met at Hutchinson.

MAY 18.—The Kansas Bankers Assn. met at Wichita.

—The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Sons of Veterans and the Ladies of the G. A. R. met at Emporia.

MAY 24.—The Kansas Pharmaceutical Assn. held its 25th annual meeting at Leavenworth.

MAY 25.—A tornado, rain and hail struck Lindsborg, destroying the Union Pacific depot, the armory, two residences, and damaging several other buildings. Tornadoes also damaged buildings at Marquette and near Augusta.

—The Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Kansas, met at Topeka.

MAY 27.—K. U. held its first music festival.

MAY 30.—A monument was dedicated at Abilene to Tom Smith, the town's first marshal, who was killed making an arrest.

—The Kansas semi-centennial celebration began at Topeka. A parade

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honored William H. Taft, Secretary of War. Territorial Day, Women's Day with a floral parade, and Topeka Day with a trades display were observed.

—The Kansas Letter Carriers Assn. met at Topeka.

JUNE 1.—Use of the new Luger automatic pistol, with which all branches of the service were being equipped, was being taught at Fort Riley.

—Richard J. Hinton, Kansas newspaper man and author, was buried at Arlington cemetery, Washington, D. C., with military honors. Hinton died in London, his birthplace, where he had gone to live in 1894. During the Civil War he carried dispatches from Cheyenne, Wyo., to California on horseback.

JUNE 2.—The Kansas State Board of Health met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Spiritualists Assn. met at Topeka.

JUNE 3.—Rivers were overflowing. The Neosho valley was flooded, and hundreds were homeless. The Santa Fe lines west of Emporia were blocked. After a cloudburst at Newton 500 persons were rescued in boats. The river at Cottonwood Falls reached from bluff to bluff. A torrential rain at Emporia forced farmers to move out of the valleys. The lower section of Iola was flooded. Rain, hail and wind continued over the state.

JUNE 7.—The Kansas Free Employment Bureau, Topeka, called for 20,000 harvest hands.

—The Kansas Grain Dealers Assn. met at Kansas City.

—The Kansas State Sunday School Assn. met at Clay Center.

JUNE 8.—Leavenworth celebrated its 50th anniversary.

JUNE 10.—C. P. Dewey, Manhattan millionaire, farmer and cattleman, died. His horseshoe corncribs had a capacity of 200,000 bushels and were said to be the largest in the world.

JUNE 13.—"Annie Oakley," Mrs. Frank Butler, woman champion wingshot, won a \$1,000 libel suit against Frank P. MacLennan, publisher of the *Topeka State Journal*, in the U. S. Circuit Court. The *Journal* copied, without credit, an article from the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* which stated that Mrs. Butler was drunk in Chicago and was fined in police court for stealing a pair of pants from a Negro. At the time Mrs. Butler was at her home in New Jersey.

JUNE 14.—W. B. Kirkpatrick, Topeka, was elected national president of the Knights and Ladies of Security at St. Louis.

—Dr. Eugenia Metzger, Topeka, was appointed to a research position at the biological station at Naples—the only American woman in the group of scientists.

—The Kansas Chess Assn. held a tournament at Humboldt. A. M. Harvey, Topeka, won.

—The General Assn. of Congregational Ministers and Churches of Kansas held its 50th annual meeting at Lawrence.

JUNE 18.—The Kansas Turner Society met at Marysville.

JUNE 21.—The Kansas Funeral Directors Assn. met at Junction City.

JUNE 28.—The Kansas Postmasters Assn. met at Kansas City.

JUNE 29.—The U. S. District Court eliminated the I. O. O. F. lodge from the contest for the de Boissiere estate.

JUNE 30.—"Fifty Years of Kansas," by William Allen White, was published in *World's Work*.

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JULY 5.—Miners and operators of Kansas, Missouri, Indian territory, Arkansas and Texas held a conference at Pittsburg.

JULY 7.—Nearly every stream in Kansas was at flood stage. Ten thousand were driven from their homes in Kansas City. Southwest Iola was flooded to second-story windows.

JULY 11.—The Rev. Richard Cordley, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church, Lawrence, died at his home. He came to Lawrence in 1857. In 1863 his home was burned by Quantrill.

JULY 12.—James W. Hamilton, State Treasurer, 1887-1890, died at his home in Nashville.

JULY 14.—The Kansas Federation of Catholic Societies was organized at Atchison.

JULY 16.—The Kansas Gas Protective Assn. tried to prevent out-of-state companies from piping gas from Kansas wells, urging landowners to prohibit the practice in their leases.

—The Beloit Chautauqua was attended by 8,000 persons.

JULY 25.—Kansas oil producers organized a \$50,000 corporation to fight the Standard Oil Co., which had cut prices.

—The Kansas Christian Convention met at Paola.

JULY 26.—The North Central Kansas Chautauqua opened at Clay Center.

—The Prince Hall Knights of Pythias met at Topeka.

JULY 29.—C. A. Smith, Minneapolis lumberman, gave 25,000,000 feet of lumber to Bethany College.

—Seven Russell county farmers bought a 17-gang plow attached to a 25-horsepower steam engine for \$3,000. It would plow 40 acres a day.

JULY 30.—Judge Z. T. Hazen in the district court at Topeka decided baseball could be played in Kansas on Sundays.

AUGUST 2.—The Kansas Good Roads Assn. was organized at Topeka.

AUG. 3.—The Democrat and Populist fusion convention at Topeka nominated David M. Hale (Dem.), Wichita, Governor; M. A. Householder (Pop.), Cherokee, Lieutenant Governor; John M. Curran (Dem.), Topeka, Secretary of State; Thomas M. Dolan (Dem.), Clifton, Treasurer; W. H. McDonald (Pop.), Crawford county, Auditor; N. W. Wells (Pop.), Miami county, Attorney General; M. R. Howard (Dem.), Leavenworth county, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

AUG. 9.—The Western Oil Producers Assn. was organized at Chanute.

AUG. 13.—The Crawford Billposting Co. erected the first steel billboard in Topeka.

—The Wathena Chautauqua opened.

AUG. 15.—Stafford voted \$3,000 in bonds to support a public library given by J. D. Larabee.

AUG. 17.—The Kansas Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor met at Wichita.

AUG. 20.—A hearing of the Kansas-Colorado irrigation case ended at Wichita. The *Eagle* said it was "practically proved that Colorado was using water of the Arkansas river to the detriment of the Kansas portion of the stream." The hearing was transferred to Arkansas City.

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AUG. 22.—The government fish car stocked streams in Brown, Norton, Republic, Jewell, Thomas, Phillips, Saline and Rawlins counties.

—The Prince Hall Masons met at Wichita.

AUG. 24.—W. H. Lewis, Hutchinson, was appointed judge of the district comprising Reno, McPherson and Harvey counties.

—The Seventh Day Adventists state convention met at Wichita.

—The Kansas Assn. of Superintendents of Schools of First and Second Class cities met at Chanute.

AUG. 25.—The Western Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Rosedale.

AUG. 29.—The Kansas Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church met at Eskridge.

AUG. 30.—A new \$20,000 building at Fort Hays Normal was dedicated.

SEPTEMBER 2.—The Kansas Rural Free Delivery Letter Carriers Assn. met at Lawrence.

SEPT. 3.—Kansans owned 18,000 pianos, according to the assessors' report.

SEPT. 6.—The G. A. R. and the Twentieth Kansas held a reunion at Paola.

SEPT. 8.—Ottawa University dedicated a \$55,000 building of native stone.

—Henry Salem Hubbell, Paola, was awarded a medal at Paris for his painting, "A Fine Bargain." It was the fourth year his paintings had been accepted by the salon jury.

SEPT. 9.—The Kansas Osteopathic Assn. met at Salina.

SEPT. 13.—The Kansas State Exposition Co. held the annual fair at Topeka.

SEPT. 14.—Clyde held its annual watermelon festival.

SEPT. 15.—Kansas won more prizes at the St. Louis World's Fair on Percheron horses than all other states together.

SEPT. 16.—*The Use and Need of the Life of Carry A. Nation*, by Mrs. Nation, was published by F. M. Steves & Sons, Topeka.

SEPT. 17.—The 36th anniversary of the Battle of the Arickaree was commemorated on the battleground by a reunion of survivors. The fight took place between a small company of U. S. scouts under command of Maj. George A. Forsyth and 1,000 Cheyenne warriors led by Roman Nose.

SEPT. 19.—The Kansas State Fair opened at Hutchinson.

SEPT. 20.—Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President, spoke at Wichita.

—The Kansas Photographers Assn. met at Wichita.

SEPT. 21.—Oakley's business district was almost all destroyed by fire.

SEPT. 22.—The Wichita Pure Milk Co. pasteurized and bottled 300 gallons of milk its first day.

SEPT. 23.—The Kansas-Missouri Hotel Men's Assn. met at St. Joseph, Mo.

SEPT. 24.—The Kansas Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met at Omaha.

SEPT. 26.—Governor Bailey and his staff attended the Kansas Week celebration at the St. Louis World's Fair.

SEPT. 27.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas met at Wichita.

—The Kansas State Firemen's Assn. met at Manhattan.

SEPT. 28.—The Interstate Trapshooters Assn. held a tournament at Concordia.

SEPT. 29.—Judge William Margrave, who had been justice of the peace at Fort Scott since 1854, died there. His commission was the first in Kansas.

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—Coffeyville laid the cornerstone for a \$25,000 city hall.

OCT. 4.—McBeth & Kinnison, Garden City, were awarded the first gold medal for alfalfa seed at the St. Louis Exposition.

OCT. 5.—John Philip Sousa's Band played at Topeka.

OCT. 6.—The cornerstone of Carnegie Library was laid at Washburn College.

—Carry Nation and three followers acted as their own attorneys when charged with smashing saloons at Wichita. Mrs. Nation received a jail sentence and fine; the others were fined.

OCT. 7.—The Topeka *State Journal* charged that T. T. Kelly, State Treasurer, embezzled \$123,000 of public funds to aid A. A. Godard in the Comanche bond transaction, and demanded that he be punished. Tom McNeal of the *Mail and Breeze* said the crime was a "technical violation of the law" and that others, including Governor Bailey, were involved.

—The Kansas Society of Friends met at Lawrence.

OCT. 11.—Earl Murray, Rhodes scholar from K. U., was refused admission to St. John's College, Oxford, because he was not a member of the Church of England.

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand encampment met at Topeka.

OCT. 12.—The Kansas Baptist Convention met at Hutchinson.

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand lodge and the Rebekah state assembly met at Topeka.

OCT. 13.—Mrs. Kate Wilder Cross, Emporia, "the only woman cattle-raiser in Kansas," won three first prizes and two grand champion prizes with Herefords at the St. Louis Exposition.

—The Presbyterian Synod of Kansas met at Wichita.

OCT. 16.—The Kansas and Missouri Interstate Automobile Assn. met at Leavenworth. The Topeka club made the best time; 64 miles in four and a half hours.

OCT. 17.—The Missouri Valley Unitarian Church conference met at Topeka.

OCT. 19.—The Kansas Library Assn. met in the Kansas pavilion at the St. Louis Exposition.

—The Kansas Anti-Horse Thief Assn. met at Iola.

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Eureka.

OCT. 20.—The Kansas Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution met at Lawrence.

OCT. 25.—A monument to Juan de Padilla, the priest who accompanied Coronado to Kansas, was dedicated at Herington.

OCT. 31.—In three months there were 355 cases of typhoid fever in Kansas and 82 deaths.

NOVEMBER 1.—The Kansas City, Mexico and Orient railroad was completed to Wichita.

Nov. 6.—According to Ewing Herbert, when Noble Prentis spoke at Highland some years ago a donkey brayed. When the crowd laughed Prentis said: "I was not aware this was to be a joint debate, but if my Democratic friend will wait until I finish I will give him the floor."

Nov. 8.—Republicans elected the entire state ticket and won all eight seats in the lower house of Congress. Edward Wallace Hoch, Marion, became Governor by a 65,000 plurality. Reelected were David J. Hanna, Lieutenant Governor; Joel R. Burrow, Secretary of State; Seth G. Wells, Auditor; Thomas

T. Kelly, Treasurer; C. C. Coleman, Attorney General; I. L. Dayhoff, Superintendent of Public Instruction. William Smith, Kansas City, was elected Associate Justice for six years; Edwin W. Cunningham, Emporia, for four years; C. A. Smith, Cawker City, was elected to fill the unexpired term of William D. Atkinson, Parsons.

Nov. 9.—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Assn. met at Topeka.

Nov. 12.—Col. D. R. Anthony, 80, editor and owner of the *Leavenworth Times* since 1871, and brother of Susan B. Anthony, suffragette, died at his home in Leavenworth. Anthony led a Free-State party to Kansas in 1854. He served as mayor and postmaster of Leavenworth, as government director of the Union Pacific, and in the Legislature.

—The Kansas Gas Protective Assn., Cherryvale, resisted the Kansas Natural Gas Co.'s efforts to pipe gas out of the state and interfered with the laying of a pipeline from Independence to Joplin, Mo.

—In a football game at the St. Louis Exposition, K. U. defeated Washington University of St. Louis, 12 to 0.

Nov. 14.—The Planters House, oldest and one of the largest hotels in Kansas, closed at Leavenworth. It was famous in Free-State and Civil War periods.

—Andrew J. Mead, one of the founders of Manhattan, died at Yonkers, N. Y. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature, 1858, and of the Lecompton constitutional convention.

—The Kansas Brick Masons and Plasterers Assn. met at Fort Scott.

Nov. 15.—The *Washington Post* said the Kansas State Historical Society was making a collection which included Peffer's whiskers, Simpson's socks, Carry Nation's hatchet and Senator Burton's nerve.

Nov. 17.—Old Gould College was being razed at Harlan, Smith county. Founders had named it Gould in hopes the financier would endow it, but he never recognized its existence.

—A gas well which measured 9,000,000 cubic feet was brought in near Iola.

Nov. 18.—W. A. White in the *Emporia Gazette* told how Mrs. Delta Meffert with a "small but effective-looking whip" in her hand waylaid him on his way home. She was displeased at his publication of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in the Dr. Meffert case. White said he "ran 40 yards like a whitehead back to the office by the back door."

—Kansas crop exhibits at the St. Louis Exposition won 21 gold medals, 44 silver medals, 52 bronze medals and one grand prize.

Nov. 22.—Williams and Walker, Negro comedians, played at Topeka. George S. Walker was a former Lawrence bootblack.

Nov. 23.—Thousands of dollars' worth of cattle had been stolen in north-west Kansas the past two years. Rustlers ran off young stock, changed brands, and kept the animals until the old brands disappeared.

Nov. 24.—K. U. defeated Missouri, 29 to 0, in the annual Thanksgiving Day football game at Kansas City, Mo.

Nov. 28.—The WaKeeney land office was abandoned. Only those at Topeka, Dodge City and Colby were still open.

DECEMBER 1.—W. L. Burdick, K. U. law professor, was asked by the Uni-

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versity of Barcelona, Spain, to help write an international work on Roman law. His subject was to be "The Extent of the Influence of Roman Law in the Western Part of the United States."

DEC. 4.—Turners from three states organized at Leavenworth into one lodge, the Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska Turnbezirks.

DEC. 5.—Topeka celebrated its 50th birthday.

DEC. 6.—The Kansas State Historical Society met at Topeka.

DEC. 7.—A large deposit of pure umber was discovered near Abilene.

—The Kansas Assn. of Charities and Corrections met at Topeka.

DEC. 10.—Around 100,000 pounds of rabbits had been shipped from the Great Bend branch of the Santa Fe since the snowstorm December 4. They brought five cents each and were billed to Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis.

DEC. 13.—The Kansas State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met at Paola.

DEC. 14.—A \$50,000 auditorium was dedicated at K. S. A. C.

DEC. 20.—The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 23.—Tom McNeal was appointed secretary to Governor Hoch.

DEC. 24.—Gen. J. L. McDowell, first U. S. Marshal of Kansas and first mayor of Leavenworth, died at Elkton, Colo.

DEC. 26.—Fifty holders of Union military scrip organized at Topeka to work for an appropriation to pay their claims.

DEC. 27.—In the mineral exhibit at St. Louis, Kansas received a grand prize, two gold medals, 22 silver and 13 bronze medals.

—The Kansas State Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Horticultural Society met at Topeka.

DEC. 28.—The cornerstone of Science Hall, Walden College, McPherson, was laid.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Clerks met at Topeka.

DEC. 29.—The Western Irrigation Assn. met at Garden City.

—The Kansas Academy of Science met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Auctioneers Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 31.—The Kansas Traveling Library Commission reported 15,080 books in circulation.

—The annual old fiddlers' contest was held at the Whitley Opera House, Emporia. Dudley Smith, blacksmith, won the gold medal. Tunes played included *Money Musk* and *Old Zip Coon*. Proceeds went to the needy.

—"Today's Chance for the Western Settler," by Charles M. Harger, Abilene, was published in the December *Outlook*.

THE YEAR IN BRIEF

AGRICULTURE. A summary of crop statistics for 1904:

Crop	Acres	Bushels	Value
Winter wheat	5,816,495	64,793,399	\$51,149,917.12
Spring wheat	45,217	348,230	259,338.74
Corn	6,494,158	132,021,774	50,713,955.74
Oats	1,265,043	21,819,257	6,872,890.26
Rye	107,380	1,110,378	635,585.31
Barley	251,105	5,344,422	1,674,714.46
Buckwheat	484	3,387	2,709.60
Irish potatoes	74,172	6,078,391	3,034,120.25

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<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Sweet potatoes	3,819	417,386	292,030.83
Castor beans	417	2,925	2,925.00
Cotton	270	59,625†	4,770.00
Flax	65,595	372,524	336,951.20
Hemp	103	20,600†	1,030.00
Tobacco	91	14,400†	1,440.00
Broomcorn	28,538	12,133,535†	371,049.70
Millet and Hungarian	245,824	444,625†	1,600,444.00
Sorghum: for syrup	14,167	1,135,613*	411,243.50
Sorghum: for forage	571,033	.....	3,337,914.50
Milo maize	7,166	22,807†	73,476.00
Kafir	518,372	1,579,879†	5,041,546.00
Jerusalem corn	2,604	6,352†	21,390.00
Timothy	449,753	1,598,628†	8,792,454.00
Clover	119,469		
Bluegrass	388,961		
Alfalfa	557,569		
Orchard grass	9,002	1,325,637†	4,910,464.00
Other tame grasses	113,859		
Prairie grass, fenced	8,521,416	.....	.....
Totals	25,672,082	.....	\$139,542,360.21

* gallons

† pounds

‡ tons

Other farm products:

<i>Product</i>	<i>Quantities</i>	<i>Value</i>
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter .....	.....	\$51,846,671.00
Wool clip	504,020 lbs.	80,643.20
Cheese	1,781,728 lbs.	178,172.80
Butter	42,862,366 lbs.	7,021,220.84
Milk sold .....	.....	593,684.00
Poultry and eggs sold .....	.....	7,551,871.00
Garden products marketed .....	.....	683,785.00
Horticultural products marketed .....	.....	548,825.00
Wood marketed .....	.....	146,211.00
Wine manufactured	25,305 gals.	20,244.00
Honey and beeswax	1,422,096 lbs.	192,677.56

Total \$68,864,005.40

Total value, all farm products \$208,406,365.61

A summary of livestock statistics for 1904:

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses	835,580	\$62,668,500.00
Mules and asses	103,436	9,050,650.00
Milk cows	792,712	19,817,800.00
Other cattle	2,757,542	51,014,527.00
Sheep	167,721	503,163.00
Swine	2,127,482	15,956,115.00
Total .....	.....	\$159,010,755.00

Grand total, farm products and livestock \$367,417,120.61

BANKS. On September 6, 1904, the State Bank Commissioner listed 525 state banks and one trust company with total resources and liabilities of \$62,692,038.62. Twenty-three

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private banks reported \$2,950,996.40, and 161 national banks doing business in Kansas reported \$80,752,858.57. Since September, 1902, 138 state banks had been incorporated, eight private banks had become state banks, and 19 state and private banks had become national banks.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. The 14th biennial report of the board of trustees of State Charities and Corrections gave the following statistics for the year ending June 30, 1904:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Ave. Popul.</i>
Topeka State Hospital.....	\$47,456	993
Osawatomie State Hospital.....	190,826	1,223
State Hospital for Epileptics, Parsons.....	131,863	143
Boys Industrial School, Topeka.....	55,360	212
Girls Industrial School, Beloit.....	34,941	150
State School for the Deaf, Olathe.....	51,831	233
State School for the Blind, Kansas City.....	8,000	105
State School for Feeble Minded Youth, Winfield.....	53,888	351
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Atchison.....	33,904	154

CHARTERS. Following is a tabulation of charters filed with the Secretary of State during 1904:

	<i>No.</i>
Banks, Building and Loan, Trust and Insurance Companies.....	170
Cemeteries, Monument and Funeral Companies.....	13
Churches and Affiliated Organizations.....	71
Coal, Oil and Mining Companies.....	164
Construction Companies.....	29
Co-operatives.....	10
Creameries.....	3
Fairs, Agricultural and Civic Organizations.....	30
Gas, Light, Water and Power Companies.....	36
Grain, Milling and Elevator Companies.....	40
Hotels and Hospitals.....	6
Libraries.....	6
Ice and Cold Storage Companies.....	11
Livestock, Poultry, Produce and Packing Companies.....	11
Lodges, Clubs, Unions and Benevolent Societies.....	36
Lumber Companies.....	30
Mercantile and Manufacturing Companies.....	116
Printing and Publishing Companies.....	11
Railroads.....	12
Real Estate, Town and Immigration Companies.....	12
Schools and Colleges.....	1
Scientific and Cultural Organizations.....	9
Sports and Recreation Organizations.....	5
Street Railway, Telephone, Telegraph and Transfer Companies.....	106
Total	938

EDUCATION. For the year ending June 30, 1904, the Superintendent of Public Instruction reported that Kansas had 8,627 organized school districts with 8,866 buildings and 10,103 teachers. The public school enrollment was 295,776, not including first and second class cities. Expenses for school purposes during the year were \$5,684,578.66. The average salary of men teachers was \$46 a month, of women \$39. The average school term was 26 weeks.

Statistics for the four state schools for 1903-1904 were as follows:

	<i>K. U.</i>	<i>K. S. A. C.</i>	<i>Emporia Normal</i>	<i>Western Normal</i>
Enrollment.....	1,319	1,605	2,062	137
Out-of-state students.....	67	26	51	None
Faculty.....	96	73	47	6
Legislative appropriations.....	\$170,000	\$151,130	\$67,000	\$27,000

FINANCIAL. The balance in the state treasury on June 30, 1903, was \$449,879.56, to which was added during the fiscal year \$2,185,527.17 from direct taxes and \$1,918,477.60 from other sources, or a total of \$4,553,879.33 from all sources, including the original balance. Disbursements totaled \$3,919,014.88, which left a balance of \$634,864.45 in the treasury on June 30, 1904. Taxable property reported by county clerks included: aggregate value of all lands taxable, \$174,139,716; value of town lots, \$70,333,281; personal property, \$66,-188,159; railroad, Pullman, telegraph and telephone property, \$62,012,702. The total valuation of all property as fixed by the State Board of Equalization was \$378,335,401. The total state tax levy was \$1,967,346.

INSURANCE. The 35th annual report of the Superintendent of Insurance gave the following statistics for 1904:

Type	No.	Risks Written	Premiums Collected	Losses Paid
Life Insurance	42	\$31,544,619	\$3,762,483	\$1,497,427
Joint Stock Fire.....	73	248,277,169	3,072,159	1,765,794
Mutual Fire	18	19,324,864	316,352	117,720
Casualty and Fidelity.....	25	Not Given	369,561	173,306
Fraternal	56	47,049,900	2,442,483	2,307,367

LABOR AND INDUSTRY. According to the State Bureau of Labor the average membership of 190 labor organizations on December 31, 1904, was 69.5. The average work day for members was 8.9 hours, and the average monthly wage was \$64.39. Of 12 strikes in 1904, four were settled satisfactorily, three compromised, one lost, and four were pending.

There were nearly 8,000 factories in Kansas which used motive power and machinery. Of 200 factories inspected, 41 employed children under 14 years of age. There were 905 accidents to employees, 13 of them fatal.

POPULATION. The 14th biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture gave the population of Kansas for 1904 as 1,535,160, an increase of 47,313 over 1903. The ten largest cities were Kansas City, 57,710; Topeka, 39,149; Wichita, 31,857; Leavenworth, 22,791; Atchison, 16,925; Pittsburg, 14,368; Fort Scott, 14,081; Coffeyville, 12,306; Lawrence, 11,544; Independence, 11,456.

RAILROADS. In November, 1904, single-track mileage owned in the state totaled 8,-677.01 miles. New lines constructed since November, 1902, totaled 6.89 miles. During the two-year period railroads carried 7,878,069 passengers an average of 77.04 miles within the state for a revenue of \$12,262,653.77. Freight totaling 19,063,178 tons was carried an average distance of 190.29 miles within the state for \$39,765,310.80 in revenue. The railroads employed 36,520 persons who received an average daily wage of \$1.92.

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JANUARY 3.—The Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Lillis was installed as head of the Leavenworth Catholic diocese.

JAN. 6.—At Chanute the Standard Oil Co. stopped drilling because refineries could not process the daily production of 40,000 barrels. Nearly 400 wells were being drilled. Crude oil had gone down 20 per cent and refined oil 10 per cent.

JAN. 9.—George Smith, bachelor, left his estate of \$50,000 to Junction City for a library building.

—State officers were inaugurated.

—The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Swine Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Poultry Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 10.—Arkansas City had a \$150,000 fire.

—The Legislature convened. Governor Hoch asked for investigation of public offices and proposed to spend \$10,000 if necessary. He asked for a pri-

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mary law and hoped the Legislature would "take no backward steps" on prohibition. W. R. Stubbs, Douglas county, was elected Speaker of the House.

—The Kansas Veterinary Medical Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Bee Keepers Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 11.—For the fourth time in a month Standard Oil cut the price of Kansas oil, making in all a 15-cent cut per barrel.

—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Red Polled Cattle Club met at Topeka.

JAN. 13.—Joseph L. Bristow, Ottawa, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, was made special commissioner to study trade conditions and freight rates as they would affect management of the Panama railroad.

JAN. 14.—The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, representing the Topeka Ministerial Union, promoted an anti-Sunday baseball bill. The law now prohibited horse-racing, cockfighting and "other games" on Sunday.

—The Woman's Kansas Day Club was organized at Topeka.

JAN. 15.—When a Lyon county minister announced that he would preach on Socialism and that his text would be "Down with Rockefeller," he was discharged.

JAN. 16.—In the case of Senator Burton the U. S. Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Eastern Missouri District Court on grounds that payments to Burton were made in Washington. The case was remanded for a new trial.

—The Kansas Editorial Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 17.—Booker T. Washington spoke in Topeka and expressed gratitude to Kansas "for the services it has rendered to our race." The next day hotels at Wichita turned him away.

—Thomas A. McNeal, editor of the *Topeka Mail and Breeze*, was elected State Printer.

JAN. 18.—The Kansas Publishers Club was organized at Topeka.

—The Kansas Berkshire Swine Breeders Assn. was organized at Hope.

JAN. 19.—J. W. Humphrey, Junction City, won the semi-annual tournament of the Kansas Chess Assn. at Junction City.

—The Kansas Oil Producers Assn. was organized at Topeka. Oil men were lobbying for a state refinery in a fight against Standard Oil.

—The Kansas Municipal League met at Topeka.

JAN. 21.—A statue of John J. Ingalls was formally presented to Congress. The 1903 Legislature had appropriated money for it when Congress conferred a place for it in Statuary Hall.

—The Kansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution met at Topeka.

JAN. 23.—Madame Nellie Melba sang in Topeka. The *Topeka Daily Capital* said she fell "far short of Nordica, the standard by which this town measures all singers."

JAN. 25.—The National Good Roads Assn. met at Coffeyville and advocated oiling roads.

—The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 30.—The Kansas Day Club met at Topeka. The speaker was W. T. Vernon, Negro. The *Topeka Daily Capital* said: "No Kansas Day speaker in years has received such an ovation and none has held his audience so closely."

JAN. 31.—The Standard Oil Co. reduced the price on all grades of crude oil for the fifth time in two months.

—The Bar Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

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FEBRUARY 1.—The Missouri Valley Baseball League was reorganized at Topeka. Kansas teams were Fort Scott, Parsons and Coffeyville.

—The Kansas Assn. of Probate Judges met at Topeka.

FEB. 4.—Henry J. Allen, president of the State Board of Charities, disobeyed Governor Hoch's order against lobbying, saying it was unconstitutional.

FEB. 5.—The Topeka Authors Club became the Kansas Authors Club.

FEB. 6.—The Kansas Intercollegiate Athletic Commission met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Master Plumbers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Miners Assn. met at Topeka.

FEB. 7.—The Kansas Society of Labor and Industry met at Topeka.

FEB. 8.—The Kansas Society for the Friendless met at Topeka.

FEB. 9.—The Kansas Independent Telephone Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Young Men's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Salina.

FEB. 10.—Standard Oil announced it would buy no more Kansas oil. Refineries were shut down.

—The Central Whist Assn. met at Topeka.

FEB. 11.—Independent farmers' elevators organized a state association at Topeka.

FEB. 13.—Cold weather over Kansas reached 22 to 30 degrees below zero. Temperatures had not risen above freezing for six weeks. Trains were delayed by heavy snows. Losses in livestock would be heaviest since 1886.

—The Royal Arch Masons grand chapter and the Royal and Select Masters grand council met at Wichita.

FEB. 14.—Downs received \$5,000 from Carnegie for a library.

—The Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons grand lodge met at Wichita.

FEB. 15.—The state oil refinery bill was signed by Governor Hoch. Convicts would operate the plant.

—The Kansas State Temperance Union met at Topeka.

FEB. 20.—The Legislature unanimously annulled a lease which Standard Oil held "by fraud" on the Osage Indian reservation.

—The Kansas anti-trust law was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers Assn., who was charged with organizing wheat dealers to control prices.

FEB. 22.—William Jennings Bryan spoke at the Kansas Democrats' annual dinner at Topeka.

—Andrew Carnegie gave Fairmount College, Wichita, \$40,000 for a library.

—Sylvan Grove shipped 15,000 rabbits to the needy in Kansas City.

FEB. 24.—The Prairie Oil and Gas Co. (Standard Oil) was sued under the Farrelly anti-trust law. At Chicago independent crude oil producers and refiners from Kansas, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana organized the National Crude Oil Producers Assn. against "the eradicating pressure of the Standard Oil Co."

FEB. 28.—The Ancient Order of United Workmen grand lodge met at Leavenworth.

MARCH 1.—A special train brought 75 persons, their household goods and implements from Nemaha county to Dickinson where they had bought \$200,000 worth of land.

—Governor Hoch appointed M. M. Murdock, Wichita; C. S. Gleed, Kansas City, and George Tucker, Eureka, as members of the State Printing Plant Commission. They were authorized to establish a plant and were allowed \$6,000 for a site, \$30,000 for a building and \$25,000 for equipment.

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—The Attorney General filed suit in the Supreme Court asking a receiver for the Prairie Oil and Gas Co. because it had not complied with state laws. The company had paid no charter fee nor made a financial statement. Railroads, excepting the Santa Fe, were made parties to the suit. They were charged with entering into a combine with Standard Oil to fix rates on crude oil and by-products.

—A suit in the Chautauqua county district court charged the Santa Fe with combining with other railroads to fix freight rates and with having unlawful contracts with telegraph and express companies.

MAR. 2.—Pneumonia in Doniphan county caused six deaths in one month.

—The Kansas Corn Breeders Assn. met at Manhattan.

MAR. 3.—The President signed a bill increasing Edmund G. Ross' pension from \$12 a month to \$30.

—W. E. Brodie, Southwest Kansas College, Winfield, won the Kansas Intercollegiate Oratorical Assn. contest at Wichita.

MAR. 6.—Standard Oil ceased all operations in Kansas except those necessary to enable the Prairie Oil and Gas Co. to hold its charter.

—The Wichita board of education refused to allow the high school senior class to enter a dramatic contest with Lewis Academy because of a ruling against high school plays.

MAR. 9.—A. D. Walker, G. M. Wheatley and J. W. Robison, railroad commissioners, took office. They were the first to hold their offices by direct vote of the people.

MAR. 10.—The Legislature enacted a law empowering state, county or other officers to turn over to the State Historical Society, after three years, all books, records, and documents, except court and land records and city ordinances. This was the beginning of the state archives department.

—The Legislature adjourned. Laws were passed to regulate the oil industry; establish a state oil refinery; establish a good roads' system; set up a state printing plant; prohibit the employment of children under 14 in mines and factories; establish a board of control for state institutions; establish offices of fish and game wardens; provide for registration of teachers' certificates with county superintendents; provide for marking the Santa Fe Trail; prohibit railroads from working trainmen and telegraph operators more than 18 hours in one day; abolish the Livestock Sanitary Commission of three members and establish the office of Livestock Sanitary Commissioner; honor veterans of the Arickaree; aid in prevention of flood damage; provide for pure food investigation at K. S. A. C.; authorize railroad commissioners to establish freight and passenger rates; provide for distribution of state funds among banks to be called state depositories.

MAR. 11.—Topeka bought its water plant with the issue of \$350,000 in water bonds.

MAR. 14.—Ida M. Tarbell, associate editor of *McClure's Magazine*, was in Kansas to study the oil industry.

—The Kansas Authors Club met at Topeka.

MAR. 15.—Kansas had 638 cases of smallpox in February, 45 cases of diphtheria, 131 cases of scarlet fever. There were 12 deaths from typhoid.

—The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its 50th annual meeting at Junction City. It was decided to establish an old folks home at Topeka.

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MAR. 16.—The Southwest Threshermen's Assn. was organized at Wichita.

MAR. 17.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Concordia Daily Kansan*; Gomer T. Davies, editor and publisher.

MAR. 18.—About 500 oil producers met at Independence, home of the Kansas Standard Oil Co., and organized the Kansas Oil Producers Assn.

—A restraining order was issued by the U. S. District Court against property owners along the Union Pacific between Topeka and Kansas City to keep them from hindering track-builders. Farmers had put up "No-Trespassing" signs and threatened laborers with shotguns.

MAR. 20.—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Assn. met at Yates Center.

MAR. 22.—The South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Iola.

MAR. 23.—Toler & Sons Stock Co., Wichita, presented its opening play, *A Queen of Treachery*.

MAR. 24.—The Kansas Produce Dealers Assn. met at Kansas City.

MAR. 27.—Improvements on a dozen ranches in Wallace county were destroyed by prairie fires.

MAR. 28.—The de Boissiere case was settled in favor of Troutman and Stone, Topeka lawyers, in the U. S. District Court at Kansas City.

MAR. 29.—The Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Peabody.

APRIL 1.—Governor Hoch suggested that the battleship, *U. S. S. Kansas*, be christened with Kansas crude oil instead of champagne.

—Forty-five theaters in the Middle West were merged to harmonize bookings. Twenty belonged to the Crawford circuit, which included Pittsburg, Topeka, Leavenworth, Wichita and Lawrence.

APR. 3.—The pastor of the Congregational Church at McPherson protested a gift of \$100,000 offered by John D. Rockefeller to the American Board of Missions because of Standard Oil activities in Kansas.

APR. 4.—Agents of Kansas insurance companies met at Kansas City, Mo., and recommended that meters and regulators be installed to safeguard gas consumers.

—Elections were held in first and second class cities. Democrats carried Kansas City, Leavenworth and Ottawa. Atchison elected a Democratic mayor. Concordia, Wellington, Hutchinson, Chapman and Enterprise went wet.

APR. 5.—The Northwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Smith Center.

—The Kansas Dairy Assn. met at Salina.

APR. 7.—Thirty independent oil companies which controlled production in Kansas organized at Chanute to build a fuel oil pipeline from the Kansas field to Kansas City and to construct a refinery there. The company was capitalized for \$7,000,000.

—The Church of the River Brethren met at Abilene.

APR. 8.—*The Heart of the World*, by the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, was published by Fleming H. Revell Co., New York.

APR. 9.—Newton Presbyterians dedicated a \$35,000 church.

APR. 11.—Paderewski played at Topeka.

APR. 12.—Fire destroyed eight buildings at Edna with a loss of \$70,000.

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—The Topeka presbytery, in session at Lawrence, voted to unite regular and Cumberland Presbyterian churches and to have separate presbyteries for Negroes.

—The Kansas Conference of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod met at Fremont, Neb.

APR. 13.—A four-year course of medicine at K. U. was assured when the school absorbed the Kansas City Medical College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kansas City.

APR. 14.—The Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders ordered a strike on the Santa Fe between Chicago and Albuquerque. At Topeka 52 boilermakers quit work.

—Carry A. Nation, Mrs. Lucy Wilhoit and Mrs. Myra McHenry were found guilty of destroying property at a Wichita brewery.

APR. 16.—Thirty-five hundred attended *The Messiah* festival, at Lindsborg.

APR. 17.—*Lohengrin* was presented at Topeka by the Henry W. Savage Co.

APR. 18.—Carry A. Nation burned the mortgage on her home for drunkards' wives at Kansas City and turned the property over to the Associated Charities.

APR. 19.—*Who's Who in Topeka*, by Howard D. Barrett, was published by the Adams Printing Co., Topeka.

APR. 21.—Vol. I, No. 1, *The Club Member*, Topeka; published by Margaret Hill McCarter.

APR. 22.—Barney Oldfield, automobile racer, failed in an attempt to lower his world record of 1:14 for the mile at Topeka. William M. Taylor, Topeka, won the touring car start-and-stop novelty race when Oldfield's car, the "Green Dragon," punctured a tire.

APR. 23.—Andrew Carnegie donated \$10,000 to the German Baptist College, McPherson, for a library, providing \$10,000 was raised for maintenance.

APR. 26.—The Uncle Sam Refining Co. bought 4,000 acres of productive oil leases and wells in the Independence and Coffeyville fields.

—The Kansas Women's Press Assn. met at Topeka.

APR. 28.—The Kansas Assn. of County High School Principals and Superintendents met at Topeka.

APR. 29.—The Kansas Elocutionary Assn. met at Newton.

APR. 30.—The old Dutch windmill at Lawrence burned. It was built in 1863, was four stories high, octagonal in shape, and had a capacity of 20 bushels of grain an hour.

—"Kansas' Battle for Oil Interests," by Charles M. Harger, Abilene, was published in the *Review of Reviews*.

MAY 1.—Wichita prohibited billboards advertising whisky or showing chorus girls in tights.

MAY 2.—The Knights of Columbus grand council met at Atchison.

MAY 3.—Chauncey Dewey, Clyde Wilson and W. J. McBride were dismissed from the last of a series of cases filed against them two years before for the alleged murder of the Berry family. The prosecution had failed several times to begin the trial although the defendants were ready.

—Home City, Marshall county, was destroyed by fire.

—Atchison had a \$100,000 fire.

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—The Rock Island located a colony of German-Russian Mennonites in Seward county. They planned to grow Durham wheat.

—The Kansas Medical Society met at Wichita.

MAY 5.—As a test, streets in Paola were sprinkled with crude oil.

—The Kansas Society of Colonial Dames was organized at Wichita.

MAY 8.—A tornado struck Marquette, killing 27 persons and injuring 44. Twenty-four homes were destroyed.

MAY 9.—The cornerstone of St. Xavier's Catholic Church, Junction City, was laid.

—The General Assn. of Congregational Ministers and Churches of Kansas met at Kirwin.

—The Knights Templar grand commandery met at Leavenworth.

—The Kansas State Sunday School Assn. met at Hutchinson.

MAY 10.—The Order of the Eastern Star grand chapter met at Fort Scott.

MAY 11.—The General Quadrennial Conference of the United Brethren Church met at Topeka. It was voted to federate with the Congregational and Methodist Protestant churches.

MAY 12.—The United Commercial Travelers grand lodge met at Independence.

MAY 16.—Timothy Fletcher Hershey, pioneer legislator, founder of Abilene, Downs and Cawker City, died at his home in Castle Rock, Wash.

—The Kansas State Sportsmen's Assn. met at Herington.

—The Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs met at Topeka.

MAY 17.—The Knights of Pythias grand lodge met at Leavenworth.

—The Kansas Eclectic Medical Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Homeopathic Medical Society met at Topeka.

MAY 18.—The Kansas Dental Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 22.—The first test of a crude-oil burner was successful at the American Steam Laundry, Topeka.

—The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, and the Woman's Relief Corps met at Parsons.

MAY 23.—The Kansas Federation of Catholic Societies met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Pharmaceutical Assn. met at Junction City.

MAY 25.—Mrs. Theodore Poehler donated 1,250 books, to be known as the Theodore Poehler Memorial Library, to the Lawrence Public Library.

MAY 30.—The Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Kansas, met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Equal Rights Assn., a Negro organization, met at Topeka. Resolutions condemned Governor Hoch and the 1905 Legislature for passing a law for separate schools in Kansas City.

MAY 31.—"Kansas Oil Fight," by Isaac F. Marcossou, was published in *World's Work*.

JUNE 1.—The Topeka Board of Education refused the Kansas Bankers Assn. the use of the high school building, fearing they would "cover the floor with tobacco juice."

—The natural gas pipeline from Kansas City to Topeka was completed.

JUNE 3.—The Kansas Spiritualists Assn. met at Topeka.

JUNE 5.—Emporia's oldest daily newspaper, the *Daily Republican*, suspended publication.

—The Kansas Postmasters Assn. met at Lawrence.

JUNE 6.—Kansas City voted to build a \$40,000 high school for Negroes.

—The Kansas Bankers Assn. met at Topeka.

JUNE 7.—The Kansas Farmers Co-operative Assn. met at Topeka.

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JUNE 8.—Topeka passed an ordinance requiring automobile owners to display a large number on the rear of cars. Speed limit was 12 miles an hour.

JUNE 9.—One-third of the 1,200 convicts in the State Penitentiary were from Oklahoma, under a contract arrangement.

JUNE 13.—Thomas E. Will, associate editor of *Social Ethics*, and secretary-treasurer of the Socialist party in Kansas, was acquitted of criminal libel in the district court at Kansas City. He was charged with writing an editorial which "defamed" the character of W. J. Kelchner, Kansas City.

JUNE 14.—The Kansas Chess Assn. met at Topeka. A. L. Wagenseller, Junction City, won the tournament.

JUNE 17.—The Kansas Saengerfest of German singing societies began at Topeka.

JUNE 18.—Frank Rockefeller sold his 8,000-acre ranch in Rawlins and Cheyenne counties for \$28,000 and returned to Philadelphia.

JUNE 19.—The Prairie Oil and Gas Co. announced that Standard Oil would resume operation and pay 25 cents a barrel for oil grading over 22 degrees in quality.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Kansas City Globe*; W. J. Pearson, editor; F. C. Clark, business manager.

JUNE 20.—The Winfield Chautauqua opened.

—The Kansas Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor met at Topeka.

JUNE 21.—Peabody celebrated "Butler Day" in honor of W. D. Butler who left \$1,000 in trust for children of the town, proceeds to be spent on an annual picnic.

—The Hiawatha Civic Improvement Society held a clean-up day. Citizens with brooms, mops, rakes and hoes cleaned yards and alleys and planted flowers.

—F. Burleigh Johnson, Hays City, invented an automobile with traction wheels for farm use.

—The Kansas Federation of Negro Women's Clubs met at Topeka.

JUNE 22.—Frank Stahl's picnic for Sunday School members and temperance workers was held at Stahl's Grove near Auburn.

—The Kansas Osteopathic Assn. met at Topeka.

JUNE 27.—The Kansas State Board of Health met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Funeral Directors Assn. met at Topeka.

JUNE 28.—Six persons were killed and nine seriously injured in a tornado at Phillipsburg.

—Forty county fairs were scheduled between August 7 and October 19.

—The Chanute Zinc Co. shipped 57,000 pounds of zinc to Kobe, Japan, the first shipment to the Far East.

JUNE 29.—William Redwood Smith, associate justice of the Supreme Court, resigned to become general solicitor of the Santa Fe. Judge Silas Porter succeeded him.

JUNE 30.—The Rev. J. H. Whitby, for 16 years pastor of the Welsh Congregational Church, Emporia, resigned because his board would not let him quit using the Welsh language. He had been preaching one sermon in Welsh and one in English each Sunday. Younger members wanted English only.

—"Foresting the Prairies," by Charles M. Harger, was published in *World's Work*.

JULY 1.—Gas from the Kansas fields, registering a pressure of 52 pounds, was connected with the mains of the Wyandotte Gas Co.

—The Board of Control of State Charitable Institutions was organized, replacing the Board of Trustees of State Charities and Corrections.

—The State Printing Plant began operation.

JULY 3.—The First National Bank of Topeka failed. Overdraft as the result of the bankruptcy of C. J. Devlin, president, was the cause. The state had \$547,000 in the bank. Devlin's real estate holdings were transferred to the bank.

JULY 4.—Susan B. Anthony, Leavenworth, was elected honorary president of the National Women's Suffrage Assn.

JULY 5.—A movement of cattle from the Osage nation to Kansas City markets began. An estimated 125,000 head would be shipped.

—Charles J. Devlin, Topeka, filed a voluntary bankruptcy petition in U. S. District Court. He owed about \$3,000,000.

JULY 6.—Gov. Robert M. LaFollette, Wisconsin, lectured on *Hamlet* at the Ottawa Chautauqua. Clarence Darrow, famous criminal lawyer, also spoke.

JULY 7.—The Supreme Court ordered the Kansas Natural Gas Co. to cease doing business in the state because it had no permit. It had pipelines from the gas belt to Kansas City, Topeka, Leavenworth, Atchison and Lawrence.

—The Supreme Court held that the proposal to build a state refinery was unconstitutional. Governor Hoch commented: "There are times when the letter killeth, but the spirit keepeth alive."

JULY 8.—Finney county had more than 70 miles of irrigation ditches.

JULY 9.—Three saloons were demolished by dynamite explosions at Iola. Several persons were injured.

JULY 11.—Sheridan Ploughe, who had owned the *Hutchinson Independent*, bought controlling interest in the *Daily and Weekly Bee*. The papers were consolidated as the *Hutchinson Daily and Weekly Independent*.

—E. H. Funston, former U. S. Representative, was arrested at Iola for making "inflammatory remarks." He claimed the dynamiting of three saloons would not have happened if officers had done their duty.

JULY 13.—The Carnegie Library, Washburn, was dedicated.

—The Twentieth Kansas met at Fort Scott.

JULY 15.—Sixteen patents were issued to Kansas inventors in one week.

JULY 17.—Wichita set automobile speed limits at eight to 14 miles an hour.

—The Rev. Paul R. Talbot, Hutchinson, won a silver trophy in the Trans-Mississippi golf tournament at St. Louis with a 78.

—Fifty-seven sets of double harness made by Haskell students were shipped to the Shoshone agency, Wyoming; Ouray agency, Utah, and other Indian agencies in Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

—The Kansas Publishers Club met at Hutchinson.

JULY 18.—A majority of Episcopalian ministers in Kansas declared they would not perform a marriage if either of the parties were divorced from a person still living.

JULY 19.—The Kansas Natural Gas Co. was chartered with a capital of \$12,000,000. The charter fee was \$2,500.

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JULY 24.—Dr. John H. Stringfellow, one of the founders of Atchison, member of the first Legislature, speaker of the first House of Representatives at Pawnee, and founder of the *Squatter Sovereign*, Atchison, died at St. Joseph, Mo.

—The Collector of Internal Revenue for Kansas reported 3,441 saloons and liquor dispensers in Kansas for the year ending June 30, 1905. Revenue totaled \$230,373.11.

JULY 25.—A tract of 80,000 acres south of the Arkansas river, southwest of Garden City, was made the Garden City Forest Reserve by Presidential proclamation.

JULY 30.—Dr. C. S. Newlon, Superintendent of the School for Feeble-Minded Youth, Winfield, was removed by the State Board of Control.

—James R. Kearney, Topeka, sold a patent on a cable clamp for overhead electrical construction work for a minimum royalty of \$1,000 a month, according to his contract.

JULY 31.—The G. A. R. said there were 67,000 Civil War veterans in Kansas and 5,000 Spanish-American War veterans.

AUGUST 1.—A silver service and punch bowl were selected by the Executive Council for the U. S. S. *Kansas*. Ed Vail, Wichita, representing the Gorham Mfg. Co. of New York, was awarded the contract. His bid was \$4,800. The Legislature had appropriated \$5,000.

—Pittsburg had 17 miles of natural gas lines serving homes, business houses and at least one industry.

AUG. 3.—The *Holton Recorder and Tribune* were merged when M. M. Beck and son purchased the *Tribune*.

AUG. 4.—Coffeyville's fruit jar factory shipped out 600 cars of jars in 1904.

—*American Insects*, by Vernon L. Kellogg, Emporia, was published by Henry Holt & Co. Kellogg was professor of entomology at Stanford University.

—Bodies of 200 soldiers, 40 of whom died of cholera at Hays in the 1860's, were to be moved to the National Cemetery at Fort Leavenworth. Hays, fearing a cholera outbreak, appealed to the State Board of Health for protection.

—Eighty Kansas newspaper men and their wives left Kansas City for Portland, Ore., to attend the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

AUG. 5.—W. M. Staley, Franklin county, sold his wheat crop for \$25 an acre. Two years before he paid \$22.50 an acre for the land.

AUG. 6.—There were over 8,000 factories in Kansas employing 21,634 men and 2,170 women.

—An Edward Grafstrom Memorial Tablet, designed and made by Grafstrom's friends, mostly Santa Fe employees, was completed. Grafstrom was drowned June 2, 1903, while doing flood rescue work at Topeka.

AUG. 8.—The Kansas Good Roads Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Conference of Swedish Baptists held its 25th annual meeting at Topeka.

AUG. 11.—In the Sherman county district court Chauncey Dewey and his two cowboys were ordered to pay \$4,500 each to the widows of Daniel Berry and Alpheus Berry, and \$1,000 to Roy Berry.

—After a bitter fight Independence accepted Andrew Carnegie's \$20,000 library. Newspapers and citizens had opposed the plan because of "lack of clear and explicit information." They thought they had to accept Carnegie's offer in order to have a library.

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AUG. 12.—The *U. S. S. Kansas* was launched. Miss Anna Hoch, daughter of the Governor, broke a bottle of water from the John Brown spring over the bow. It was rumored that superstitious navy men gave the ship a second christening with champagne.

AUG. 14.—The United Presbyterian Church Synod of Kansas met at Topeka.
—The G. A. R. reunion began at Hutchinson.

AUG. 15.—The annual cattlemen's picnic began at Kingman. This picnic, which was in fact an early-day rodeo, drew spectators from a wide area.

AUG. 16.—Edwin W. Cunningham, Emporia, associate justice of the Supreme Court since 1901, died at Boulder, Colo.

AUG. 18.—A Kansas newspaper reported that dealers in windmill towers had been puzzled for weeks. They were selling wheels and fans but no towers. Upon investigation it was disclosed that farmers were tying four cornstalks together and mounting wheels and fans on top.

—The Wichita chief of police issued an order to shoot tires of automobile speeders.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Leavenworth Post*; Albert T. Reid and Fred Jameson, publishers.

AUG. 21.—Judge Charles B. Graves, Emporia, was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court to succeed E. W. Cunningham, deceased.

—The Prince Hall Masons met at Leavenworth.

AUG. 22.—The Kansas and Missouri Missions of the Mormon Church met at Kansas City, Mo.

—The Kansas Milling and Export Assn. met at Topeka.

AUG. 24.—The Seventh Day Adventists state convention met at Hutchinson.

AUG. 25.—Jonathan Davis, Bourbon county, who was swindled out of \$5,000 in a fake foot race at Webb City in 1901, was awarded judgment in federal court.

—The Kansas Rural Free Delivery Letter Carriers Assn. met at Topeka.

AUG. 27.—All members of the Governor's party present at the launching of the *U. S. S. Kansas* denied a story that champagne was used for christening.

AUG. 29.—In a controversy over short weights, 450 miners struck at Leavenworth.

AUG. 31.—Lawrence citizens, angered by remarks at the Quantrill reunion, threatened to revive 23 indictments against the raiders for murder in the first degree, which a jury had returned in 1863. Governor Hoch said "it is not good taste to . . . hold meetings and keep alive the feeling which has existed for many years." Cy Leland, who helped rout the raiders, said: "If they ever get them back to Lawrence, they will hang them as sure as Hades."

—"Parisian Cabman" and "Cafe Poet," portraits by Henry Salem Hubbell, Paola, appeared in *Century Magazine*.

SEPTEMBER 1.—Wichita flour mills ground between 1,400 and 1,500 barrels of flour daily.

—Walden College, McPherson, opened. The Rev. D. Nyvall was president.

SEPT. 2.—John T. Stewart, "one of the wealthiest men in Kansas," died at Plainview, Tex. He owned 40,000 acres, seven banks, a lumber company at Wichita, and the Aetna mills at Wellington. His estate was valued at \$1,500,000.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1905

SEPT. 3.—Ten thousand Kansans attended the G. A. R. national encampment at Denver.

SEPT. 8.—William Sells, Topeka, bought the William P. Hall show. It made the sixth circus in which he had an interest. Sells was said to be the first man to turn somersaults on the back of a horse.

SEPT. 9.—There were 50 automobiles in Wichita with an average value of \$1,000.

SEPT. 11.—The State Fair at Topeka opened. A new feature was a women's department sponsored by the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs.

—War on joints began at Fort Scott. At Winfield the county attorney told jointists to "get out of town before noon."

—Twenty-two Negroes presented themselves for enrollment at Kansas City High School to test the law passed by the 1905 Legislature which separated the races. Bonds had been voted for a Negro high school, but until it was built the board planned to hold two sessions, with whites in the morning and Negroes in the afternoon.

—The Kansas State Firemen's Assn. met at Junction City.

SEPT. 12.—The Kansas Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church met at Hollis.

SEPT. 13.—The anti-fraternity movement was spreading in Kansas. The Hutchinson school board suppressed secret societies in the high school. Lawrence was arguing the question.

—Atchison held its annual corn carnival, featuring ball games, band music, a balloon ascension, fireworks and infantry drills, besides the corn show.

SEPT. 15.—The prairie chicken season, as provided by the new game law, opened for a month. Licenses were \$1 to Kansans, \$15 to others.

SEPT. 16.—The Joy Morton Salt Works began using fuel oil in its Hutchinson plant.

—The Kansas State Grocers Assn. was organized at Wichita.

SEPT. 17.—Wichita won the Western Baseball Assn. championship.

SEPT. 18.—Rivers in south-central Kansas were at flood stage.

SEPT. 19.—The Kansas State Fair opened at Hutchinson.

SEPT. 20.—The Kansas Christian Convention met at El Dorado.

—The Kansas Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met at Kansas City.

SEPT. 22.—Hays city schools were closed on account of diphtheria. Children under 15 were not allowed on the streets.

—The Luther League of Kansas met at Kansas City.

SEPT. 25.—During August there were 264 cases of typhoid with 33 deaths and 69 cases of diphtheria with nine deaths in the state.

SEPT. 26.—The state brought ouster suits against the mayor of Kansas City and the Wyandotte county attorney because of "notorious and disgraceful violation of the liquor law."

SEPT. 27.—C. L. Melvin, Iola joint-wrecker, was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary. He had dynamited three saloons in July.

SEPT. 28.—Pittsburg won the Missouri Valley Baseball League pennant.

—The Kansas Grain Dealers Assn. met at Wichita.

—The Kansas-Missouri Log Rolling Assn. of the Woodmen of the World met at Fort Scott.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1905

SEPT. 30.—“How Kansas Was Rolled,” by G. W. Ogden, was published in Appleton’s *Book-Lovers’ Magazine*.

OCTOBER 4.—The Woman’s Christian Temperance Union of Kansas met at Topeka.

OCT. 5.—The Kansas Society of Friends met at Wichita.

OCT. 7.—The cornerstone of a \$65,000 Y. M. C. A. building was laid at Topeka.

OCT. 9.—The Garden City Irrigation project was approved by the Department of Interior. Fifteen hundred acres would be irrigated at a cost of \$236,000 and a yearly maintenance of \$24,000.

OCT. 10.—The Kansas Baptist Convention met at Parsons.

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand encampment met at Wichita.

OCT. 11.—James W. Steele, editor of *Earth*, the Santa Fe magazine, died at Chicago. He was author of *Sons of the Border*, *Sketches of the Life and People of the Far Frontier*, *Cuban Sketches*, and *To Mexico by Palace Car*. He lived in Topeka and edited the *Kansas Magazine* in the 1870’s. He was consul to Matanzas, Cuba, 1874-1879.

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand lodge and the Rebekah state assembly met at Wichita.

OCT. 12.—The Presbyterian Synod of Kansas met at Newton.

OCT. 13.—The Universalist Church state convention met at Seneca.

—The Kansas Gas, Water, Electric Light and Street Railway Assn. met at Kansas City.

OCT. 14.—Kansas produced 60 per cent of the country’s spelter (zinc). Spelter companies had invested over \$5,000,000 with nine plants at Iola, one at Cherryvale and one at Pittsburg. Over 3,000 persons were employed. The daily output exceeded 500 tons.

OCT. 16.—Natural gas was turned on at Lawrence.

OCT. 17.—A coursing meet began at Chapman with 600 greyhounds. Every state and several foreign countries were represented. The futurity stake was \$2,750.

—The Improved Order of Red Men of Kansas met at Cherryvale.

—The Kansas Photographers Assn. met at Wichita.

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Emporia.

OCT. 18.—The Kansas Anti-Horse Thief Assn. met at Emporia.

OCT. 19.—The *Independent Journal*, Ottawa weekly, once an advocate of Populism, went into receivership.

OCT. 20.—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Assn. met at Topeka.

OCT. 23.—“Sockless” Jerry Simpson, Populist, U. S. Representative from the Seventh District, 1891-1895, 1897-1899, died at Wichita. His home was at Medicine Lodge.

OCT. 24.—*Elements of Sociology*, by Frank W. Blackmar, K. U., was published by the Macmillan Co.

OCT. 26.—Walker Whiteside appeared in *We Are King* at Topeka.

—The Missouri Valley Unitarian Church conference met at Lawrence.

OCT. 29.—Eric, county seat of Neosho county, discovered it was not incorporated, which made the acts of its officers illegal.

NOVEMBER 2.—The Kansas Library Assn. met at Leavenworth.

Nov. 3.—The new law library at K. U. was dedicated.

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—Ninety-five per cent of the girls released from the Girls Industrial School, Beloit, made good, the superintendent reported.

Nov. 8.—The Kansas Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution met at Wichita.

Nov. 10.—Four had died in a diphtheria epidemic at Moline.

Nov. 14.—Pittsburg Jews raised funds for Russian Jews who were being robbed, persecuted and murdered.

Nov. 17.—The M. K. & T. broke ground for its million-dollar shops at Parsons. The city bought 30 acres, necessitating the removal of 110 houses.

Nov. 18.—Frank H. Betton, first State Labor Commissioner, 1885-1893, died at Pomeroy. He organized the first company of cavalry to go from Kansas during the Civil War. His widow was the daughter of Matthew Mudeater, once chief of the Wyandots.

Nov. 19.—The Kansas Brick Masons and Plasterers Assn. met at Topeka.

Nov. 23.—Construction began on the Bell Memorial Hospital, Kansas City.

—Work progressed on the new State Fish Hatchery near Pratt. There were five large dams and plans for five more.

—The Dold Packing Co., Wichita, sold 170,000 pounds of lard to a firm in Hamburg, Germany.

Nov. 25.—Hutchinson had been without street lights for several nights because the city had not paid its bill.

Nov. 26.—Senator Burton was found guilty of accepting illegal compensation by the U. S. Circuit Court. It was Burton's second trial.

Nov. 30.—K. U. defeated Missouri in the Thanksgiving Day football game at Kansas City, Mo., 24 to 0, before 7,000 persons.

DECEMBER 1.—"By mutual agreement" Terry Stafford got "No. 1" when a Topeka ordinance required automobiles to be numbered. Stafford was the owner of a number of automobile inventions and was interested in the Smith Automobile factory, one of the largest west of the Mississippi. His inventions were used in the Smith machines.

—The Kansas Academy of Science met at Lawrence.

DEC. 4.—Harry J. Bone, Ashland, was appointed U. S. District Attorney for Kansas to replace John S. Dean, Marion.

—A federal grand jury at Topeka investigated land frauds. Land companies had obtained titles in western Kansas when settlers left during droughts. Vast tracts belonging to the government had been fenced by individuals and corporations who used them without paying taxes.

—The Kansas Retail Merchants Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 5.—Fort Scott set cigarette licenses at \$100 a year.

—The Kansas State Historical Society met at Topeka.

DEC. 7.—Twenty-three persons applied at the office of the Topeka city treasurer for automobile numbers.

DEC. 9.—The second edition of Margaret Hill McCarter's *Cuddy* was published by Crane & Co., Topeka.

DEC. 11.—The State Forestry Commission distributed 600,000 trees to west-

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ern Kansas farmers. The Dodge City and Ogallah stations grew mostly catalpa, green ash, honeycomb locust, black locust, elm, maple and Osage orange.

—Alice Nielson and her company sang *Don Pasquale* at the Grand Opera House, Topeka.

—The Kansas State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met at Madison.

DEC. 14.—The Kansas-Missouri Hotel Men's Assn. met at Kansas City.

DEC. 17.—An autotractor, designed by Ansol Wysong, was built by the Topeka foundry. It enabled one man to do the work of ten.

—At the *Grass Roots*, by J. E. House (Dodd Gaston), was published by Crane & Co.

DEC. 18.—A *Journey of A Jayhawker*, by W. Y. Morgan, Hutchinson, was published by Crane & Co.

—A contract for a \$500,000 beet sugar factory was let at Garden City.

DEC. 20.—The Kansas Assn. of County Clerks met at Wichita.

DEC. 25.—Washburn and Fairmount football teams played to a scoreless tie at Wichita, using rule changes designed to reduce injuries. They included legalizing the forward pass and requiring a team to make ten yards instead of five to retain possession of the ball. Coaches and officials from many Midwest schools, watching the experiment, declared in favor of the forward pass but were against the other change.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Surveyors met at Salina.

DEC. 26.—The Kansas State Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Horticultural Society met at Topeka.

DEC. 28.—The Kansas Assn. of Charities and Corrections met at Topeka.

DEC. 29.—The Kansas Auctioneers Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 30.—J. P. Paynter, Topeka, patented a voting machine.

DEC. 31.—A five-year period of experimental sugar-beet growing in Kansas had proved that certain areas were well adapted. In 1905 over 100 growers produced 8,695 tons, 35 per cent more than in any previous year.

THE YEAR IN BRIEF

AGRICULTURE. A summary of crop statistics for 1905:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Winter wheat	5,835,237	75,842,659	\$53,087,649.22
Spring wheat	90,101	1,335,518	801,716.54
Corn	6,799,755	190,519,593	68,718,583.91
Oats	1,132,805	29,962,987	8,384,709.66
Rye	79,876	1,114,390	578,980.82
Barley	373,225	9,712,954	2,800,849.59
Buckwheat	1,273	12,730	11,457.00
Irish potatoes	90,756	6,865,326	3,587,688.82
Sweet potatoes	4,830	507,776	309,663.87
Castor beans	216	2,160	2,700.00
Cotton	204	45,900†	4,590.00
Flax	77,966	587,169	506,177.40
Tobacco	96	12,405†	1,240.50
Broomcorn	19,428	9,585,030†	300,423.32
Millet and Hungarian	239,954	498,816†	1,765,434.00
Sorghum: for syrup	16,421	1,477,890*	591,156.00
Sorghum: for forage	476,035	2,380,175.00
Milo maize	20,550	58,171†	190,974.00
Kafir	538,393	1,745,531†	5,352,810.00

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<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Jerusalem corn	16,095	59,097†	183,194.00
Timothy	562,084		
Clover	124,758		
Bluegrass	370,184	1,805,776†	9,028,880.00
Alfalfa	602,560		
Orchard grass	5,771		
Other tame grasses	80,167		
Prairie grass, fenced	14,003,528	1,757,367†	6,493,241.75
Totals	31,562,268		\$165,082,295.40

* gallons

† pounds

‡ tons

Other farm products:

<i>Product</i>	<i>Quantities</i>	<i>Value</i>
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter		\$52,617,860.00
Wool clip	483,067 lbs.	101,444.27
Cheese	615,579 lbs.	69,105.99
Butter	42,423,814 lbs.	7,741,717.36
Milk sold		757,526.00
Poultry and eggs sold		8,541,153.00
Garden and horticultural products marketed		3,500,121.00
Wood marketed		167,893.00
Honey and beeswax	1,823,688 lbs.	257,309.30
Total		\$73,754,129.92

Total value of all farm products \$238,836,425.32

A summary of livestock statistics for 1905:

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses	879,258	\$72,978,414.00
Mules and asses	114,091	10,838,645.00
Milk cows	763,803	19,095,075.00
Other cattle	2,637,222	50,107,218.00
Sheep	158,591	586,787.00
Swine	2,133,555	16,215,018.00
Total		\$169,821,157.00

Grand total, farm products and livestock \$408,657,582.32

BANKS. On November 9, 1905, the State Bank Commissioner reported that 597 state banks and one trust company had total resources and liabilities of \$72,121,183.88. Eighteen private banks showed resources and liabilities of \$2,123,421.26, and 175 national banks doing business in Kansas reported \$84,958,994.69.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. The biennial report of the board of trustees of State Charities and Corrections gave the following statistics for the year ending June 30, 1905:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Ave. Popul.</i>
Topeka State Hospital	\$160,626	1,022
Osawatomie State Hospital	181,106	1,244
State Hospital for Epileptics, Parsons	58,492	251
Boys Industrial School, Topeka	47,470	206
Girls Industrial School, Beloit	38,132	174
State School for the Deaf, Olathe	49,109	236
State School for the Blind, Kansas City	23,132	87
State School for Feeble Minded Youth, Winfield	69,804	368
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Atchison	83,774	144

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CHARTERS. Following is a tabulation of charters filed with the Secretary of State during 1905:

	No.
Banks, Building and Loan, Trust and Insurance Companies.....	96
Cemeteries, Monument and Funeral Companies.....	20
Churches and Affiliated Organizations.....	108
Coal, Oil and Gas, Mining Companies.....	45
Construction Companies.....	10
Co-operatives.....	7
Creameries.....	6
Fairs, Agricultural and Civic Organizations.....	20
Gas, Light, Water and Power Companies.....	45
Grain, Milling and Elevator Companies.....	35
Hotels and Hospitals.....	7
Ice and Cold Storage Companies.....	7
Libraries.....	14
Livestock, Poultry, Produce and Packing Companies.....	9
Lodges, Clubs, Unions and Benevolent Societies.....	51
Lumber, Brick and Tile Companies.....	30
Mercantile and Manufacturing.....	107
Printing and Publishing Companies.....	15
Railroads.....	12
Real Estate, Town and Immigration Companies.....	24
Schools and Colleges.....	5
Scientific and Cultural Organizations.....	6
Sports and Recreational Organizations.....	11
Street Railways, Telephone, Telegraph and Transfer Companies....	111
Total.....	801

EDUCATION. For the year ending June 30, 1905, the Superintendent of Public Instruction reported that Kansas had 8,598 organized school districts with 10,157 teachers and 8,788 buildings, 146 of which were built during the year. The public school enrollment was 394,601. Expenses for school purposes were \$5,829,915.78. The average salary of men teachers was \$48 a month, of women \$40. The average school term was 26 weeks.

Statistics for the four state schools for 1904-1905 were as follows:

	K. U.	K. S. A. C.	Emporia Normal	Western Normal
Enrollment.....	1,446	1,462	1,697	132
Counties represented.....	87	95	93	14
Out-of-state students.....	76	12	56	None
Faculty.....	95	74	47	8
Legislative appropriations.....	\$220,000	\$90,380	\$101,000	\$7,000

FINANCIAL. The balance in the state treasury on June 30, 1904, was \$634,864.45, to which was added during the fiscal year \$2,609,490.13 from direct taxes and \$1,666,142.58 from other sources, or a total of \$5,910,497.10 from all sources including the original balance. Disbursements totaled \$4,122,606.58, which left a balance of \$777,890.49 in the treasury on June 30, 1905. Taxable property reported by county clerks included: aggregate value of all lands taxable, \$174,875,572; value of town lots, \$72,666,787; personal property, \$69,290,288; railroad, Pullman, telegraph and telephone property, \$65,144,240. The total valuation of all property as fixed by the State Board of Equalization was \$387,553,348. The total state tax levy was \$2,209,002.

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GOVERNMENT. A list of state and federal officers, and members of the Legislature as taken from the *Laws of Kansas*:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS

OFFICE	Name	Post Office
Governor.....	E. W. Hoch.....	Marion
Lieutenant Governor.....	D. J. Hanna.....	Hill City
Secretary of State.....	J. R. Burrow.....	Smith Center
State Treasurer.....	T. T. Kelly.....	Paola
State Auditor.....	Seth G. Wells.....	Erie
Attorney General.....	C. C. Coleman.....	Clay Center
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	I. L. Dayhoff.....	Hutchinson
Insurance Superintendent.....	Charles H. Luling.....	Wichita
	A. D. Walker.....	Holton
Railroad Commissioners.....	J. W. Robison.....	El Dorado
	G. W. Wheatley.....	Galena
State Printer.....	George A. Clark.....	Junction City

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS

JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS FOR DISTRICT OF KANSAS

OFFICE	Name	Post Office
Judge of Circuit Court.....	W. C. Hook.....	Leavenworth
Judge of District Court.....	J. C. Pollock.....	Winfield
District Attorney.....	J. S. Dean.....	Marion
United States Marshal.....	W. H. Mackey, Jr.....	Junction City
Clerk of the United States Circuit Court.....	George F. Sharitt.....	Topeka
Clerk of the United States District Court.....	Morton Albaugh.....	Kingman
United States Pension Agent.....	Wilder S. Metcalf.....	Lawrence
Internal Revenue Collector.....	James M. Simpson.....	McPherson

JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF KANSAS

OFFICE	Name	Residence
Chief Justice.....	William A. Johnston....	Minneapolis
Justice.....	William R. Smith.....	Kansas City
Justice.....	Edwin W. Cunningham...	Emporia
Justice.....	Adrian L. Greene.....	Newton
Justice.....	Clark A. Smith.....	Cawker City
Justice.....	Rousseau A. Burch.....	Salina
Justice.....	Henry F. Mason.....	Garden City
Clerk.....	D. A. Valentine.....	Clay Center
Reporter.....	Thomas E. Dewey.....	Abilene

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JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURTS OF KANSAS

DISTRICT	Name	Residence
First.....	J. H. Gillpatrick.....	Leavenworth
Second.....	B. F. Hudson.....	Atchison
Third.....	A. W. Dana.....	Topeka
Fourth.....	C. A. Smart.....	Ottawa
Fifth.....	F. A. Meckel.....	Cottonwood Falls
Sixth.....	Walter L. Simmons.....	Fort Scott
Seventh.....	Leander Stillwell.....	Erie
Eighth.....	Oscar L. Moore.....	Abilene
Ninth.....	P. J. Galle.....	McPherson
Tenth.....	W. H. Sheldon.....	Paola
Eleventh.....	W. B. Glasse.....	Columbus
Twelfth.....	W. T. Dillon.....	Belleville
Thirteenth.....	G. P. Aikman.....	El Dorado
Fourteenth.....	Thos. J. Flannelly.....	Independence
Fifteenth.....	R. M. Pickler.....	Smith Center
Seventeenth.....	A. C. T. Geiger.....	Oberlin
Eighteenth.....	Thomas C. Wilson.....	Wichita
Nineteenth.....	C. L. Swarts.....	Winfield
Twentieth.....	J. W. Brinckerhoff.....	Lyons
Twenty-first.....	Sam Kimble.....	Manhattan
Twenty-second.....	Wm. I. Stuart.....	Troy
Twenty-third.....	J. H. Reeder.....	Hays
Twenty-fourth.....	P. B. Gillett.....	Kingman
Twenty-ninth.....	J. McCabe Moore.....	Kansas City
Thirtieth.....	R. R. Rees.....	Minneapolis
Thirty-first.....	E. H. Madison.....	Dodge City
Thirty-second.....	Wm. E. Hutchison.....	Garden City
Thirty-third.....	Chas. E. Lobbell.....	Larned
Thirty-fourth.....	Chas. W. Smith.....	Stockton
Thirty-fifth.....	Robt. C. Heizer.....	Osage City
Thirty-sixth.....	Marshall Gephart.....	Oskaloosa
Thirty-seventh.....	Oscar Foust.....	Iola
Thirty-eighth.....	.....	.....

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

SENATORS

NAME	Post Office	NAME	Post Office
J. R. Burton.....	Abilene	Chester I. Long.....	Medicine Lodge

REPRESENTATIVES

DISTRICT	Name	Post Office
At Large.....	Chas. F. Scott.....	Iola
First.....	Charles Curtis.....	Topeka
Second.....	J. D. Bowersock.....	Lawrence
Third.....	Phil P. Campbell.....	Pittsburg
Fourth.....	J. M. Miller.....	Council Grove
Fifth.....	W. A. Calderhead.....	Marysville
Sixth.....	W. A. Reeder.....	Logan
Seventh.....	Victor Murdock.....	Wichita
Eighth.....

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF KANSAS

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

Dist.	NAME	Post Office	County
1	Arthur L. Gilbert.....	Powhattan.....	Brown
2	B. P. Waggener.....	Atchison.....	Atchison
3	Vinton Stillings.....	Leavenworth.....	Leavenworth
4	James F. Getty.....	Kansas City.....	Wyandotte
5	U. S. Griffin.....	Oskaloosa.....	Jefferson
6	George H. Hodges.....	Olathe.....	Johnson
7	Benj. F. Blaker.....	Pleasanton.....	Linn
8	C. I. Martin.....	Fort Scott.....	Bourbon
9	E. F. Porter.....	Pittsburg.....	Crawford
10	C. S. Huffman.....	Columbus.....	Cherokee
11	W. J. Conner.....	Labette.....	Labette
12	S. M. Porter.....	Caney.....	Montgomery
13	E. S. Benedict.....	Benedict.....	Wilson
14	James L. Martin.....	Yates Center.....	Woodson
15	Horace J. Smith.....	Ottawa.....	Franklin
16	H. B. Miller.....	Osage City.....	Osage
17	J. B. Betts.....	Topeka.....	Shawnee
18	George P. Hayden.....	Wetmore.....	Nemaha
19	E. R. Fulton.....	Marysville.....	Marshall
20	J. B. Lower.....	Haddam.....	Washington
21	J. N. Dolley.....	Maple Hill.....	Wabaunsee
22	J. E. Brewer.....	Abilene.....	Dickinson
23	J. M. Hamme.....	Cottonwood Falls.....	Chase
24	Geo. E. Tucker.....	Eureka.....	Greenwood
25	W. F. Benson.....	El Dorado.....	Butler
26	W. S. Fitzpatrick.....	Sedan.....	Chautauqua
27	Ed. Wilkerson.....	Winfield.....	Cowley
28	R. T. Simons.....	Caldwell.....	Sumner
29	J. H. Stewart.....	Wichita.....	Sedgwick
30	John F. Hughes.....	McPherson.....	McPherson
31	Fred H. Quincy.....	Salina.....	Saline
32	Chas. N. Peck.....	Concordia.....	Cloud
33	I. D. Young.....	Beloit.....	Mitchell
34	D. B. Harrison.....	Downs.....	Osborne
35	G. L. Chapman.....	Great Bend.....	Barton
36	T. C. Carver.....	Pratt.....	Pratt
37	T. A. Nottzger.....	Anthony.....	Harper
38	F. Dumont Smith.....	Kinsley.....	Edwards
39	Charles Buschow.....	Colby.....	Thomas
40	W. H. Haskell.....	Gaylord.....	Smith

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

NAME	Position	Post Office
D. J. Hanna, Lieutenant-governor...	President.....	Hill City
W. S. Fitzpatrick.....	President pro tem.....	Sedan
W. S. Kretsinger.....	Secretary.....	Emporia
F. M. Lockard.....	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Norton

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1905

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

Dist.	NAME	Post Office	County
1	Cyrus Leland, Jr.	Troy	Doniphan
2	Geo. W. Allaman	Atchison	Atchison
3	E. S. Perdue	Huron	Atchison
4	W. A. Clark	Winchester	Jefferson
5	G. W. Plummer	Perry	Jefferson
6	Steven Meagher	Leavenworth	Leavenworth
7	Frank Ohlhausen	Leavenworth	Leavenworth
8	J. M. Phenice	Reno	Leavenworth
9	E. K. Robinett	Kansas City	Wyandotte
10	S. S. Glasscock	Kansas City	Wyandotte
11	C. D. Dail	Quindaro	Wyandotte
12	S. B. Haskins	Lenexa	Johnson
13	J. L. Brady	Lawrence	Douglas
14	W. R. Stubbs	Lawrence	Douglas
15	J. H. Ransom	Williamsburg	Franklin
16	A. W. Benson	Ottawa	Franklin
17	P. W. Goebel	Louisburg	Miami
18	D. A. Warren	Mound City	Linn
19	W. A. Trigg	Garnett	Anderson
20	J. T. Tredway	La Harpe	Allen
21	C. E. Hulett	Fort Scott	Bourbon
22	F. F. Pauling	Fulton	Bourbon
23	J. M. Montee	Girard	Crawford
24	C. A. Fisher	Pittsburg	Crawford
25	Hal Cowan	Weir City	Cherokee
26	E. B. Schermerhorn	Galena	Cherokee
27	A. M. Sourbeer	Parsons	Labette
28	George Hildreth	Altamont	Labette
29	Joseph W. Holdren	Cherryvale	Montgomery
30	G. L. Banks	Independence	Montgomery
31	C. O. Nelson	Chanute	Neosho
32	P. C. Young	Fredonia	Wilson
33	J. H. Sticher	Yates Center	Woodson
34	W. H. Wyckoff	Burlington	Coffey
35	L. T. Hussey	Lyndon	Osage
36	J. T. Pringle	Burlingame	Osage
37	John Howerton	Rossville	Shawnee
38	W. A. S. Bird	Topeka	Shawnee
39	Robt. Stone	Topeka	Shawnee
40	Frank C. Pomeroy	Holton	Jackson
41	S. E. Brown	Hiawatha	Brown
42	W. E. Archer	Horton	Brown
43	S. R. Myers	Sabetha	Nemaha
44	J. M. Rhodes	Frankfort	Marshall
45	F. H. Pralle	Bremen	Marshall
46	T. I. Eddy	Onaga	Pottawatomie
47	W. F. Peter	Riley	Riley
48	G. W. Schmidt	Junction City	Geary
49	Wyatt Roush	Alma	Wabaunsee
50	C. H. Stannard	Emporia	Lyon
51	George Plumb	Emporia	Lyon
52	P. H. Landergin	Eureka	Greenwood
53	W. A. Elstun	Moline	Elk
54	T. E. Adair	Hewins	Chautauqua
55	C. S. Beekman	Arkansas City	Cowley
56	W. P. Hackney	Winfield	Cowley
57	W. G. Turner	Towanda	Butler
58	S. H. Brandon	Douglas	Butler
59	E. G. Crocker	Matfield Green	Chase
60	E. F. Davison	Peabody	Marion
61	P. J. Potts	Diamond Springs	Morris
62	J. W. Creech	Herington	Dickinson
63	D. C. Fraser	Clifton	Clay
64	Henry Mueller	Hanover	Washington
65	M. C. Polley	Republic City	Republic
66	J. H. Brierley	Glasco	Cloud
67	John T. White	Ada	Ottawa
68	C. B. Kirtland	Salina	Saline
69	Chas. Lander	Lindsborg	McPherson
70	T. P. Murphy	Halstead	Harvey
71	John W. Adams	Wichita	Sedgwick
72	A. C. Husey	Wichita	Sedgwick
73	Theodore Ossweiler	Goddard	Sedgwick
74	E. G. Farris	Conway Springs	Sumner

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MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE—Concluded

Dist.	NAME	Post Office	County
75	J. A. Jeffries.....	South Haven.....	Sumner
76	John A. Burke.....	Danville.....	Harper
77	George W. Fieser.....	Kingman.....	Kingman
78	O. P. T. Ewell.....	Kiowa.....	Barber
79	J. S. Barnes.....	Pratt.....	Pratt
80	W. Y. Morgan.....	Hutchinson.....	Reno
81	H. S. Thompson.....	Sylvia.....	Reno
82	J. E. Guyer.....	Stafford.....	Stafford
83	Bert Steckel.....	Ellinwood.....	Barton
84	Ansel R. Clark.....	Sterling.....	Rice
85	L. H. Seaver.....	Ellsworth.....	Ellsworth
86	Charles E. Hall.....	Russell.....	Russell
87	E. T. Skinner.....	Beverly.....	Lincoln
88	A. G. Mead.....	Beloit.....	Mitchell
89	J. B. Taylor.....	Alton.....	Osborne
90	R. H. McBride.....	Mankato.....	Jewell
91	S. R. Boggs.....	Smith Center.....	Smith
92	G. H. Tannahill.....	Long Island.....	Phillips
93	W. B. Ham.....	Stockton.....	Rooks
94	H. W. Oshant.....	Hays City.....	Ellis
95	H. W. Grass.....	La Crosse.....	Rush
96	A. H. Lupier.....	Larned.....	Pawnee
97	F. D. West.....	Kinsley.....	Edwards
98	W. A. Matthews.....	Wellsford.....	Kiowa
99	T. J. Curran.....	Coldwater.....	Comanche
100	J. W. Berryman.....	Ashland.....	Clark
101	C. M. Beeson.....	Dodge City.....	Ford
102	T. L. Welsh.....	Fullerton.....	Hodgeman
103	M. G. Hamersly.....	McCracken.....	Ness
104	A. B. Jones.....	WaKeeney.....	Trego
105	G. W. Stober.....	Morland.....	Graham
106	C. D. Jones.....	Norton.....	Norton
107	W. E. Wilson.....	Allison.....	Decatur
108	L. C. Miley.....	Hoxie.....	Sheridan
109	G. D. Royer.....	Gove.....	Gove
110	I. W. Crumly.....	Colby.....	Thomas
111	E. L. Orr.....	Atwood.....	Rawlins
112	L. E. Harrison.....	St. Francis.....	Cheyenne
113	B. F. Brown.....	Goodland.....	Sherman
114	Ed. L. Kerns.....	Oakley.....	Logan
115	John T. Lacy.....	Sharon Springs.....	Wallace
116	J. M. Holden.....	Leoti.....	Greeley and Wichita
117	E. P. Rochester.....	Scott City.....	Scott
118	J. S. Simmons.....	Dighton.....	Lane
119	W. M. Kinnison.....	Garden City.....	Finney
120	G. C. W. Richards.....	Lakin.....	Kearny
121	W. P. Humphrey.....	Syracuse.....	Hamilton
122	Ed. McGillivray.....	Ulysses.....	Grant and Stanton
123	J. F. Josseland.....	Colusa.....	Gray and Haskell
124	George B. Cones.....	Meade.....	Meade and Seward
125	J. S. Stout.....	Hugoton.....	Morton and Stevens

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE

Name	Office	Post Office
W. R. Stubbs.....	Speaker.....	Lawrence
Ansel R. Clark.....	Speaker pro tem.....	Sterling
F. W. Knapp.....	Chief Clerk.....	Topeka
D. R. Dyer.....	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Smith Center

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INSURANCE. The 36th annual report of the Superintendent of Insurance gave the following statistics for 1905:

Type	No.	Risks Written	Premiums Collected	Losses Paid
Life Insurance	44	\$30,950,096	\$4,053,171	\$1,673,675
Joint Stock Fire.....	73	280,639,793	3,489,065	2,248,219
Mutual Fire.....	17	17,102,945	246,860	121,144
Casualty and Fidelity.....	33	Not Given	462,573	203,180
Fraternal	58	36,969,810	2,933,440	2,133,808

LABOR AND INDUSTRY. According to the State Bureau of Labor there were 2,474 manufacturing establishments in Kansas with 35,410 wage earners and products valued at \$197,394,992 in 1905. The leading industries were meat packing, flour and grist mill, railroad repair and construction, and zinc smelting and refining. There were 721 newspapers in Kansas. Salt production totaled 2,123,109 barrels valued at \$1,094,446. Nineteen glass factories employed 1,600 persons. Kansas coal mines produced 6,347,671 short tons of coal. Over 12,000 miners earned an average yearly salary of \$509.21 for 183 days work. There were 36 fatal accidents in the coal mining industry.

POPULATION. The State Board of Agriculture reported the population of Kansas as 1,544,968, an increase of 9,808 over 1904. The ten largest cities were: Kansas City, 67,614; Topeka, 37,641; Wichita, 31,110; Leavenworth, 20,934; Atchison, 18,159; Pittsburg, 15,012; Coffeyville, 13,196; Fort Scott, 12,248; Parsons, 11,720; Lawrence, 11,708. The total population in cities of 1,000 and over was 547,283, according to the fifth decennial census. In the number of foreign-born Kansans, Germany ranked first and the Scandinavian countries second.

RAILROADS. The report for 1905-1906 inclusive will be found in the Year in Brief for 1906.

1906

JANUARY 1.—Lawrence dedicated a \$40,000 Y. M. C. A. building.

—A revised edition of Noble L. Prentiss' *History of Kansas*, a state textbook, was published. Margaret Hill McCarter had brought it up to date.

JAN. 2.—Wichita voted bonds for separate schools for Negroes.

JAN. 3.—The Smith Automobile Co., Topeka, built a special machine for Charles H. Trapp, Topeka. It carried a dynamo of two and one-half horsepower, driven by the engine, which would operate a movie machine in small towns that did not have electricity.

JAN. 5.—Jasper S. Rice, who organized Union Pacific eating houses from Omaha to the West, and who was one of the original owners of the Planters House, Leavenworth, died at Leavenworth where he had lived since 1854.

JAN. 6.—The Supreme Court upheld the law which allowed cities of 50,000 to have separate high schools for white and Negro children.

JAN. 7.—The M. K. & T. was laying track between Junction City and Parsons.

—Three earthquake shocks were felt from Ellis to Kansas City.

—William "Buffalo Bill" Matthewson sold his 38-acre homestead near Wichita for \$75,000. He had lived there since 1869.

JAN. 8.—The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Poultry Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 9.—George C. Putnam, K. U., broke the state record for the 16-pound hammer throw at Ottawa. He threw it 135 feet.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1906

—The Kansas Auctioneers Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 10.—Mastodon remains unearthed near Buffalo were sold to the American Museum, New York.

—The Kansas Bee Keepers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Veterinary Medical Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Red Polled Cattle Club of America met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Swine Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Retail Grocers and General Merchants Assn. was organized at Wichita.

—The Kansas Civic League was organized at Wichita to fight for more equitable freight rates, for a law to nominate senators by popular vote, for more power for the Interstate Commerce Commission, and for the examination of railroads' accounts. Ray Stannard Baker of *McClure's Magazine* reported the meeting.

—Secretaries of the Kansas fair circuits met at Topeka.

JAN. 11.—The Kansas Assn. of Trotting Horse Breeders met at Topeka.

JAN. 13.—C. T. Hessell, Frankfort, had handled 50,000 sheep since 1901. In 1905 he sold 7,000 pounds of wool at 18 cents a pound.

JAN. 15.—An average of 2,000 rabbits a day were killed around McPherson. Cottontails brought one cent each and jacks five.

—The Kansas Publishers Club met at Iola.

JAN. 16.—Rep. Charles F. Scott secured a \$12,000 building for the weather bureau station at Iola. It was the first such building in Kansas.

JAN. 17.—The Kansas Natural Gas Co. completed a 900-mile pipeline which served nearly 300 Kansas towns. The main wells were near Petrolia, south of Iola.

—A St. Louis firm bought 200 acres east of Anthony for volcanic ash, used in scouring-soaps and as an absorbent in making dynamite.

JAN. 18.—J. C. Warfel, Horton, patented a folding bed which a Kansas City firm manufactured.

—The Kansas Grain Dealers Assn. met at Kansas City.

—The Kansas Municipal League met at Fort Scott.

JAN. 20.—The Kansas Authors Club met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Athletic Assn. was organized at Topeka.

JAN. 22.—The Kansas Mid-Winter Exposition opened at Topeka.

—The Kansas Independent Telephone Assn. met at Wichita.

JAN. 24.—The Kansas Corn Breeders Assn. met at Manhattan.

JAN. 25.—The Missouri Valley Baseball League was reorganized as the South Central Baseball League. Parsons, Fort Scott and Pittsburg were dropped, leaving Arkansas City as the only Kansas team.

—The Colored Baptists of Kansas met at Emporia.

JAN. 26.—The National Window Glass Assn. was organized at Independence.

JAN. 29.—The Rev. Thomas Johnson Ferril, 74, Methodist circuit rider and one of the founders of Baker University, died at Kansas City, Mo. His first church was a sod building at Lawrence which was destroyed by Quantrill's men.

—Kansas school children contributed \$600 for Santa Fe Trail markers.

—Kansas Semi-Centennial delegates met at Topeka and voted to hold a 50th anniversary celebration in 1911.

—The Kansas Day Club and the Woman's Kansas Day Club met at Topeka.

JAN. 30.—The Bar Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

JAN. 31.—The Kansas Chess Assn. met at Topeka. A. M. Harvey, Topeka, and H. D. Thompson, Junction City, tied for first place.

FEBRUARY 1.—The military prison property at Fort Leavenworth was transferred from the Department of Justice to the War Department.

—The North Central Kansas Fair and Racing Circuit was organized at Concordia.

FEB. 2.—At Arkansas City natural gas was used successfully in incubators for hatching chicks.

FEB. 4.—The Kansas Society of Labor and Industry met at Topeka.

FEB. 5.—The Kansas Miners Assn. met at Topeka.

FEB. 7.—Fay Moulton, Kansan, was chosen to represent the U. S. as a sprinter in the Olympic games at Athens, Greece.

FEB. 8.—The Manhattan Commercial Club offered prizes of \$5 to \$50 for the best stretches of road made with a King road drag.

—The Young Men's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Chanute.

—Negro farmers organized the Sunflower State Agricultural Society at Edwardsville.

FEB. 10.—K. S. A. C. conducted farmers' institutes along the Santa Fe.

—H. D. Lee, Salina, bought a \$5,000 Pierce Arrow at the Chicago automobile show.

FEB. 12.—K. U. established a nurses' training school at Rosedale.

—The Kansas Lincoln Day Club, a Negro organization, met at Topeka.

FEB. 13.—A gasoline motor car on the Union Pacific between Leavenworth and Lawrence had taken the place of the daily train, and provided more frequent service.

FEB. 14.—H. G. Toler, well-known turfman, and breeder of John R. Gentry, one of the world's fastest stallions, died at his home in Wichita.

—Five hundred Sedgwick county Civil War veterans petitioned President Roosevelt to stop Confederates of Georgia from erecting a monument to Capt. Henry Wirz, commander of Andersonville prison during the Civil War.

FEB. 15.—Farmers near Junction City petitioned automobile drivers to slow up when they met horses. Accidents had caused bitterness. There were 30 cars in Junction City.

FEB. 18.—Charles Batdorf, Newton, had invented a machine which sorted and packed coins of all sizes. He manufactured the machines and leased them to banks.

FEB. 19.—*Sketches of the Early Settlement of the City and County of Leavenworth*, written by Judge H. Miles Moore, Leavenworth, was published by Dodsworth.

—The Royal Arch Masons grand chapter and the Royal and Select Masters grand council met at Topeka.

FEB. 21.—The Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons grand council held its 50th annual communication at Topeka.

—The Kansas Society for the Friendless met at Topeka.

FEB. 22.—The Kansas Democratic Club met at Topeka. Governor Folk, Missouri, spoke.

FEB. 23.—A gas well near Caney, testing 36,000,000 feet a day, was set afire by lightning. Lights from the flames could be seen 40 miles.

—The Kansas Democratic Editorial Assn. met at Topeka.

FEB. 24.—Fire started by a meteor destroyed the house, barn and granary of Joshua Taylor, southwest of Abilene.

FEB. 28.—The "Equitable Store" at Leavenworth, a nationally publicized Socialist venture, was seized by creditors.

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MARCH 1.—Prairie fire swept over 2,000 acres of the Fort Riley reservation. Adjoining farms were saved by backfires.

—Governor Hoch said the state would defend the maximum freight rate law against attacks by railroads. "As a result of the legislation enacted a year ago, we have built up eight independent oil refineries in Kansas," he declared.

—Madame Helena Modjeska played in *Macbeth* at Topeka.

MAR. 3.—Ed Rosengren, McPherson broom manufacturer, sent several brooms to Alice Roosevelt Longworth for spring house-cleaning. It was suggested she use the sticks later to pick clothes out of the washboiler.

—Patents were issued to the following: Wilson E. Simon, Pittsburg, locomotive truck; John H. Tharp, Cherokee, animal trap; George M. McLure, Sterling, railway joint; Wallace Hillis, Kansas City, adjustable track or trolley wire; Harvey Bowers, Wichita, window sash adjuster; Yost Yeast Co., Arkansas City, trademark for crumb yeast; Thomas Winterbottom, White Cloud, rope sack; Joseph Heinisch, Topeka, signal lamp; Wilson W. Miller, Newton, push rake; Silas P. Mills, Garfield, wheel hub; John W. Harpe, LaHarpe, self-igniting match safe; K. U. Whitted, Topeka, type.

—The Kansas Dairy Assn. met at Abilene.

MAR. 5.—The ouster suit against the Standard Oil Co. was dismissed by the Supreme Court.

—Under the caption, "Not A Cent," W. A. White wrote in the *Emporia Gazette*: "Until Topeka cleans up her saloons and ceases to be a lawbreaker, the country papers of Kansas should oppose the Semi-Centennial idea. . . . Until Topeka can show a clean police docket and clean streets without open law-breaking, the *Gazette* is against the Semi-Centennial idea and will fight it."

—The Kaw Indian school building at Washunga near Arkansas City burned at a loss of \$15,000.

MAR. 7.—The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Olathe.

MAR. 8.—The Pottawatomies collected \$15,000 rent for Indian lands at 50 cents to \$2.50 an acre. The 850 Indians on the reservation owned from 80 to 100 acres of land each. About one-third lived on their land, and 50 families farmed with some success.

MAR. 9.—Eight hundred quail were shipped from Wichita to Maryland for propagation.

MAR. 10.—Charles H. Sessions, Topeka, was appointed secretary to Governor Hoch.

—The Supreme Court held that a brewery was responsible for all damages done by persons who became intoxicated on liquor sold by the brewery.

MAR. 11.—E. W. Howe, editor of the Atchison *Daily Globe*, and his daughter, Mateel, returned from a tour around the world.

MAR. 13.—Miss Susan B. Anthony, nationally-known woman suffrage leader and former Kansan, died at Rochester, N. Y. She was a sister of the late Daniel Read Anthony of the Leavenworth *Times*. Miss Anthony left her estate to the woman suffrage cause.

MAR. 14.—D. H. Martin bought a White Steamer, the first touring car in Topeka.

—The Northwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Jewell City.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1906

MAR. 15.—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Assn. met at Coal Creek.

MAR. 21.—The Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Hutchinson.

—The Kansas Oil Producers Assn. met at Coffeyville.

MAR. 23.—The Kansas State Baseball League met at Fort Scott.

MAR. 28.—The Kansas Conference of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod met at Assaria.

—The South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Neodesha.

MAR. 29.—The State Forestry Commissioner prepared to distribute a million young trees to farmers. They were grown at the Dodge City and Ogallala stations and included maple, catalpa, ash and Osage orange.

—The Santa Fe conducted a "Good Roads Special," exhibiting a split-log drag.

—The Caney gas well fire was hooded after burning 34 days. It had increased in volume from 36,000,000 to 70,000,000 cubic feet. The loss was estimated at \$700,000. Excursion trains had brought thousands to the scene daily.

MAR. 30.—J. N. Wilkinson, president of Emporia Normal, resigned.

MAR. 31.—*Recollections of A Country Lawyer*, by Solomon Levy Long, was published by the Winfield Courier.

—The Barteldes & Co. seedhouse, Lawrence, was awarded a gold medal for the best display of field and garden seeds at the St. Louis Exposition.

APRIL 3.—Samuel McKnight, Iola, sold a crude-oil burner invention for \$40,000.

—The Kansas Grain Dealers Assn. met at Hutchinson.

APR. 4.—The State Printer claimed the new state printing plant had saved the state \$16,000 in nine months.

—Since collections on delinquent bonds and securities held by the state school fund commissioners had been placed in the hands of the Attorney General the preceding year, 100 settlements had been secured. There had been \$250,000 outstanding.

APR. 5.—Eleven of the smaller coal companies in the Pittsburg area agreed to the miners' scale, and work was resumed.

APR. 6.—Twenty farmers near Plains used steam tractors which pulled 10 to 24 plows each. They averaged about 35 acres daily.

APR. 7.—Sarah Bernhardt played at Topeka in *Camille*.

APR. 10.—The Southwestern Threshermen's Assn., including Missouri, Indian territory, Oklahoma territory and Kansas, met at Wichita.

APR. 12.—A. M. Harvey, Topeka, won the state chess championship in a play-off with H. D. Thompson, Junction City.

APR. 13.—The Santa Fe announced that within two months it would buy 100 new locomotives at a cost of \$2,000,000.

APR. 15.—Special trains brought 4,000 visitors to Lindsborg to hear *The Messiah*.

APR. 16.—The Kansas Editorial Assn. met at Junction City.

APR. 17.—The U. S. Sugar and Land Co. was building a \$750,000 beet-sugar factory at Garden City with a daily capacity of 600 tons of beets.

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APR. 18.—The Kansas State Sportmen's Assn. met at Great Bend. Ed W. Arnold, Larned, won the state trapshooting championship.

APR. 19.—Riley county's new \$50,000 courthouse at Manhattan was dedicated.

APR. 20.—Kansas organized to aid sufferers in the San Francisco earthquake and fire. Ten carloads of flour were sent by the Southwest Kansas Millers Assn. Many towns sent money to the Kansas Relief Commission for distribution. Within five days the Commission announced that over \$17,500 had been sent, together with 24 cars of flour and several cars of other foodstuffs.

APR. 24.—The Democratic convention at Topeka nominated the following state ticket: William A. Harris, Leavenworth county, Governor; Hugh P. Farrelly, Neosho county, Lieutenant Governor; Louis C. Alborn, Smith county, Secretary of State; Patrick Gorman, Bourbon county, Treasurer; W. J. Bowen, Atchison, Auditor; David Overmyer, Topeka, Attorney General; A. B. Carney, Cloud county, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

APR. 25.—The government planted 50,000 yellow pines and 30,000 hackberry, locust and Osage orange trees on the Garden City forest reserve.

APR. 26.—The Rebekah state assembly and the I. O. O. F. dedicated their home for orphans at Eureka Lake, near Manhattan.

—The U. S. District Attorney announced that cases against Kansas ranchers charged with maintaining fences around government land would be dismissed if the fences were removed within 60 days.

APR. 28.—Osage county coal miners struck over wages.

APR. 30.—Andrew Carnegie offered \$5,000 toward the erection of a new main building for the Topeka Industrial Institute, providing an equal sum were raised. Cooper College, Sterling, accepted an offer of \$20,000 on condition the board raise \$60,000.

MAY 1.—The Kansas State Sunday School Assn. met at Lawrence.

MAY 2.—The Republican state convention at Topeka nominated the following ticket: E. W. Hoch, Marion, Governor; W. J. Fitzgerald, Ford county, Lieutenant Governor; C. E. Denton, Harper county, Secretary of State; Mark Tulley, Montgomery county, Treasurer; J. M. Nation, Neosho county, Auditor; Fred S. Jackson, Greenwood county, Attorney General; E. T. Fairchild, Ellsworth county, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

—Iron workers at the United Mine Works, Iola, struck for a nine-hour day with \$3 pay.

—Andrew Carnegie offered Southwest Kansas College, Winfield, \$25,000 for their permanent fund on condition the college raise \$75,000.

MAY 3.—Taylor Flick, one of the founders and first mayor of Hutchinson, died at Broken Bow, Neb.

—H. D. Williams, Vermillion, invented a "shut-out" device for rural telephones to prevent listening in.

MAY 5.—A *Square Deal*, a play by Edward E. Rose featuring political life in Kansas, was produced in New York. Scenes were laid in Topeka. A critic wrote: "Its characters are no more Kansan than its trees which are Eastern sycamores."

MAY 7.—*Five Years a Dragoon*, by Percival G. Lowe, Leavenworth, was published by the Hudson press, Kansas City.

MAY 8.—William W. Rose, who was ousted from the office of mayor of Kansas City by the Supreme Court for not enforcing the prohibitory law, was re-elected by an overwhelming majority. His opponent, a temperance man, said he would contest Rose's right to hold office.

—The Knights of Columbus grand council met at Hutchinson.

—The Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs met at Lawrence.

—The Knights Templar grand commandery met at Topeka.

MAY 9.—St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church was dedicated at Junction City.

—The Order of the Eastern Star grand chapter met at Wichita.

—The Kansas Medical Society met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Temperance Union met at Topeka.

MAY 10.—The Kansas Eclectic Medical Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Homeopathic Medical Society met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Dental Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 11.—The Socialist party state convention at Emporia nominated the following ticket: Harry Gilham, Oswego, Governor; T. A. Curry, Topeka, Lieutenant Governor; Arthur E. Welch, Newton, Secretary of State; John I. Price, Emporia, Treasurer; E. N. Firestone, Fort Scott, Auditor; C. R. Mitchell, Geuda Springs, Attorney General; Grace D. Brewer, Girard, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

—The United Commercial Travelers grand lodge met at Wichita.

MAY 12.—Greenwood county Republicans tried the direct primary in nominating their ticket and regarded it a success.

MAY 15.—The Prohibition party state convention at Sterling nominated the following ticket: J. B. Cook, Chetopa, Governor; Wilbur B. Jones, Wichita, Lieutenant Governor; William Martin, Arkansas City, Secretary of State; C. F. Wolfe, Ottawa, Treasurer; T. D. Talmage, Hutchinson, Auditor; W. Clyde, Ellsworth, Attorney General; Otto W. Newby, Sterling, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

—The State Bank Commissioner approved organization of 81 banks in the past year.

—The Smith Automobile Co., Topeka, contracted with a New York concern for 130 Smith cars for a total retail price of \$338,000.

—The General Assn. of Congregational Ministers and Churches of Kansas met at Topeka.

—The Knights of Pythias grand lodge met at Pittsburg.

MAY 16.—Two hundred Syrians held a reunion at Wichita.

—The Kansas Federation of Catholic Societies met at Wichita.

MAY 17.—The Kansas Fraternal Order of Eagles met at Leavenworth.

MAY 19.—Prof. H. P. Cady and Prof. D. F. McFarland, K. U. chemistry instructors, discovered helium in a natural gas well at Dexter. Cady said no one knew what helium was good for as yet.

MAY 20.—Kansas had 19 glass factories.

MAY 21.—The U. S. Supreme Court sustained the verdict of the U. S. Circuit Court against Senator Burton, who had been found guilty of using his influence for a private company.

MAY 22.—Columbus had shipped 3,200 cases of strawberries.

—The Kansas Pharmaceutical Assn. met at Emporia.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1906

—The Kansas Bankers Assn. met at Wichita.

—The Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Kansas, met at Lawrence.

MAY 28.—The first annual college track meet in Kansas was held at the Topeka fairgrounds. K. S. A. C. won first place with 56 points. Other schools entered were Emporia Normal, College of Emporia, Fairmount, Cooper, St. Mary's and Washburn.

MAY 31.—Thirty thousand head of cattle were shipped into Kansas from the Panhandle for spring feeding and 8,000 from Oklahoma territory.

JUNE 1.—The Kansas Spiritualists Assn. met at Topeka.

JUNE 2.—Ninety varieties of trees were planted on the State Hospital grounds at Topeka.

—The Kansas Saengerfest began at Alma.

JUNE 3.—The Union Pacific and Santa Fe announced a new time between Topeka and Kansas City of one hour and 35 minutes.

JUNE 4.—Senator Burton resigned. Governor Hoch offered F. D. Coburn, Topeka, the appointment. He declined it.

JUNE 5.—Joseph H. Hill was elected president of Emporia Normal.

—The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, held its 25th annual meeting at Salina. The Woman's Relief Corps, the Sons of Veterans and the Ladies of the G. A. R. also met.

JUNE 6.—Goessel, 14 miles northeast of Newton, was wrecked by a tornado.

JUNE 9.—The superintendent of the State Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth, Winfield, abandoned strait jackets for the violent and substituted hot baths and music.

JUNE 15.—J. E. Junkin, Sterling *Bulletin*, was elected president of the National Editorial Assn.

JUNE 16.—The Kansas Semi-Centennial Assn. met at Topeka.

JUNE 19.—The Kansas Postmasters Assn. met at Olathe.

—The Kansas Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor met at Salina.

—The Ottawa Chautauqua opened.

—The Kansas Funeral Directors Assn. met at Wichita.

—The Kansas Osteopathic Assn. met at Wichita.

JUNE 20.—The Kansas Branch of the American Red Cross was organized at Topeka.

—The Kansas Federation of Negro Women's Clubs met at Salina.

JUNE 21.—Congress authorized the Secretary of Interior to sell the Wyandot Indian burial ground in the Kansas City business district. Money from the sale was to be paid to the Wyandots after certain claims were filed. A treaty between the tribe and the government in 1855 had reserved the tract as a permanent burial ground.

—The Kansas Free Employment Bureau issued a call for 8,000 harvest hands.

—The Kansas State Board of Health met at Topeka.

JUNE 22.—The Universalist Church state convention met at Junction City.

—The Kansas-Missouri-Nebraska Turner Society held its annual turnfest at Leavenworth.

JUNE 26.—An anti-saloon crusade at Kansas City, instituted by Governor Hoch, continued with raids on 40 joints.

JUNE 28.—Cooper College, Sterling, received a gift of \$12,000 from William Hamilton, Hanover, Ind., and \$1,000 from John Hamilton. The college also received a half section of land valued at \$10,000. The school was trying to raise \$60,000 to secure a \$20,000 gift from Andrew Carnegie.

—The Topeka Public Library board barred Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* because of its "general repulsiveness."

—Judge J. C. Pollock in the U. S. District Court remanded the suit of the Western Union Telegraph Co. to the Supreme Court. The Attorney General had sought to oust the company because it had refused to pay a charter fee of \$20,100 on its capital stock of \$1,000,000.

JUNE 30.—Every saloon in Kansas was closed, and the Elks and Eagles clubhouses were no longer selling liquor, according to the Attorney General's office.

—The State Board of Health compiled a set of rules for labeling impure and adulterated foods in accordance with the pure food act passed by the 1905 Legislature.

JULY 1.—"The Life of Mother Bickerdyke," by Florence S. Kellogg, was published in *Unity*.

JULY 2.—Moses Harmon, 76, was transferred from the Illinois state prison to the Leavenworth penitentiary to be near his family. His offense was advocating free love in his paper, *Lucifer the Light Bearer*, published at Valley Falls, and later at Chicago.

JULY 3.—In Buffalo Park, Gove county, Russian Catholic settlers who made up the majority of the population, proposed to sell the public school building to the Catholic Church and convert it into a parochial school. The Attorney General said the building could not be sold as long as one child in the district wished to attend.

JULY 4.—The Populist party state convention at Topeka nominated the following ticket: Horace Keefer, Leavenworth county, Governor; Joseph Wright, Smith county, Lieutenant Governor; Robert Hauserman, Riley county, Secretary of State; D. C. Kay, Graham county, Treasurer; George H. Bailey, Jewell county, Attorney General; E. C. Fowler, Shawnee county, Auditor; D. O. Hemphill, Norton county, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

—The Pittsburg Chautauqua opened.

JULY 8.—During the year ending July 1, 101 rural mail routes were established in Kansas.

JULY 10.—Joints at Girard closed, leaving the town "dry" for the first time in years. The city increased license fees from \$50 to \$100 a month, and barkeepers declared they could make no profit.

JULY 13.—Temperance workers cheered when bars from Coffeyville and Cherryvale joints were burned by court order at Independence.

—In the Topeka district court T. T. Kelly, State Treasurer, won a suit brought by the Attorney General to recover \$11,000 for which it was alleged Kelly had failed to account.

JULY 14.—The Salina Chautauqua opened.

JULY 16.—The Kansas Publishers Club met at Leavenworth.

JULY 18.—"Square Deal" Republicans organized at Topeka to get candidates to declare on the anti-pass law, primary-election law, and assessment of railroad property.

JULY 20.—The medical building at Bell Memorial Hospital, Rosedale, was opened.

JULY 27.—Balloon ascensions were made daily by men at Colony who had built their own balloon.

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—The North-Central Kansas Chautauqua opened at Clay Center.

JULY 28.—The Lincoln Park Chautauqua at Cawker City opened. Booker T. Washington spoke.

JULY 29.—The Memorial White Church at White Church, Wyandotte county, erected to honor missionaries to the Delawares who came to Kansas in 1829, was dedicated. The original church was built in 1831. A second church was destroyed by a tornado in 1886.

—Dr. F. H. Snow and party returned to K. U. from Arizona where they obtained 15,000 specimens for the museum.

AUGUST 1.—Prof. Almon Harris Thompson, Greenwood county, in charge of the U. S. Geological Survey west of the Mississippi, died at Washington, D. C.

—Lyon county school teachers' salaries were increased to an average of \$40 a month. Principals at Reading and Hartford received \$85.

—Iola began operating a natural gas plant. It also owned water and light facilities.

AUG. 2.—I. M. Yost organized a Portland cement company and established a town, Yocemento (Yost Cement), six miles west of Hays.

AUG. 6.—The Twentieth Kansas met at Pittsburg.

AUG. 8.—A milking machine was demonstrated at the Frank Fairchild farm near Tonganoxie.

—The Kansas Conference of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Hanover.

AUG. 9.—The Seventh Day Adventists state convention met at Salina.

AUG. 11.—Hagstrom Bros., Lindsborg, invented an automatic device to indicate streets to streetcar passengers.

AUG. 14.—The annual cattlemen's picnic and rodeo at Kingman featured races, baseball, balloon ascensions and fireworks.

—*Field Measurements of the Rate of Movement of Underground Waters*, published by the U. S. Geological Survey, covered a study made along the Arkansas river in 1901, believed to be the first of its kind in the country.

AUG. 20.—Warren Wirt Henry Lawrence, one of the founders of Wichita, died at Mentor, O. Lawrence was a member of the first Legislature and Secretary of State, 1863-1865.

AUG. 22.—The Prince Hall Masons and Knights Templar met at Lawrence.

AUG. 23.—The Kansas Holiness Assn. met at Wichita.

AUG. 29.—The annual watermelon carnival was held at Clyde.

AUG. 30.—The 50th anniversary of the Battle of Osawatimie was celebrated.

AUG. 31.—Harry Kemp, poet, "bare-headed and wearing sandals, and with a crop of hair ample for six poets," enrolled at K. U.

—The Luther League of Kansas met at Axtell.

SEPTEMBER 4.—The Kansas Rural Free Delivery Letter Carriers Assn. met at Wichita.

SEPT. 5.—Kansas produced 75 per cent of the English bluegrass seed grown in the United States.

SEPT. 7.—W. W. Rose, mayor of Kansas City, resigned along with the chief of police and police captain. On May 8, Rose had been re-elected after having been evicted from office for failing to enforce the prohibition law. The Supreme Court on July 6 had held Rose in contempt of court and ordered him to pay a fine of \$1,000 within 20 days. The Court dropped contempt proceedings when he resigned.

SEPT. 8.—Six pairs of Chinese pheasants were released near Garden City by the State Fish and Game Warden in the hope they would multiply. The birds lived upon insects injurious to fruit and grain.

SEPT. 10.—Fewer than 30 of 400 Negroes of school age in Wichita attended classes because of the separate school system.

SEPT. 11.—Matti Helenius Seppala, special agent from Finland, was in Topeka studying the Kansas prohibition law.

SEPT. 17.—The Kansas State Fair opened at Hutchinson.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Kansas Lawyer*, Topeka; Solon Smith, editor; H. R. Seibrich, business manager.

SEPT. 18.—A wheat train, which also carried fruits, vegetables and other grains, left Dodge City for Chicago to advertise western Kansas.

—The Kansas Christian Convention met at Parsons.

SEPT. 19.—Nearly 800 persons were naturalized in the Reno county district court during the week.

SEPT. 22.—Lawrence schools were closed because of diphtheria.

—Kansas had 6,654,636 apple trees, 4,621,147 peach trees, 652,275 cherry trees, 602,013 plum trees, 243,351 pear trees and 190,708 apricot trees bearing in 1906, according to the Kansas State Horticultural Society.

—Five hundred Kansas horses were shipped to the Cuban Army.

—The Cooleycrows, Topeka's baseball team, won the Western Assn. pennant.

SEPT. 23.—The Y. M. C. A. building at Topeka was dedicated.

SEPT. 24.—The Crawford Theater, Topeka, burned; estimated loss, \$100,000.

SEPT. 26.—The Kansas Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met at Hutchinson.

SEPT. 28.—The U. S. Sugar and Land Co., Garden City, leased 80-acre tracts to farmers who would agree to plant and care for 20 trees furnished by the company and to raise no less than 20 acres of sugar beets. A house, shed, barn, two teams and a windmill were provided with each tract.

—The first Santa Fe Trail marker, a 5,000-pound granite boulder, was placed on the road between Lyons and Sterling by the D. A. R.

—Seats for the opening of the \$22,000 opera house at Mankato sold for as much as \$45.

SEPT. 30.—Three thousand federal liquor licenses were issued in Kansas in 1905. Leavenworth led with 206.

OCTOBER 2.—The Kansas Photographers Assn. met at Hutchinson.

OCT. 3.—Joel Huntoon, 83, who settled in Topeka in 1856, died there. He built the Kansas Midland railroad and preempted 80 acres which became the Huntoon addition, now in the heart of the city.

—The Kansas State Firemen's Assn. met at Lawrence.

—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas met at Iola.

OCT. 8.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand encampment met at Hutchinson.

OCT. 10.—Diphtheria epidemics were reported at Lawrence, Ottawa, Osage City and Emporia.

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand lodge and the Rebekah state assembly met at Hutchinson.

OCT. 11.—The Kansas Society of Friends met at Lawrence.

OCT. 12.—The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks grand lodge was organized at Wichita.

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OCT. 13.—The Edwards County Farmers' Institute held its annual field day and plowing contest.

OCT. 15.—The U. S. Supreme Court refused a rehearing for Sen. J. R. Burton. He was sentenced to six months in jail and fined \$2,500.

OCT. 16.—The Presbyterian Synod of Kansas met at Pittsburg.

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Baptist Convention met at Topeka.

—The Improved Order of Red Men of Kansas met at Arkansas City.

OCT. 17.—The cornerstone of Wichita's \$125,000 Catholic Cathedral was laid.

—William Scully, formerly Lord Scully of Ireland, died in London. He had been an American citizen since 1900. He owned thousands of acres of land in Kansas, principally in Marion county. His tenants were mainly German. Scully leased the land to them at from \$3 to \$5 an acre; put down foundations for buildings which they must erect; insisted they pay their debts; not quarrel with or sue their neighbors; not drink; keep their livestock fat and their machinery in good condition, and in every way deport themselves to the credit of the Scully name. Many Kansas landowners, however, claimed Scully resisted good roads and schools, and was an impediment to progress.

—The Kansas Anti-Horse Thief Assn. held its 25th annual meeting at Wichita.

OCT. 18.—H. T. Martin, K. U., reconstructed remains of a prehistoric buffalo, claimed to be 20,000 years old. It was found in Logan county in 1895.

OCT. 20.—Oiled roads around Garden City were declared a success.

OCT. 23.—*Rhymes, Tales and Rhymed Tales*, by Mordecai Allen, Topeka Negro, was published by Crane & Co., Topeka.

—The Kansas Retail Merchants Assn. met at Salina.

OCT. 24.—James W. Forsyth, major general of the U. S. Army, died at Columbus, O. He was commandant at Fort Riley several years, and was called the "military pet of the Sunflower state." He left Kansas in 1894.

—The Kansas Library Assn. met at Lawrence.

OCT. 26.—Sam Lyman and John Payne, Topeka, defeated Wayland Scott and Alman Burdick, Nortonville, for the state billiard championship.

—Twelve persons were killed and 50 injured in a Kansas City tenement fire.

—Fred W. Smith, Topeka, invented a nickel-in-the-slot machine which sold a 24-hour life insurance policy.

—The Young Women's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

OCT. 30.—The Kansas Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution met at Parsons.

NOVEMBER 6.—Election day. Both parties claimed the gubernatorial victory for several days. All Congressmen were re-elected. E. W. Hoch, Marion, was re-elected Governor, but did not carry his home county. Other officers, all Republican, were: William J. Fitzgerald, Dodge City, Lieutenant Governor; Charles E. Denton, Attica, Secretary of State; James M. Nation, Erie, Auditor; Mark Tulle, Independence, Treasurer; Fred S. Jackson, Eureka, Attorney General; Edward T. Fairchild, Ellsworth, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Charles W. Barnes, Osage City, Superintendent of Insurance. Associate Justices elected were: Silas Wright Porter, Kansas City, to fill the unexpired term of W. R. Smith; Charles Burleigh Graves, Emporia, to fill the unexpired term of E. W. Cunningham; R. A. Burch, Salina, six year term.

Nov. 9.—Thirty thousand pounds of white sugar-beet sugar, the first from the U. S. Sugar and Land Co. plant at Garden City, were shipped. The factory had a capacity of 200,000 pounds daily.

Nov. 11.—Joseph H. Hill became president of Emporia Normal.

Nov. 14.—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Assn. met at Topeka.

Nov. 16.—School superintendents of first and second class cities met at Emporia.

Nov. 18.—K. U. won the Missouri Valley football championship by beating Nebraska, 8 to 6.

Nov. 21.—The Attorney General filed ouster suits against the mayors of Junction City, Pittsburg, Wichita and Leavenworth because of their failure to enforce prohibition. The evidence was secured by the Kansas State Temperance Union.

Nov. 29.—The Church of Humanity, founded in 1903 by a retired farmer at Great Bend who declared "God is a myth like Santa Claus," had 100 members.

—The annual Thanksgiving Day football game between K. U. and M. U. at Kansas City, Mo., ended in a scoreless tie.

—The Kansas Civil Engineers and Surveyors Assn. met at Ottawa.

—The Kansas Academy of Science met at Topeka.

DECEMBER 4.—The Kansas State Historical Society met at Topeka.

DEC. 10.—Topeka prohibited the hitching of horses on principal business streets for more than an hour at a time.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Garnett Evening Review*; W. O. Champe & Son, proprietors.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Garden City Evening Telegram*; Paul S. Rankin, editor.

DEC. 11.—Frank E. Grimes, former State Treasurer, made good a shortage by turning over to the Attorney General his check for \$9,381. The money belonged to the school fund and was "unaccounted for." Grimes wrote "victim of circumstances" on the check.

—The Kansas State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met at Garnett.

DEC. 12.—Capt. C. E. Vreeland, Burlingame, was placed in command of the *U. S. S. Kansas*.

DEC. 13.—Andrew Carnegie gave Washburn College \$50,000, providing the school raised \$145,000 by January 1, 1908.

DEC. 15.—Martin Johnson, Independence, left San Francisco to sail around the world with Jack London as cook and photographer.

—A \$300,000 irrigation plant was being built at Deerfield as the result of the federal underground waterflow survey. It was five miles long and had 23 pumping batteries each with ten wells and pumps. The plant was connected with the Farmers' Ditch and would irrigate 10,000 acres.

—The Upper Room Bible Class, Emporia, which was said to be the largest in the world, celebrated its anniversary.

DEC. 16.—Fifty Mennonite families established homes in Hamilton county.

DEC. 17.—John Speer, pioneer Kansas editor, died at Denver. His newspaper, the *Lawrence Tribune*, was sacked by Quantrill's men, and two of his sons were murdered. He served in the Legislature and as U. S. Internal Revenue Collector.

—Southwest Kansas College, Winfield, received a \$25,000 gift from Andrew Carnegie.

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DEC. 18.—Grand Island, located in the Missouri river just above Kansas City, was an "island without a state." It was the scene of many prize fights, since Missouri and Kansas both denied jurisdiction. To settle the matter the Missouri Governor claimed it for his state.

—The Kansas Municipal League met at Salina.

DEC. 19.—*The Book of Alfalfa*, by F. D. Coburn, was published.

DEC. 22.—Beer tablets were manufactured at Topeka. One tablet made six gallons of beer which was claimed to be non-intoxicating.

DEC. 26.—The Kansas State Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Corn Breeders Assn. met at Manhattan.

DEC. 27.—Dr. A. B. Seelye's \$40,000 residence at Abilene, "one of the finest in Kansas," was formally opened with a reception.

—The Kansas State Horticultural Society met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Bee Keepers Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 29.—Dr. Joshua Allen Lippincott, chancellor of the University of Kansas, 1883-1889, died at Los Angeles.

DEC. 31.—The State Board of Health, reporting 1,132 cases of tuberculosis, urged the state to build a sanitarium.

THE YEAR IN BRIEF

AGRICULTURE. A summary of crop statistics for 1906:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Winter wheat	6,239,041	91,157,414	\$54,087,833.74
Spring wheat	197,044	2,135,566	1,090,877.88
Corn	6,584,535	187,021,214	65,115,203.01
Oats	1,193,003	26,560,919	7,760,395.66
Rye	49,157	711,118	344,650.30
Barley	360,846	7,231,947	2,280,518.32
Buckwheat	605	6,161	5,654.75
Irish potatoes	75,712	5,685,164	3,584,496.71
Sweet potatoes	4,551	503,376	353,722.65
Castor beans	50	405	405.00
Cotton	73	18,030†	1,803.00
Flax	63,103	440,639	381,298.80
Tobacco	61	6,295‡	629.50
Broomcorn	23,597	10,715,665‡	331,432.62
Millet and Hungarian	230,241	446,524‡	1,788,314.50
Sorghum: for syrup	12,302	1,113,040*	443,100.16
Sorghum: for forage	429,589	.....	3,001,668.00
Milo maize	17,563	44,875‡	146,289.25
Kafir	548,497	1,673,164‡	5,039,238.00
Jerusalem corn	3,641	9,926‡	31,458.00
Timothy	489,602	1,682,699‡	10,516,868.75
Clover	132,554		
Bluegrass	331,805		
Alfalfa	614,813		
Orchard grass	4,299		
Other tame grasses	82,905	1,474,382‡	6,844,330.75
Prairie grass, fenced	13,300,074		
Totals	30,989,263	\$163,150,189.35

* gallons

‡ pounds

‡ tons

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Other farm products:

<i>Product</i>	<i>Quantities</i>	<i>Value</i>
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter.....		\$63,206,227.00
Wool clip	378,501 lbs.	87,055.23
Cheese	716,633 lbs.	91,209.61
Butter	43,378,171 lbs.	8,183,665.78
Poultry and eggs sold.....		9,085,896.00
Milk sold		917,870.00
Garden and horticultural products marketed.....		1,989,075.00
Wood marketed		122,495.00
Honey and beeswax.....	539,599 lbs.	71,368.51
Total		\$83,754,862.13

Total value, all farm products..... \$246,905,051.48

A summary of livestock statistics for 1906:

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses	862,596	\$79,358,832.00
Mules and asses.....	115,362	12,113,010.00
Milk cows	711,152	19,201,104.00
Other cattle	2,377,330	47,546,600.00
Sheep	176,177	704,708.00
Swine	2,177,125	18,505,562.50
Total		\$177,429,816.50

Grand total, farm products and livestock..... \$424,334,867.98

BANKS. On September 4, 1906, the State Bank Commissioner listed 646 state banks and two trust companies with total resources and liabilities of \$23,026,794.30. Seventeen private banks reported \$2,300,799.07, and 161 national banks doing business in Kansas reported \$80,752,858.57. Since the last biennial report 156 state banks had been incorporated. Six private banks had been reorganized as state banks, and 25 state banks had become national banks. There had been no bank failures during the two-year period.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. The 15th biennial report of the board of trustees of State Charitable Institutions gave the following statistics for the year ending June 30, 1906:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Ave. Popul.</i>
Topeka State Hospital	\$144,575	1,052
Osawatomie State Hospital.....	171,168	1,262
State Hospital for Epileptics, Parsons.....	65,720	329
Boys Industrial School, Topeka.....	43,614	214
Girls Industrial School, Beloit.....	28,424	174
State School for the Deaf, Olathe.....	45,728	236
State School for the Blind, Kansas City.....	21,937	89
State School for Feeble Minded Youth, Winfield.....	50,922	360
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Atchison.....	31,080	162

CHARTERS. Following is a tabulation of charters filed with the Secretary of State during 1906:

	<i>No.</i>
Banks, Building and Loan, Trust and Insurance Companies.....	128
Cemeteries, Monument and Funeral Companies.....	51
Churches and Affiliated Organizations.....	96
Coal, Oil, Gas and Mining Companies.....	44
Construction Companies	13
Co-operatives	5
Creameries	2
Fairs, Agricultural and Civic Organizations.....	16
Gas, Light, Water and Power Companies.....	30

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CHARTERS.—Continued:

Grain, Milling and Elevator Companies.....	39
Hotels and Hospitals.....	11
Ice and Cold Storage Companies.....	5
Libraries.....	6
Livestock, Poultry, Produce and Packing Companies.....	3
Lodges, Clubs, Unions and Benevolent Societies.....	63
Lumber, Brick and Tile Companies.....	36
Mercantile and Manufacturing Companies.....	105
Printing and Publishing Companies.....	9
Railroads.....	4
Real Estate and Investment Companies.....	23
Schools and Colleges.....	8
Scientific and Cultural Organizations.....	17
Sports and Recreational Organizations.....	15
Street Railway, Telephone, Telegraph and Transfer Companies...	88
Total.....	817

EDUCATION. For the year ending June 30, 1906, the Superintendent of Public Instruction reported that Kansas had 8,603 organized school districts with 10,180 teachers and 8,792 school buildings, 192 of which were built during the year. The public school enrollment was 405,860. Expenses for school purposes were \$6,307,808.36. The average salary of men teachers was \$51, of women \$42. The average school term was 26 weeks.

Statistics for the four state schools for 1905-1906 were as follows:

	K. U.	K. S. A. C.	Emporia	Normal	Fort Hays	Normal
Enrollment.....	1,706	1,690	1,987		201	
Counties represented.....	89	97	97		18	
Out-of-state students.....	156	32	72		None	
Faculty.....	101	76	54		11	
Legislative appropriations...	\$294,350	\$133,750	\$110,500		\$25,000	

FINANCIAL. The balance in the state treasury on June 30, 1905, was \$777,890.49, to which was added during the next fiscal year \$2,484,069.80 from direct taxes and \$1,411,-435.23 from other sources, or a total of \$4,673,395.52 from all sources including the original balance. Disbursements totaled \$4,402,310.33, which left a balance of \$271,085.19 in the treasury on June 30, 1906. Taxable property reported by county clerks included: aggregate value of all lands taxable, \$189,211,763; value of town lots, \$76,029,408; personal property, \$71,459,916; railroad, Pullman, telegraph and telephone property, \$67,370,605. The total valuation of all property as fixed by the State Board of Equalization was \$408,329,749. The total state tax levy was \$1,919,097.

INSURANCE. The 37th annual report of the Superintendent of Insurance gave the following statistics for 1906:

Type	No.	Risks Written	Premiums Collected	Losses Paid
Life Insurance.....	46	\$26,950,895	\$4,217,454	\$1,317,002
Joint Stock Fire.....	73	292,829,780	3,530,141	1,437,996
Mutual Fire.....	18	37,830,058	268,014	110,323
Casualty and Fidelity.....	37	Not Given	506,829	187,558
Fraternal.....	64	50,420,155	3,177,792	2,293,603

LABOR AND INDUSTRY. Labor organizations in Kansas reported 11,745 members, according to the State Bureau of Labor. Wages of members averaged 31 cents an hour. There were 45 strikes with a loss of 3,624 working days and \$932,890.03 in wages. Fifty fatalities occurred.

A survey by the labor bureau showed that shop trades employees earned an average yearly wage of \$771.38 and had a living cost of \$577.22. Miscellaneous trades, such as barbers, clerks, tailors, iron, leather and sheet metal workers earned \$649 annually and spent \$417.49 for living costs.

POPULATION. The State Board of Agriculture gave the population of Kansas for 1906 as 1,611,797, an increase of 66,823 over 1905. The ten largest cities were: Kansas City,

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77,912; Topeka, 41,886; Wichita, 35,541; Leavenworth, 22,167; Atchison, 18,159; Coffeyville, 16,467; Pittsburg, 15,964; Parsons, 15,413; Fort Scott, 13,604; Independence, 13,504. There were 13 cities with 10,000 or more people and 130 cities and towns of over 1,000 population.

RAILROADS. The State Board of Railroad Commissioners reported that there were 8,559.97 miles of single track owned within the state. Revenue from passenger service totaled \$14,564,671.16; from freight, \$43,255,394.90. Total gross earnings were \$62,474,038.74 for the 1905-1906 period. Railroads employed 39,576 persons in Kansas who received an average daily wage of \$2.05.

1907

JANUARY 1.—A macadam road north of Chanute was completed. It was 4,208 feet long, 16 feet wide and cost \$3,479.74.

—The Weber Bros. piano factory opened at Lawrence with five employees.

—Bethany College had raised over \$30,000 and as a result would receive \$25,000 from C. A. Smith, Minneapolis, Minn., for the endowment fund. Smith had agreed to give \$25,000 every time a like amount was raised until his contributions reached \$100,000.

—C. J. Williamson, Mount Hope, won the state checker tournament at Wichita.

JAN. 2.—William H. Mackey, Jr., Junction City, was reappointed U. S. Marshal for Kansas.

—Thirty persons were killed when two Rock Island passenger trains collided near Alta Vista. The wreck was caused by a telegraph operator's error.

—The Kansas Draft Horse Breeders Assn. was organized at Manhattan.

—The Kansas Good Roads Assn. met at Manhattan.

JAN. 3.—The Kansas Dairy Assn. met at Manhattan.

JAN. 4.—The Kansas Aberdeen Angus Breeders Assn. met at Manhattan.

JAN. 5.—The Kansas-Missouri Hotel Men's Assn. met at Kansas City, Mo.

JAN. 7.—The Kansas Poultry Assn. met at Wichita.

—The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Assn. met at Wichita.

JAN. 8.—The Legislature convened.

—The Kansas Swine Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Veterinary Medical Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Red Polled Cattle Club met at Topeka.

JAN. 9.—David Overmyer, prominent Democrat, died at his home in Topeka. He was nominated for Governor in 1894.

—The Kansas Auctioneers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture met at Topeka.

—Secretaries of the Kansas and Oklahoma fair circuit met at Topeka.

JAN. 11.—Charles Curtis, Topeka, was nominated for U. S. Senator. The opposition referred to him as the "railroad senator."

JAN. 12.—The Afro-American Club, Topeka, endeavored to prevent Thomas Dixon's *The Clansman* from being presented. Mayor W. H. Davis said "the less we talk about such matters, the better."

JAN. 15.—The Farmers' Independent Grain Dealers Assn. of Kansas met at Salina.

—The Kansas State Baseball League met at Coffeyville.

JAN. 16.—The Central Coal and Coke Co. purchased 800 acres north of Pittsburg for \$80,000. The Chapman Coal Co. bought 39 acres for \$35,000.

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—The Baker basketball team defeated the Chicago Crescents, 67 to 37, at Baldwin. The Crescents claimed to be world champions.

—The Kansas Women's Press Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Retail Furniture Dealers Assn. was organized at Topeka.

JAN. 17.—Charles L. Haynes, 15, Emporia, was awarded a Carnegie medal for rescuing his swimming companion, Harold K. Smith, August 25, 1906, at Neosho Rapids.

JAN. 18.—W. H. Heer, Concordia trapshooter, had a percentage of 96.3 for 1906, said to be a world record.

—A public school savings plan at Wichita had 6,000 children participating.

—The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 19.—Two persons were killed and many injured in a Santa Fe wreck near Sylvia.

—Winter flood records in the Neosho valley were broken in Lyon, Woodson, Allen and Neosho counties. Railroad tracks, bridges and telegraph lines were damaged.

—Citizens of Kansas City, Kan., were irate because the Kansas City *Star* referred to their town as the "West Side."

JAN. 21.—The Kansas Editorial Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Publishers Club met at Topeka.

JAN. 22.—Charles Curtis was elected U. S. Senator.

—The Kansas Assn. of Charities and Corrections met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Grain Dealers Assn. met at Wichita.

JAN. 24.—H. F. Cady and D. F. McFarland of the K. U. chemistry department announced the discovery of argon and neon in natural gas. Previously air had been their only known source.

JAN. 26.—Fairmount College received a \$40,000 gift from Andrew Carnegie.

JAN. 28.—Richard Whiting Blue, U. S. Representative from Kansas, 1895-1897, died at Bartlesville, I. T.

JAN. 29.—Henry J. Allen, Ottawa, purchased the Wichita *Beacon* from J. Hagney for a sum "close to \$100,000."

—The Kansas Day Club and the Woman's Kansas Day Club met at Topeka.

JAN. 30.—The Bar Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

FEBRUARY 1.—George M. Klauer, Topeka, received five ribbons for his pigeons at the National Pigeon Show, Chicago.

FEB. 4.—The Kansas Society of Labor and Industry met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Miners Assn. met at Topeka.

FEB. 5.—The Kansas Independent Telephone Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Temperance Union met at Topeka.

—Independent oil producers held an interstate conference at Topeka.

FEB 7.—The Young Men's Christian Assn. of Kansas held its 25th annual meeting at Topeka.

FEB. 9.—The Supreme Court dismissed the Dewey-Berry case which had been postponed through five successive terms of the Norton county district court. Chauncey Dewey and two of his men had killed three members of the Berry family in a fight over a water tank. Feeling was strong against the Deweys who had foreclosed mortgages and bought up tax titles, thus acquiring an 80,000-acre ranch in northwestern Kansas.

FEB. 11.—Salina officers, raiding joints, found one with nine barrels of whisky, wine and gin.

FEB. 12.—The Kansas Lincoln Day Club met at Topeka.

FEB. 14.—The Kansas Assn. of County Clerks met at Topeka.

FEB. 15.—Fred S. Bullene of the Kansas City *Star* was barred from the Senate chamber after charging that the Waggener bill was a railroad measure.

—H. W. Rhea, Loring, won the state chess championship from O. C. Brett, Humboldt, at Topeka.

FEB. 17.—The Mennonite Church of North America established a publishing house at McPherson. Publications included *Zionsbote*, *Lektionsheft*, *Colos* and *Der-Deutsche-Western*.

FEB. 18.—The Royal Arch Masons grand chapter and the Royal and Select Masters grand council met at Wichita.

FEB. 20.—The Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons grand lodge met at Wichita.

FEB. 21.—The 16th judicial district, abolished by the Legislature in 1897, was re-established. Elmer C. Clark, Oswego, was appointed judge.

FEB. 22.—The Kansas Democratic Club met at Topeka.

—The Swedish-American League of Kansas met at Topeka.

FEB. 23.—The Kansas Gideons met at Topeka.

FEB. 26.—The Ancient Order of United Workmen grand lodge met at Lawrence.

MARCH 1.—*La Traviata*, starring Mme. Lillian Nordica, was presented at the Grand Theater, Topeka.

MAR. 2.—The Kansas Intercollegiate Athletic Commission met at Topeka.

MAR. 4.—It was claimed that after a six-weeks revival at Salina 1,000 were converted, card clubs broke up and joints closed.

MAR. 6.—The Topeka Kennel Club held its first show.

—The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Kansas City.

MAR. 8.—A Boston laundry established a fellowship at K. U. for research for a method to prevent destruction of clothes in laundering.

MAR. 10.—Senators, employees and newspapermen marched through the State House singing "John Brown's Body" in an effort to keep the House from killing a bill which would appropriate \$6,000 for a statue of John Brown to be placed with that of John J. Ingalls in Statuary Hall, Washington, D. C. But the bill died.

MAR. 11.—The Kansas Intercollegiate Oratorical Assn. contest at Emporia was won by W. R. McNutt, Ottawa University.

MAR. 12.—The first food and drug inspectors under the new pure food law were appointed.

MAR. 13.—Bethany College, Lindsborg, announced it was out of debt.

—The Northwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Norton.

MAR. 14.—The Legislature adjourned. Laws were passed to permit railroads to charge a two-cent passenger fare; abolish railroad passes; establish a tax commission; set maximum freight rates which allowed a 15 per cent reduction on grain; regulate hunting and fishing; levy taxes for bands; prevent desecration of Memorial Day; make February 12 a legal holiday; make appropriations for farmers' institutes, good roads, corn-breeding and good-seed trains; permit the use for evidence of certain transcripts from the State Historical Society when county records were lost, stolen or destroyed; establish a juvenile court;

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preserve cornerstones, monuments and landmarks; license drug and appliance vendors; regulate the collection, selling and transmitting of news; establish free kindergartens; prevent the manufacture, sale or transportation of adulterated foods, drugs or liquor; preserve waters of the state; create the Kansas Entomological Commission, the State Board of Embalming, the State Board of Veterinary Registration, the office of Dairy Commissioner and the offices of commissioners of forestry.

—The Kansas Conference of Swedish Baptists met at Topeka.

MAR. 15.—Missouri won the annual Kansas-Missouri indoor track meet at Kansas City, Mo.

MAR. 21.—Prairie fires near Lakin did extensive damage. For four days the temperature was over 90°, and the air was thick with smoke.

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Assn. met at Preston, Neb.

MAR. 22.—Frank Nelson, former Superintendent of Public Instruction, accepted the presidency of the University of Minnesota.

MAR. 23.—J. R. Burton, former U. S. Senator who had just been released from prison, spoke on "The Most Monumental Hypocrite in History—Theodore Roosevelt," at the Seelye Theater, Abilene.

MAR. 25.—The Morton Salt Co. plant at Hutchinson had a \$500,000 fire.

—The temperature reached 95° at Abilene after a week of summer heat. Peach and plum trees were in bloom, grass was green, and alfalfa was seven inches high.

MAR. 27.—The South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Emporia.

MAR. 29.—Lawless & Lawless, Topeka, owned a tally-ho coach which had a seating capacity of 22. There were receptacles for food, beer and ice.

MAR. 30.—The annual *Messiah* festival was held at Lindsborg.

APRIL 1.—Twenty-four Japanese arrived at Wichita from Denver, first of a large number brought to work in the Cudahy packing plant.

—Paola's \$35,000 Holy Trinity Catholic Church was dedicated.

APR. 2.—City elections were held in Kansas. Republicans and "drys" won in 75 per cent of the towns.

—The Church of the River Brethren met at Abilene.

APR. 3.—The Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Wellington.

—The Southwest Threshermen's Assn. met at Wichita.

APR. 8.—The State Food Inspector held up three carloads of baking powder billed to Wichita until the manufacturer labeled the cans properly, listing ingredients.

APR. 9.—Willie Sell, convicted in 1886 of murdering his family near Erie, was pardoned by Governor Hoch. While in prison he had written a book, *A Voice From Prison*.

APR. 10.—The Kansas Authors Club met at Topeka.

APR. 12.—The National Assn. of Mining Schools met at K. U. Erasmus Haworth, K. U., was elected president.

APR. 13.—The Rippey building at Baker University burned; loss, \$75,000.

—The forestry bureau sent 170,000 trees to the Garden City reserve, including evergreens, black locust, western yellow pine, Jack pine and Scotch pine.

APR. 15.—Governor Hoch appointed a new board of commissioners for Scott county. The old board resigned in protest against a bill just passed authorizing a high school levy.

—The Kansas State Sunday School Assn. met at Chanute.

—The Kansas Teachers Reading Circle met at Topeka.

APR. 17.—The entomology department at K. U. waged war on the green bug wheat pest by distributing parasitic bees.

—The Kansas Conference of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod met at Marquette. Ernst F. Pihlblad, president of Bethany College, announced a \$20,000 gift from Andrew Carnegie for a library.

APR. 19.—Recruiting officers claimed they could not get a full crew for the U. S. S. *Kansas*. Sailors declared "no ship is lucky unless she touched wine before she touched water."

APR. 22.—Fred Wellhouse, Leavenworth, said there was not a single apple in his orchard of 60,000 trees because of last week's frost.

APR. 24.—The Burton Publishing Co., Abilene, was chartered to publish *Home Rule*, J. R. Burton, editor.

APR. 25.—About 25 Russian families of North Topeka went to Garden City to work in the beet fields.

APR. 27.—The Kansas State Sportsmen's Assn. met at Hutchinson.

APR. 30.—The Attorney General discovered that Anheuser-Busch beer was ordered in Kansas on blanks made out to "Ann E. Heiser."

—The Churches of Christ in Kansas held their first annual convention at Garden City.

MAY 1.—Wells Fargo Express ordered agents not to accept liquor consigned to Kansas.

—Railroads placed mileage books on sale in accordance with the new state law.

MAY 3.—A wet, heavy snowfall in Kansas had "balm and blessing in every flake," F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, declared.

MAY 4.—The State Board of Health issued a bulletin on the menace of the housefly, by Dr. S. J. Crumbine, secretary.

MAY 5.—J. K. Hudson, founder of the Topeka *Daily Capital* and brigadier general in the Spanish-American War, died at his home in Topeka.

MAY 6.—The Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs met at Kansas City.

MAY 7.—The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co. asked that a receiver be appointed for its Kansas property.

—The General Assn. of Congregational Ministers and Churches met at McPherson.

—The Kansas Medical Society met at Kansas City.

—The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, The Woman's Relief Corps, the Sons of Veterans and the Ladies of the G. A. R. met at Topeka.

MAY 8.—Edmund G. Ross, U. S. Senator, 1866-1871, whose vote in the Senate was said to have saved President Andrew Johnson from impeachment, died at Albuquerque, New Mexico territory. He was born at Ashland, O., December 7, 1826, and led a Free-State colony to Kansas in 1856. He was a member of the Wyandotte constitutional convention, and was connected with the Topeka *Tribune*, the Topeka *Record* and the Lawrence *Tribune*. President Cleveland appointed Ross Governor of New Mexico territory, and he served from 1885 to 1889.

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MAY 10.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Home Rule*, Abilene; J. R. Burton, editor.

—The United Commercial Travelers grand lodge met at Topeka.

MAY 11.—The Order of the Loyal Legion, Kansas commandery, met at Leavenworth.

MAY 14.—A station at Peabody sent parasite bees to farmers to kill green bugs which were destroying wheat. K. U. sent an average of 200 packages daily.

—The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Kansas met at Emporia.

—The Knights of Columbus grand council met at Leavenworth.

—The Kansas Federation of Catholic Societies met at Leavenworth.

—The Knights Templar grand commandery met at Wichita.

—The Kansas Fraternal Aid Assn. met at Lawrence.

MAY 15.—The Order of the Eastern Star grand chapter met at Salina.

—The Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Kansas, met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Fraternal Order of Eagles met at Iola.

MAY 18.—Pure food conferences were held at Iola, Fort Scott, Coffeyville, Independence, Pittsburg and Parsons.

MAY 20.—Miss Margaret A. Hanna, Salina, was selected to accompany U. S. delegates to the second Hague conference, "the only woman to be so honored."

—Fairmount won the intercollegiate track and field meet at Topeka.

—The Kansas Bankers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Knights of Pythias grand lodge met at Topeka.

MAY 21.—The Kansas Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union was organized at Hutchinson.

—The Kansas Pharmaceutical Assn. met at Kansas City.

MAY 23.—The Kansas Society of Colonial Dames met at Lawrence.

MAY 27.—The Kansas Dental Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 30.—Wolf scalps were legal tender in Norton county in denominations of one, two and five dollars, according to age and kind.

JUNE 1.—The Tri-State Turner Society, including Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, met at Topeka.

JUNE 8.—The Kansas Spiritualists Assn. met at Topeka.

JUNE 9.—For the first time in 11 years Leavenworth did not have an open saloon.

—The Missouri Hunt and Polo Club defeated the Junction City team at Fort Riley, 10½ to 1½.

JUNE 13.—Prof. Lucien Blake of K. U. was in Boston working on his invention for ocean signaling to prevent collisions. Atlantic lines were being equipped with the device.

—The president of the Ottawa Chautauqua resigned in protest against a Sunday program that included special trains and admission charges.

JUNE 14.—William L. Parkinson died at Ottawa. He promoted cane sugar factories at Ottawa, Fort Scott, Topeka, Arkalon, Meade and Liberal. Through his efforts the federal government spent \$150,000 experimenting with cane sugar in Kansas.

JUNE 15.—Arthur Capper contracted for a five-story \$150,000 newspaper building for his Topeka *Daily Capital*, *Mail and Breeze*, *Missouri Valley Farmer*, *Household Magazine* and the Mail Printing House.

JUNE 17.—The U. S. S. *Kansas* held its first maneuvers at League Island. Governor Hoch presented the \$5,000 silver service.

JUNE 18.—The Kansas Funeral Directors Assn. met at Leavenworth.

JUNE 19.—William H. Taft, Secretary of War, inspected Fort Leavenworth. He was entertained by D. R. Anthony, Jr., and toasted as "our next President."

JUNE 20.—William H. Taft discussed the Panama Canal at the Ottawa Chautauqua.

JUNE 22.—Lucien Baker, U. S. Senator from Kansas, 1895-1901, died at Leavenworth. He was born June 8, 1846, at Cleveland, O.; was graduated from the University of Michigan and admitted to the bar. He began practicing law at Leavenworth.

JUNE 24.—A tornado in Barber county injured ten persons and did great damage.

JUNE 26.—There were two cement factories at Independence, two at Iola and one at Neodesha. Three were under construction, and three others had purchased sites. Superior quality limestone with an abundance of underlying shale and cheap natural gas stimulated the industry in Kansas.

JUNE 27.—The Congregational Church at Wabaunsee, known as the Beecher Bible Church, celebrated its semi-centennial.

—The Co-operative Experiment Assn. of the Great Plains area met at Manhattan.

JULY 1.—To preserve the graves of her ancestors, Lyda B. Conley, Wyandot Indian, had sued the Secretary of the Interior and members of a commission appointed to sell the Wyandot burial ground (Huron Place Cemetery) in the heart of Kansas City's business district. The U. S. Circuit Court dismissed the case on the ground that it had no jurisdiction over the act passed in 1906 by Congress permitting sale. There were nearly 300 marked graves on the two acres, which were valued at \$100,000. Miss Conley, who argued the case in person, appealed to the Supreme Court.

JULY 2.—The Kansas State Board of Health met at Topeka.

JULY 3.—Emporia celebrated its 50th birthday. Its founder, Dr. G. W. Brown, Rockford, Ill., was guest of honor.

JULY 12.—The Salina Chautauqua opened.

JULY 13.—The Superintendent of Insurance started proceedings to break up an alleged trust of fire insurance companies. The Attorney General secured a temporary injunction against 62 companies restraining them from illegal combination.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Western Life*, Leavenworth; Albert T. Reid, publisher.

JULY 15.—The first annual Topeka Chautauqua opened.

JULY 17.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Sunday Star*, Atchison; Walt Mason, editor; A. Reese, business manager.

JULY 22.—The Topeka *Daily Herald* was discontinued after six years of publication. Dell Keizer, founder and business manager, filed bankruptcy proceedings.

JULY 23.—The state tennis tournament was held at Wichita. Robert H. Bradford, El Dorado, won the singles, and with O. F. Dubach, El Dorado, won the doubles.

JULY 25.—Six hundred and sixty Pottawatomies were paid \$348.58 each, due under the treaties of 1846.

JULY 26.—The Bar-B-Q Campbell ranch in Meade and Clark counties was sold for \$80,000. There were 20,000 acres enclosed by 68 miles of wire fences.

JULY 28.—Adrian L. Greene, Newton, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, died at Battle Creek, Mich.

JULY 31.—Dr. F. H. Snow returned from Patagonia, New Mexico territory, where he collected 15,000 entomological specimens for K. U.

—"The Middle West and Wall Street," by Charles M. Harger, Abilene, was published in the July issue of *Review of Reviews*.

AUGUST 2.—Walter Johnson, native of Humboldt, pitched his first professional game for the Washington Senators and was beaten, 3 to 2. Ty Cobb, watching Johnson warm up before the game, said he had "the fastest pitch I ever saw."

—Alfred W. Benson, Ottawa, former U. S. Senator, was named Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the unexpired term of the late Adrian L. Greene.

AUG. 4.—Short-sleeved dresses were banned by Father Anton Kuhls, St. Mary's Catholic Church, Kansas City.

AUG. 5.—Daniel Mulford Valentine, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, 1869-1893, died at his home in Topeka. He had served as a legislator and judge of the fourth district.

AUG. 6.—The Shawnee county attorney said that in July one Topeka drug-gist sold \$4.50 worth of prescriptions and \$1,400 worth of beer, wine and whisky.

—Freight rates on wheat from Kansas to Galveston were lowered, "the most important ruling for wheat-growers that has ever been made."

AUG. 10.—Mrs. Jane C. Stormont, founder of Stormont Hospital, Topeka, died at Topeka.

AUG. 12.—The Kansas State Federation of Labor was reorganized at Topeka.

—The Western Negro Press Assn. met at Topeka.

AUG. 13.—The National Negro Business League met at Topeka. Booker T. Washington, founder and president of the League, spoke.

AUG. 15.—The Seventh Day Adventists state convention met at Wichita.

AUG. 16.—The Kansas Society of Journeyman Barbers was organized at Topeka.

AUG. 20.—The annual cattlemen's rodeo and picnic began at Kingman.

AUG. 21.—The Kansas Conference of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Leavenworth.

AUG. 23.—McPherson county celebrated the erection of a monument commemorating the 1827 treaty between the federal government and Kansas Indians for right of way over the Santa Fe Trail.

AUG. 27.—The Kansas Holiness Assn. met at Wichita.

AUG. 28.—Archibald Llewellyn Williams, Topeka, Attorney General, 1871-1875, died at Manitou, Colo. He was judge of the U. S. District Court, 1861-1863, and an attorney for the Union Pacific for several years.

—Frank Isbell, Wichita, was second baseman for the Chicago White Sox.

—The Kansas Rifle team placed 28 out of 48 competitors in the national matches at Camp Perry, O.

AUG. 29.—The Kansas Assn. of County Superintendents of Schools was reorganized at Topeka.

—The Universalist Church state convention met at Wichita.

SEPTEMBER 2.—Over a thousand workers marched in the Wichita Labor Day parade.

—The Kansas Automobile Club met at Lawrence.

SEPT. 3.—The Kansas State Firemen's Assn. met at Ellsworth.

SEPT. 4.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners announced a flat two-cent passenger rate, beginning October 1.

—The Kansas Rural Free Delivery Letter Carriers Assn. met at Osage City.

SEPT. 7.—The Western Kansas Beet Growers Assn. met at Garden City.

SEPT. 8.—Forty Pottawatomies went to Shawnee, Oklahoma territory, to attend the annual corn dance held by Indians there.

SEPT. 13.—The Yost mill and elevator at Hays burned with an estimated loss of \$125,000.

SEPT. 16.—The Kansas State Fair opened at Hutchinson.

SEPT. 17.—Iola experimented with oiled streets.

—J. R. Burton, former U. S. Senator, took charge of the *Salina Daily Union* which he bought from J. S. Cobb.

—The United Presbyterian Church Synod of Kansas met at Sterling.

SEPT. 18.—C. J. "Buffalo" Jones fattened two carloads of catalo, a cross between cattle and buffalo, with sugar-beet pulp from Garden City.

—The Sixth Kansas Cavalry Veterans Assn. met at Parker.

—The Kansas Bee Keepers Assn. met at Hutchinson.

SEPT. 21.—The McPherson Sluggers, amateur baseball team, had won 42 out of 56 games.

SEPT. 22.—Sen. William E. Borah of Idaho, former Kansan, was on trial in the U. S. Supreme Court, charged with conspiring to defraud the government. William A. White interceded with President Roosevelt in Borah's behalf and later declared "it was the best day's work I ever did in my life."

—Wichita's baseball team won the Western Assn. pennant.

SEPT. 23.—Four central labor bodies and 37 local unions had been organized by the A. F. of L. in Kansas since March 1.

—The first damage suit involving an automobile was in the Supreme Court. The Francis brothers, Cherryvale, appealed a district court decision which awarded \$5,000 to Miss Calista J. Brock. She had been seriously injured when her horse was frightened by their car.

SEPT. 25.—The State Fish Commissioner placed 6,000 black bass in the Walnut and Fall rivers. A number of Hungarian partridges were loosed as an experiment. Chinese pheasants released in Butler county the previous winter were multiplying rapidly.

—The Kansas Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met at Parsons.

SEPT. 27.—The city council and mayor of Leavenworth voted to abolish electric street lights and reinstall gas lamps because of "strained finances." Citizens protested.

—G. W. Brown, Junction City, patented an automobile leather tire protector which made it "wear and puncture proof."

SEPT. 30.—An Iola physician asked the Anti-Horse Thief Assn. to help find the thief who stole his car.

—Topeka passed an ordinance barring automobiles from the State House grounds.

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—The Kansas Christian Convention met at Wichita.

OCTOBER 1.—The Kansas Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution met at Leavenworth.

OCT. 3.—Olive-drab uniforms were issued at Fort Riley. They were "destined to do away with the old blue uniforms throughout the army."

OCT. 4.—The Kansas Society of Friends met at Wichita.

OCT. 6.—A \$40,000 First Methodist Church was dedicated at Fort Scott.

OCT. 8.—Humboldt celebrated its 50th anniversary with three days of speeches, parades, band music and contests.

—A Kansas Chautauqua Alliance was organized at Topeka.

—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas met at El Dorado.

—The Kansas Photographers Assn. met at Lawrence.

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand encampment met at Topeka.

OCT. 9.—The Kansas Library Assn. met at Newton.

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand lodge held its 50th annual session at Topeka.

OCT. 10.—The Presbyterian Synod of Kansas met at Emporia.

—The Colored Baptists of Kansas met at Salina.

—The Rebekah state assembly met at Topeka.

OCT. 12.—The College of Emporia celebrated its 50th anniversary.

OCT. 14.—Associated Press operators on the *Topeka State Journal*, the *Wichita Eagle* and the *Leavenworth Times* returned to work after a strike.

—The Kansas Baptist Convention met at McPherson.

OCT. 15.—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Ottawa.

—The Improved Order of Red Men of Kansas met at Emporia.

OCT. 17.—Fort Riley was selected as the site for a \$42,000 army balloon plant.

—The Kansas Anti-Horse Thief Assn. met at Parsons.

OCT. 24.—George H. Smith, Finney county, invented a machine for digging and topping sugar beets.

—The Young Women's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Ottawa.

OCT. 26.—Mrs. John Barben, Douglas county, gave birth to quadruplet girls.

—*The Heckewelder Narrative*, a story of the United Brethren mission among the Delaware and Mohegan Indians, was edited by W. E. Connelley and published by Burrows Bros.

OCT. 29.—Earl W. Murray, Kansas' first Rhodes' scholar, was professor of Latin at K. U.

NOVEMBER 1.—Emmett Dalton, bank robber, was pardoned by Governor Hoch.

Nov. 5.—Burlingame honored Capt. Charles E. Vreeland of the U. S. S. *Kansas* with a reception and banquet.

Nov. 6.—A hundred persons from McPherson and Marion counties went to Saskatchewan to attend the annual meeting of the German Mennonite Brethren Church of the United States and Canada.

Nov. 9.—E. E. Marshall, superintendent of the Kansas State Industrial Reformatory, Hutchinson, charged with "great cruelty," resigned. The Board of Managers had said "the specific charges are not sustained by the evidence."

Nov. 10.—Washburn College defeated K. U., 12 to 5, at Topeka to become state football champions.

Nov. 11.—A Kansas exhibition flour train left Topeka for New York via Canada.

Nov. 13.—Parsons had a \$200,000 fire.

Nov. 14.—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Assn. met at Topeka.

Nov. 16.—Oklahoma was admitted to the Union.

Nov. 20.—The Kansas Assn. of Charities and Corrections met at Kansas City.

Nov. 25.—John G. Haskell, State Architect, 1866-1874, who designed the State House, died at his home in Lawrence. He came to Kansas from Massachusetts in 1857. He also planned the asylum buildings at Osawatomie and Topeka and the first buildings at K. U. and Washburn.

Nov. 28.—In Thanksgiving Day football games K. U. defeated Missouri at St. Joseph, 4 to 0, and Washburn completed an unbeaten season at Topeka by winning from Oklahoma University, 12 to 0.

—The Kansas Academy of Science met at Emporia.

DECEMBER 6.—Six survivors of the first Free-State Legislature celebrated the 50th anniversary at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Historical Society met at Topeka.

DEC. 10.—The Kansas State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met at Lawrence.

DEC. 13.—W. H. Adams, publisher of the first weekly newspaper in Kansas, died at Springfield, Mo. He went to Leavenworth in 1854 and started the *Kansas Weekly Herald*. Later he published the *Atchison Union* and the *Leavenworth Daily Inquirer*.

DEC. 15.—"Lancelot and Guinevere," a drama in blank verse by John William Conway, Norton, was published in the *Norton Champion*.

DEC. 25.—The Kansas State Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 26.—The Kansas Chess Assn. met at Topeka. A. M. Harvey, Topeka, won the tournament.

—The Kansas State Horticultural Society met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Buttermakers Assn. met at Manhattan.

DEC. 29.—Terry Stafford, superintendent of the Smith Car Co., Topeka, resigned. Stafford built the first car in Topeka in 1889. His second machine was purchased by Lon Thomas, Topeka. He then joined the Smith Co. According to the Topeka *Daily Capital*, many of his patents and ideas were embodied in the Smith cars which he helped design and build.

DEC. 31.—Among the books published by Crane & Co., Topeka, were: *The Border and the Buffalo*, by John R. Cook; *Blue Waters and Green*, by Frederick Dumont Smith; *Mexico With Comparisons and Conclusions*, by A. A. Graham; *The Lyon Campaign*, by Eugene Ware; *Circle Dot*, by M. H. Donoho; *Lariat Letters*, by Myra McDermott Stevenson, and *The Doniphan Expedition*, by W. E. Connelley.

—The Kansas Oil Producers Assn. and Independent Refiners met at Chanute and resolved that the suit against the Standard Oil Co. be "not dismissed, compromised, or arranged for compromise, but vigorously prosecuted to a successful and final termination."

—The Kansas Corn Breeders Assn. met at Manhattan.

—The Kansas Dairy Assn. met at Manhattan.



Road grader near Hill City, 1910. Courtesy Mrs. Lucy Swank Worland
 Sugar beets for the Garden City factory, 1907. Courtesy Stuart Awbrey,
Garden City Daily Telegram.

Drilling winter wheat at the Fort Hays experiment station, about 1906.



R. F. D. wagon and first carrier out of Berryton, early 1900's. *Courtesy Mrs. E. A. Dunlap.*



Livery stable at Garden City in 1906. *Courtesy W. C. Arthur.*



Ice skating on Chapman creek, north of Chapman, about 1905. *Courtesy Lucy Huff.*

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The Topeka Lawn Tennis Club, 1907.





Fort Scott Sugar and Syrup Co., 1909. *Courtesy George Marble, Fort Scott Tribune-Monitor.*

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Belle Springs Creamery at Abilene about 1908. Dwight Eisenhower worked here. *Courtesy P. D. Hoffman.*





Broomcorn warehouse in Wichita, 1908. Kansas was among the leading producers and exporters of broomcorn.

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Tomato-canning bee, Wabaunsee county, about 1910. *Courtesy Mrs. Charles Sneller.*





Fourth of July celebration at Coldwater, 1903.



The State House as it appeared in 1910.



Horseless carriage parade in Garden City, 1907. *Courtesy Stuart Awbrey, Garden City Daily Telegram.*



This "flying machine" was built at Goodland in 1910. It never got off the ground. *Courtesy B. G. Robinson, Goodland Daily News.*



Horse racing at the Wichita fair grounds, 1908.

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The Copeland Hotel fire at Topeka, January 14, 1909. For many years the hotel was a rendezvous for politicians, and was often referred to as "Copeland county."

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THE YEAR IN BRIEF

AGRICULTURE. A summary of crop statistics for 1907:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Winter wheat	7,051,882	73,233,907	\$56,187,583.11
Spring wheat	183,401	921,788	599,928.74
Corn	6,809,012	145,288,326	63,040,743.32
Oats	1,109,600	14,104,194	5,511,113.21
Rye	34,708	353,417	219,498.99
Barley	317,331	2,979,300	1,375,673.78
Buckwheat	705	8,032	7,658.20
Irish potatoes	84,374	5,336,979	4,138,403.06
Sweet potatoes	4,316	475,654	390,415.06
Castor beans	11	108	108.00
Cotton	186	50,850†	5,085.00
Flax	45,588	337,176	304,386.98
Tobacco	61	6,100‡	671.00
Broomcorn	28,308	12,158,200†	404,133.25
Millet and Hungarian	247,909	446,800‡	2,288,132.75
Sugar beets	10,881	87,048‡	435,240.00
Sorghum: for syrup	8,046	596,033*	259,610.35
Sorghum: for forage	377,916	.....	2,883,624.00
Milo maize	22,090	60,131‡	234,686.25
Kafir	508,485	1,495,291‡	5,658,859.75
Jerusalem corn	2,432	6,521‡	25,650.75
Timothy	448,210	1,663,258‡	13,265,565.00
Clover	117,754		
Bluegrass	274,190		
Alfalfa	743,050		
Orchard grass	2,628		
Other tame grasses	74,511	1,294,828‡	7,747,234.75
Prairie grass, fenced	13,933,133		
Totals	32,440,718	.....	\$164,984,005.30

* gallons

† pounds

‡ tons

Other farm products:

<i>Product</i>	<i>Quantities</i>	<i>Value</i>
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter .....	.....	\$76,152,090.00
Wool clip	449,054 lbs.	94,301.34
Cheese	471,521 lbs.	68,770.23
Butter	43,940,531 lbs.	9,705,423.90
Poultry and eggs sold .....	.....	10,300,082.00
Milk sold .....	.....	1,003,526.00
Garden and horticultural products marketed .....	.....	3,789,451.00
Wood marketed .....	.....	114,091.00
Honey and beeswax	1,316,402 lbs.	186,009.31

Total **\$101,413,744.78**

Total value, all farm products **\$266,397,750.08**

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1907

A summary of livestock statistics for 1907:

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses	899,063	\$89,906,300.00
Mules and asses	127,593	14,673,195.00
Milk cows	690,318	20,709,540.00
Other cattle	2,171,276	47,768,072.00
Sheep	159,241	716,584.50
Swine	2,608,574	23,477,166.00
Total		\$197,250,857.50
Grand total, farm products and livestock		\$463,648,607.58

BANKS. On December 3, 1907, the State Bank Commissioner listed 733 state banks and five trust companies with total resources and liabilities of \$92,518,045.60. Nine private banks reported \$1,331,337.15.

On October 28, 1907, New York banks, the central reserve agents of the country's banks, refused to ship currency to their correspondent banks. Within 90 days after the financial crisis appeared, every bank in Kansas was transacting business. Not a single bank was lost as a result of the panic, according to the State Bank Commissioner.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. The biennial report of the board of trustees of State Charities and Corrections gave the following statistics for the year ending June 30, 1907:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Ave. Popul.</i>
Topeka State Hospital	\$149,770	1,073
Osawatomie State Hospital	182,974	1,281
State Hospital for Epileptics, Parsons	69,328	355
Boys Industrial School, Topeka	44,915	216
Girls Industrial School, Beloit	33,618	181
State School for the Deaf, Olathe	47,498	240
State School for the Blind, Kansas City	23,859	80
State School for Feeble Minded Youth, Winfield	53,682	355
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Atchison	33,062	161

CHARTERS. Following is a tabulation of charters filed with the Secretary of State during 1907:

	<i>No.</i>
Banks, Building and Loan, Trust and Insurance Companies	60
Cemeteries, Monument and Funeral Companies	23
Churches and Affiliated Organizations	82
Coal, Oil, Gas (Drilling) and Mining Companies	55
Construction Companies	13
Co-operatives	4
Creameries	0
Fairs, Agricultural and Civic Organizations	18
Gas (Service), Light, Water and Power Companies	19
Grain, Milling and Elevator Companies	37
Hotels and Hospitals	3
Ice and Cold Storage Companies	10
Libraries	4
Livestock, Poultry, Produce and Packing Companies	9
Lodges, Clubs, Unions and Benevolent Societies	51
Lumber, Brick and Tile Companies	29
Mercantile and Manufacturing Companies	133
Printing and Publishing Companies	21
Railroads	3
Real Estate and Investment Companies	15

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1907

CHARTERS.—Continued:

Schools and Colleges	3
Scientific and Cultural Organizations	15
Sports and Recreational Organizations	5
Street Railway, Telephone, Telegraph and Transfer Companies	45

Total 657

EDUCATION. For the year ending June 30, 1907, the Superintendent of Public Instruction reported that Kansas had 8,657 organized school districts with 10,427 teachers. The public school enrollment was 384,322. Expenses for school purposes were \$6,873,703.36. The average salary of men teachers was \$52, of women \$43. The average school term was 26.2 weeks.

Statistics for the four state schools for 1906-1907 were as follows:

	<i>K. U.</i>	<i>K. S. A. C.</i>	<i>Emporia Normal</i>	<i>Fort Hays Normal</i>
Enrollment	1,786	1,937	2,157	286
Counties represented	89	100	95	20
Out-of-state students	121	43	44	2
Faculty	109	81	57	10
Legislative appropriations	\$255,000	\$232,140	\$124,628	\$15,491

FINANCIAL. The balance in the state treasury on June 30, 1906, was \$271,085.19, to which was added during the fiscal year \$1,057,447.91 from direct taxes and \$3,558,170.38 from other sources, or a total of \$4,886,703.48 from all sources including the original balance. Disbursements totaled \$4,126,436.53, which left a balance of \$760,266.95 in the treasury on June 30, 1907. Taxable property reported by county clerks included: aggregate value of all lands taxable, \$269,154,500 (includes town lots); value of personal property, \$78,854,269; value of railroad, telegraph, telephone, private car and pipeline property, \$77,272,445. The total valuation of all property as fixed by the State Board of Equalization was \$436,454,948. The total state tax levy was \$2,749,613.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1907

GOVERNMENT. A list of state and federal officers, and members of the Legislature as taken from the *Laws of Kansas*:

STATE OFFICERS, ELECTIVE

OFFICE	Name	Residence
Governor.....	E. W. Hoch.....	Marion
Lieutenant Governor.....	W. J. Fitzgerald.....	Dodge City
Secretary of State.....	C. E. Denton.....	Attica
State Treasurer.....	Mark Tulley.....	Independence
State Auditor.....	J. M. Nation.....	Erie
Attorney General.....	F. S. Jackson.....	Eureka
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	E. T. Fairchild.....	Ellsworth
Superintendent of Insurance.....	Chas. W. Barnes.....	Osage City
Railroad Commissioner.....	George W. Kanavel.....	Sedgwick
Railroad Commissioner.....	F. J. Ryan.....	Leavenworth
Railroad Commissioner.....	Chas. A. Ryker.....	Hutchinson
State Printer.....	T. A. McNeal.....	Topeka

UNITED STATES SENATORS

NAME	Residence	NAME	Residence
Chester I. Long.....	Medicine Lodge	Charles Curtis.....	Topeka

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

DISTRICT	Name	Residence
First.....	D. R. Anthony, Jr.....	Leavenworth
Second.....	Charles F. Scott.....	Iola
Third.....	Phil P. Campbell.....	Pittsburg
Fourth.....	J. M. Miller.....	Council Grove
Fifth.....	W. A. Calderhead.....	Marysville
Sixth.....	Wm. A. Reeder.....	Logan
Seventh.....	E. H. Madison.....	Dodge City
Eighth.....	Victor Murdock.....	Wichita

THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES COURTS KANSAS DISTRICT

OFFICE	Name	Residence
Judge United States Circuit Court.....	William C. Hook.....	Leavenworth
Judge United States District Court.....	John C. Pollock.....	Winfield
District Attorney.....	H. J. Bone.....	Ashland
United States Marshal.....	W. H. Mackey, Jr.....	Junction City
Clerk United States Circuit Court.....	George F. Sharitt.....	Topeka
Clerk United States District Court.....	Morton Albaugh.....	Kingman

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1907

KANSAS SUPREME COURT

OFFICE	Name	Residence
Chief Justice.....	William A. Johnston....	Minneapolis
Associate Justice.....	Adrian L. Greene.....	Newton
Associate Justice.....	Rousseau A. Burch.....	Salina
Associate Justice.....	Henry F. Mason.....	Garden City
Associate Justice.....	Clark A. Smith.....	Cawker City
Associate Justice.....	Silas Porter.....	Kansas City
Associate Justice.....	Charles B. Graves.....	Emporia
Clerk of the Court.....	D. A. Valentine.....	Clay Center
Court Reporter.....	L. J. Graham.....	Topeka

DISTRICT COURTS OF KANSAS

DISTRICT	Name	Residence
First.....	James H. Gillpatrick....	Leavenworth
Second.....	Benjamin F. Hudson....	Athison
Third.....	Alston W. Dana.....	Topeka
Fourth.....	Charles A. Smart.....	Ottawa
Fifth.....	Frederick A. Meckel....	Cottonwood Falls
Sixth.....	Walter L. Simmons.....	Fort Scott
Seventh.....	Leander Stillwell.....	Erie
Eighth.....	Oscar L. Moore.....	Abilene
Ninth.....	Peter J. Galle.....	McPherson
Tenth.....	Winfield H. Sheldon....	Paola
Eleventh.....	Corb A. McNeill.....	Columbus
Twelfth.....	William T. Dillon.....	Belleville
Thirteenth.....	Granville P. Aikman....	El Dorado
Fourteenth.....	Thomas J. Flannelly....	Independence
Fifteenth.....	Richard M. Pickler.....	Smith Center
Sixteenth.....	Elmer C. Clark.....	Parsons
Seventeenth.....	W. H. Pratt.....	Phillipsburg
Eighteenth.....	Thomas C. Wilson.....	Wichita
Nineteenth.....	Carroll L. Swarts.....	Winfield
Twentieth.....	Jermain W. Brinckerhoff	Lyons
Twenty-first.....	Sam Kimble.....	Manhattan
Twenty-second.....	William I. Stuart.....	Troy
Twenty-third.....	J. C. Ruppenthal.....	Ellsworth
Twenty-fourth.....	Preston B. Gillett.....	Kingman
Twenty-ninth.....	J. McCabe Moore.....	Kansas City
Thirtieth.....	Rollin R. Rees.....	Minneapolis
Thirty-first.....	Gordon L. Finley.....	Garden City
Thirty-second.....	W. H. Thompson.....	Dodge City
Thirty-third.....	Charles E. Lobdell.....	Leoti
Thirty-fourth.....	Charles W. Smith.....	Stockton
Thirty-fifth.....	Robert C. Heizer.....	Osage City
Thirty-sixth.....	Marshall Gephart.....	Oskaloosa
Thirty-seventh.....	Oscar Foust.....	Iola
Thirty-eighth.....	Arthur Fuller.....	Pittsburg

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KANSAS STATE SENATE, 1907

Dist.	NAME	Post Office	County
1	Arthur L. Gilbert.....	Troy.....	Doniphan
2	B. P. Waggener.....	Atchison.....	Atchison
3	Vinton Stillings.....	Leavenworth.....	Leavenworth
4	Jas. F. Getty.....	Kansas City.....	Wyandotte
5	U. S. Griffin.....	Nortonville.....	Jefferson
6	George H. Hodges.....	Olathe.....	Johnson
7	Benjamin F. Blaker.....	Pleasanton.....	Linn
8	C. I. Martin.....	Fort Scott.....	Bourbon
9	E. F. Porter.....	Pittsburg.....	Crawford
10	C. S. Huffman.....	Columbus.....	Cherokee
11	W. J. Conner.....	Labette.....	Labette
12	S. M. Porter.....	Caney.....	Montgomery
13	F. M. Robertson.....	Coyville.....	Wilson
14	Jas. L. Martin.....	Yates Center.....	Woodson
15	F. H. Stannard.....	Ottawa.....	Franklin
16	H. B. Miller.....	Osage City.....	Osage
17	J. B. Betts.....	Topeka.....	Shawnee
18	George P. Hayden.....	Wetmore.....	Nemaha
19	E. R. Fulton.....	Marysville.....	Marshall
20	J. B. Lower.....	Haddam.....	Washington
21	J. N. Dolley.....	Maple Hill.....	Wabaunsee
22	J. E. Brewer.....	Abilene.....	Dickinson
23	J. M. Hamme.....	Cottonwood Falls...	Chase
24	George E. Tucker.....	Eureka.....	Greenwood
25	W. F. Benson.....	El Dorado.....	Rutler
26	W. S. Fitzpatrick.....	Sedan.....	Chautauqua
27	Ed. Wilkerson.....	Udall.....	Cowley
28	R. T. Simons.....	Caldwell.....	Sumner
29	J. H. Stewart.....	Wichita.....	Sedgwick
30	John F. Hughes.....	McPherson.....	McPherson
31	Fred H. Quincy.....	Salina.....	Saline
32	W. W. Caldwell.....	Concordia.....	Cloud
33	I. D. Young.....	Beloit.....	Mitchell
34	D. B. Harrison.....	Downs.....	Osborne
35	G. L. Chapman.....	Great Bend.....	Barton
36	T. C. Carver.....	Pratt.....	Pratt
37	T. A. Nofztger.....	Anthony.....	Harper
38	F. Dumont Smith.....	Kinsley.....	Edwards
39	Chas. Buschow.....	Colby.....	Thomas
40	W. H. Haskell.....	Smith Center.....	Smith

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

NAME	Office	Post Office
W. J. Fitzgerald.....	President.....	Dodge City
W. S. Fitzpatrick.....	President pro tem.....	Sedan
W. S. Kretsinger.....	Secretary.....	Emporia
G. A. Swallow.....	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Oskaloosa

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1907

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1907

Dist.	NAME	Post Office	County
1	Cyrus Ieland	Troy	Doniphan
2	Wm. Kiff	Atchison	Atchison
3	Sheffield Ingalls	Atchison	Atchison
4	W. A. Clark	Winchester	Jefferson
5	Walter Ferguson	Valley Falls	Jefferson
6	Jas. F. O'Conner	Leavenworth	Leavenworth
7	Chas. E. Snyder	Leavenworth	Leavenworth
8	D. V. Umholtz	Neely	Leavenworth
9	Wm. H. Martin	Kansas City	Wyandotte
10	E. A. Enright	Kansas City	Wyandotte
11	W. W. Gordon	Rosedale	Wyandotte
12	S. B. Haskins	Olathe	Johnson
13	A. C. Mitchell	Lawrence	Douglas
14	W. R. Stubbs	Lawrence	Douglas
15	J. H. Ransom	Ransomville	Franklin
16	J. W. Reynard	Ottawa	Franklin
17	Jos. S. Johnson	Osawatomie	Miami
18	D. A. Warren	Mound City	Linn
19	J. A. Milligan	Garnett	Anderson
20	J. T. Tredway	La Harpe	Allen
21	W. W. Padgett	Fort Scott	Bourbon
22	J. M. Davis	Bronson	Bourbon
23	J. W. Montee	Girard	Crawford
24	F. B. Wheeler	Pittsburg	Crawford
25	Hal C. Cowan	Weir City	Cherokee
26	S. C. Westcott	Galena	Cherokee
27	A. M. Sourbeer	Parsons	Labette
28	Sigmund Lehman	Chetopa	Labette
29	J. W. Holdren	Cherryvale	Montgomery
30	George L. Banks	Independence	Montgomery
31	M. P. Helmick	Chanute	Neosho
32	G. K. Sipple	Neodesha	Wilson
33	J. H. Sticher	Yates Center	Woodson
34	M. L. Stockton	Gridley	Coffey
35	C. E. Gants	Melvorn	Osage
36	C. T. Neihart	Carbondale	Osage
37	M. A. Hutcheson	Silver Lake	Shawnee
38	W. A. S. Bird	Topeka	Shawnee
39	Robert Stone	Topeka	Shawnee
40	F. W. Pomeroy	Holton	Jackson
41	S. L. Ryan	Hawatha	Brown
42	W. E. Archer	Horton	Brown
43	S. R. Myers	Sabetha	Nemaha
44	Jas. M. Rhodes	Frankfort	Marshall
45	E. L. Wilson	Marysville	Marshall
46	E. F. Richardson	Onaga	Pottawatomie
47	W. F. Peter	Randolph	Riley
48	G. W. Schmidt	Junction City	Geary
49	Wyatt Roush	Burlingame	Wabaunsee
50	C. A. Stannard	Emporia	Lyon
51	George Plumb	Emporia	Lyon
52	John A. Edwards	Eureka	Greenwood
53	W. A. Elstun	Moline	Elk
54	Edgar J. Fisher	Sedan	Chautauqua
55	W. L. Cunningham	Arkansas City	Cowley
56	J. R. Cottingham	Wilmot	Cowley
57	B. R. Leydig	El Dorado	Butler
58	S. H. Brandon	Douglass	Butler
59	J. H. Mercer	Bazaar	Chase
60	E. F. Davidson	Peabody	Marion
61	P. J. Potts	Diamond Springs	Morris
62	J. W. Creech	Herington	Dickinson
63	D. C. Fraser	Clifton	Clay
64	J. D. Shepard	Greenleaf	Washington
65	M. C. Polley	Republic	Republic
66	J. H. Brierley	Glasco	Cloud
67	John White	Ada	Ottawa
68	Chas. B. Kirtland	Salina	Saline
69	Charles Lander	Lindsborg	McPherson
70	Thos. P. Murphy	Halstead	Harvey
71	C. L. Davidson	Wichita	Sedgwick
72	A. C. Husey	Wichita	Sedgwick
73	John I. Saunders	Cheney	Sedgwick
74	Thos. A. Mayhew	Wellington	Sumner

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1907

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Concluded*

Dist.	NAME	Post Office	County
75	John A. Jeffries	South Haven	Sumner
76	J. D. Brown	Anthony	Harper
77	E. B. Rall	Zenda	Kingman
78	Wm. Gesner	Kiowa	Barber
79	D. W. Blaine	Pratt	Pratt
80	W. Y. Morgan	Hutchinson	Reno
81	H. S. Thompson	Sylvia	Reno
82	J. E. Guyer	Stafford	Stafford
83	W. M. Chatten	Claflin	Barton
84	C. F. Foley	Lyons	Rice
85	C. F. Pohlman	Ellsworth	Ellsworth
86	F. S. Rockefeller	Russell	Russell
87	E. T. Skinner	Beverly	Lincoln
88	G. H. McKinnie	Beloit	Mitchell
89	J. B. Taylor	Alton	Osborne
90	A. Swope	Mankato	Jewell
91	S. R. Boggs	Smith Center	Smith
92	George H. Tannahill	Long Island	Phillips
93	W. B. Ham	Stockton	Rooks
94	H. W. Oshant	Hays	Ellis
95	H. W. Grasse	La Crosse	Rush
96	Michael Sweeney	Pawnee Rock	Pawnee
97	F. N. Cole	Kinsley	Edwards
98	J. A. Sherer	Mullinville	Kiowa
99	T. J. Curran	Coldwater	Comanche
100	J. W. Berryman	Ashland	Clark
101	C. M. Beeson	Dodge City	Ford
102	W. A. Morgan	Jetmore	Hodgeman
103	O. L. Lennen	Ness City	Ness
104	A. B. Jones	WaKeeney	Trego
105	Wm. Wells	Hill City	Graham
106	R. A. Richmond	Lenora	Norton
107	J. D. Flanigan	Oberlin	Decatur
108	T. D. Patterson	Hoxie	Sheridan
109	D. M. Dennis	Orion	Gove
110	I. W. Crumly	Colby	Thomas
111	Robert S. Hendricks	Atwood	Rawlins
112	John L. Finley	St. Francis	Cheyenne
113	John O. Boyle	Goodland	Sherman
114	J. S. Price	Oakley	Logan
115	Guy E. Woodhouse	Sharon Springs	Wallace
116	James M. Holden	Leoti	Wichita and Greeley
117	E. P. Rochester	Scott City	Scott
118	J. S. Simmons	Dighton	Lane
119	W. M. Kinnison	Garden City	Finney
120	J. C. Hart	Lakin	Kearny
121	Paul Rich	Syracuse	Hamilton
122	Ed. McGillivray	Ulysses	Grant and Stanton
123	John J. Miller	Santa Fe	Haskell and Gray
124	S. D. Adams	Meade	Meade and Seward
125	G. Porter Craddock	Richfield	Stevens and Morton

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NAME	Office	Post Office
J. S. Simmons	Speaker	Dighton
W. L. Cunningham	Speaker pro tem	Arkansas City
D. Y. Wilson	Chief Clerk	Belleville
D. B. Dyer	Sergeant-at-Arms	Smith Center

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1908

INSURANCE. The 38th annual report of the Superintendent of Insurance gave the following statistics for Kansas business in 1907:

Type	No.	Risks Written	Premiums Collected	Losses Paid
Life Insurance	51	\$33,893,473	\$4,618,302	\$1,261,520
Joint Stock Fire	79	326,886,149	3,776,603	1,699,053
Kansas Mutual Fire	22	26,819,898	310,207	114,668
Casualty and Fidelity	45	Not Given	587,682	186,369
Fraternal	69	54,497,966	3,337,964	2,496,016

LABOR AND INDUSTRY. Labor organizations reported 13,058 members, according to the State Bureau of Labor, in 206 unions. The average work day for members was 9.2 hours and the average daily wage, \$2.68. There were 18 strikes, all settled successfully.

A survey of 70 different cities showed 37,719 employees in 833 factories and places of business. There were 625 children 14 to 16 years old working in factories.

There were 21,438,340 pounds of zinc mined during 1907, valued at \$2,122,902. Coal output was valued at \$8,644,499.

The report contained a list of the manufacturers of the state classified by specified industries.

POPULATION. The 16th biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture gave the population for 1907 as 1,650,160, an increase of 38,363 over 1906. The State Board of Health reported 10,020 marriages, 25,782 births and 8,713 deaths for the year ending March 1, 1907. County health officers reported 1,267 cases of diphtheria with 204 deaths; 1,157 cases of tuberculosis, 996 deaths, and 1,994 cases of typhoid fever with 440 deaths. Dr. S. J. Crumrine, secretary of the State Board of Health, said the system of collecting vital statistics was inefficient and cumbersome.

RAILROADS. The report for 1907-1908 inclusive will be found in the Year in Brief for 1908.

1908

JANUARY 1.—Kansas publishers protested a Post Office ruling that subscriptions be not more than a year behind and asked for time to collect accounts which were "good as gold."

—C. J. Williamson, Mount Hope, won the state checker championship at Topeka, defeating Frank Farmer, Wichita.

—The Kansas Draft Horse Breeders Assn. met at Manhattan.

JAN. 2.—Marshall M. Murdock, founder, editor and owner of the *Wichita Eagle*, died at his home. Murdock came to Kansas in 1856, established the *Weekly Osage Chronicle* at Burlingame in 1863, founded the *Eagle* in 1872, and devoted his life to Wichita's growth. *Western Publisher* said he wrote an editorial that broke the boom and caused hundreds of persons to lose thousands of dollars, then "faced the storm that came, like a gentleman, unafraid."

—A Topeka pastor asked women to remove their hats during his sermons.

—The Kansas Good Roads Assn. met at Manhattan.

—The Kansas Veterinary Medical Assn. met at Manhattan.

JAN. 5.—The *Snark* on which Martin Johnson, Independence, had sailed with Jack London, was reported 36 days overdue in Tahiti.

—The Garden City sugar factory produced 7,400 tons of sugar in 1907.

JAN. 6.—Topeka revised its Sunday closing ordinance so that tobacco, confectionery, ice, fresh meats, newspapers, bread and milk could be sold before 9 a. m.

—The Kansas Corn Breeders Assn. met at Manhattan.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1908

—The Kansas Poultry Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Fair Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 7.—The Kansas Swine Breeders Assn. met at Manhattan.

JAN. 8.—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture met at Topeka.

JAN. 9.—Van Dearing Perrine, artist from Garnett, snatched one of his paintings from the wall of the National Art Club because he considered it unsuitable for exhibition.

—Urbane Angney, quarterback and captain-elect of the K. U. football team, committed suicide.

JAN. 13.—The board of regents decided not to abolish football in Kansas normal schools.

—Kansas clubwomen petitioned Governor Hoch to recommend full woman suffrage to the Legislature.

—The Kansas City, Mexico and Orient reached Texas; trains were running from Wichita to Altus, Okla.

JAN. 14.—The Kansas Grain Dealers Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 18.—The International Harvester Co. was found guilty of violating Kansas anti-trust laws on 42 counts and was fined \$300 and costs on each in the Shawnee county district court.

JAN. 20.—The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Publishers Club met at Pittsburg.

JAN. 22.—The Kansas Retail Merchants Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 23.—The Hogan Milling Co., Junction City, sold 350,000 pounds of flour in Manila. The company supplied flour to Fort Riley, Fort Leavenworth, and state institutions.

JAN. 24.—The cross-breeding of cows with buffalo, and Persian sheep with domestic sheep, was under the direction of C. J. "Buffalo" Jones at Grand Canyon, Ariz., for the Department of Agriculture.

JAN. 27.—The Kansas Oil Producers Assn. met at Chanute and changed the name to the Kansas Oil and Gas Producers and Refiners Assn.

JAN. 29.—The Kansas Day Club and the Woman's Kansas Day Club met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Retail Furniture Dealers Assn. met at Wichita.

JAN. 30.—A special session of the Legislature, convened January 16, adjourned. It passed a bill for insurance of bank deposits, replacing the guaranty law. It also passed a primary law which provided for the nomination by ballot of all candidates for general elections, including U. S. Senators and independents. Primaries were also mandatory in elections in cities with a population of more than 5,000. The general primary was to be held the first Tuesday in August, 1908, and biennially thereafter. City primaries were to be held the first Tuesday in March and annually thereafter.

—The Bar Assn. of Kansas held its 25th annual meeting at Topeka.

JAN. 31.—The Rock Island depot at Topeka burned with a loss of \$100,000.

FEBRUARY 1.—The Kansas Gideons met at Topeka.

FEB. 3.—The Kansas Society of Labor and Industry met at Topeka.

FEB. 5.—Thirty Mennonite families bought farms near Deerfield.

—The North Central Kansas Fair and Racing Circuit opened at Belleville.

FEB. 6.—The Young Men's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Wichita.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1908

FEB. 7.—An 80-acre farm near Holton sold for \$150 an acre.

—Congress ceded to Kansas the ground on which the first Capitol stands at Pawnee. Because of the expense for upkeep, the State did not accept the land.

FEB. 8.—*Yankee Doodle Boy*, by George M. Cohan and Bud Hicks, played at the Perkins Theater, Holton.

FEB. 10.—A paraffine plant, "the only institution of its kind between Ohio and the Pacific coast," began operation at Erie. It cost \$100,000.

FEB. 11.—K. U. had a record enrollment of 2,000.

FEB. 12.—The Holton *Signal* published its list of the "ten best orators in Kansas." They were: B. P. Waggener, Atchison; Henry J. Allen, Wichita; Gov. E. W. Hoch; John H. Atwood, Leavenworth; J. R. Burton, Salina; J. K. Cubbison, Kansas City; Ex-Governor W. J. Bailey, Baileyville; F. Dumont Smith, Kinsley, and Capt. J. G. Waters, Topeka.

—The Kansas Lincoln Day Club met at Topeka.

FEB. 14.—Glen Edgerton, Manhattan, graduated from West Point with the highest honors in his class.

FEB. 17.—The Royal Arch Masons grand chapter and the Royal and Select Masons grand council met at Topeka.

FEB. 18.—William Sells, Topeka, one of the founders of Sells Bros. circus, died at New York. He was known as the "premiere bareback rider of the circus world."

FEB. 19.—The Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons grand lodge met at Topeka.

FEB. 21.—Fifty-four Percheron stallions and mares sold for an average of \$661 at the Whitewater Falls stock farm.

FEB. 22.—Governor Hoch appointed a committee of women to raise funds for the preservation of Pawnee Rock, famous landmark on the Santa Fe Trail.

—The Kansas Democratic Club met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Democratic Editorial Assn. met at Topeka.

FEB. 24.—William Heimke, Leavenworth, was appointed envoy and minister to Guatemala.

FEB. 25.—Jonathan Thomas, Topeka, gave \$35,000 to Washburn College for a gymnasium in memory of his son, Charles Brooks Thomas, who died in 1904.

FEB. 26.—K. U.'s basketball team had won 18 out of 24 games and made 731 points to their opponents' 572.

FEB. 27.—John C. Douglas, former law partner of James H. Lane, member of the Leavenworth constitutional convention and of the 1858 Legislature, died at Leavenworth. He was Kansas' first pension agent and was superintendent of territorial schools.

MARCH 1.—A \$46,000 Methodist Church was dedicated at Hutchinson.

MAR. 2.—The Southwest Threshermen's Assn. met at Wichita.

—The Kansas Master Plumbers Assn. met at Wichita.

MAR. 3.—The Kansas Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union met at Salina.

MAR. 5.—Percival G. Lowe, who helped build Fort Riley, and was the author of *Five Years a Dragoon*, died at San Antonio, Tex. He came to Kansas in 1849.

—An Army automobile carrying a message from New York to Fort Leavenworth arrived after 18 days. It was escorted by the Leavenworth Automobile Club.

MAR. 6.—Judge J. C. Pollock of the U. S. Circuit Court held that occupants of school lands purchased after earlier buyers defaulted were legal owners. The decision involved over \$500,000 worth of land.

MAR. 7.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Hutchinson Wholesaler*, a trade journal, was published by the Wholesaler Printing Co.

—The Kansas Intercollegiate Athletic Commission met at Emporia.

MAR. 11.—May Robson starred in *The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary* at the Grand Theater, Topeka.

—The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Authors Club met at Topeka.

MAR. 12.—*Don Coronado Through Kansas*, by John Stowell, was published in Seneca by the Don Coronado Co.

—The Populist state convention at Topeka decided not to enter a ticket in the state election.

MAR. 13.—R. A. Mack, Kansas Wesleyan, won first place in the Kansas Inter-collegiate Oratorical Assn. contest at Salina with his speech, "The Common Cause."

MAR. 16.—Dr. William Ashbrook Kellerman, author of *The Flora of Kansas*, died at Zacapa, Guatemala. He was founder and editor of the *Journal of Mycology*, and had been State Botanist.

MAR. 18.—George M. Stone, Topeka artist, held his first exhibition, showing 52 paintings.

—The South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Baldwin.

—The Southwestern Ice Cream Manufacturers Assn. met at Wichita.

MAR. 19.—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Assn. met at Holton.

MAR. 25.—The Kansas Architects Assn. was reorganized at Topeka.

—The Kansas Granite and Marble Dealers Assn. was organized at Emporia.

—The Northwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Salina.

MAR. 27.—A smallpox quarantine was placed on Belleville.

APRIL 1.—The government irrigation plant at Deerfield began pumping. Charges were \$2.75 an acre.

—The Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Winfield.

APR. 2.—The Socialist party state convention nominated Sol Smith, Winfield, U. S. Senator; George F. Hibner, Concordia, Governor; M. G. Porter, Bogue, Lieutenant Governor; Frank Curry, Topeka, Secretary of State; Frank Welch, Newton, Auditor; D. E. Crossley, Clay Center, Attorney General; L. D. Barrett, Wichita, Treasurer; Grace D. Brewer, Girard, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

APR. 3.—Lillian Russell appeared at Wichita in *Wildfire*.

APR. 6.—The Lawrence Ministerial Alliance recommended that women remove their Merry Widow hats at church.

—A record 12,500 trees were planted in one day at the Garden City forestry reserve.

APR. 7.—City elections were held over Kansas.

APR. 9.—William Logan, Lakin, had a five-year contract with the federal government to operate a sugar-beet test-farm to find if sugar content could be kept up, using home-grown seed. To date German-grown seed had been used.

APR. 10.—The Woman's Kansas Day Club and Benjamin P. Unruh, owner of Pawnee Rock, jointly presented it to the state. The women agreed to spend \$4,000 on the site, which was to be a public park.

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APR. 14.—The Kansas Women's Press Club met at Topeka.

APR. 16.—The Kingman Rock Salt Mining Co. shipped 65,100 tons in 1907.

APR. 18.—The annual *Messiah* festival was held at Lindsborg.

APR. 19.—Jessie Lewelling Call, writer, daughter of L. D. Lewelling, former Governor, committed suicide at Chicago.

APR. 20.—The Kansas Editorial Assn. met at Emporia.

APR. 21.—The Kansas State Sportsmen's Assn. met at Hutchinson.

APR. 22.—The Kansas Student Editorial Assn. was organized at Emporia.

APR. 25.—The Prohibition party convention at Peabody nominated E. C. Shouse, Parsons, U. S. Senator; Rev. Alfred L. Hope, Abilene, Governor; A. L. Evers, Dillon, Lieutenant Governor; George L. Avery, Nickerson, Secretary of State; Edmund A. Kennedy, Anthony, Auditor; William Volkland, Bushton, Treasurer; W. Clyde Wolfe, Ellsworth, Attorney General; Mrs. L. K. Carpenter, Oswego, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

—The Lawrence *Journal*, edited by members of the K. U. newspaper classes, disclosed illegal liquor sales in Lawrence. Jerome Beatty was managing editor; Roy Roberts, city editor, and Brock Pemberton, telegraph editor.

—Lord Chesterfield, a Lawrence greyhound, had won \$1,800 and two American and two English cups the past season.

APR. 27.—Governor Hoch appointed Mrs. Levi Cooper as probate judge of Mitchell county to succeed her husband, deceased. She was said to be the first woman probate judge in Kansas.

APR. 29.—Thirty saloons were raided at Lawrence.

MAY 1.—A thousand athletes from 40 high schools participated in a state track and field, tennis and basketball meet at Lawrence. Halstead won the basketball championship and Lawrence the other meets.

MAY 5.—Highland celebrated the completion of the St. Joseph and Grand Island railroad from St. Joseph.

—Hutchinson bought an automobile fire wagon, the first in the state.

—Annie L. Diggs, former State Librarian, was the author of *The Story of Jerry Simpson*, printed in Wichita by Mrs. Jane Simpson.

—The Kansas State Sunday School Assn. met at Wichita.

—The General Assn. of Congregational Ministers and Churches of Kansas met at Sabetha.

MAY 6.—The Kansas Medical Society met at Iola.

—The Kansas Conference of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod met at Round Rock, Tex.

MAY 11.—The Kansas Synod of the English Lutheran Church met at Kansas City.

—The Kansas Dental Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 12.—The Knights Templar grand commandery met at Parsons.

—The Kansas Fraternal Order of Eagles met at Galena.

—The Knights of Columbus grand council met at Wichita.

MAY 13.—The Kansas Bankers Assn. met at Kansas City.

—The Order of the Eastern Star grand chapter met at Topeka.

MAY 14.—Two Dodge City men bought a Ford in Kansas City and drove it home in 27 hours.

MAY 15.—The M. K. & T. shops at Parsons laid off 570 men for a week. At Horton the Rock Island shops let out 600. Business men in Salina and neighboring towns signed petitions asking the railroads to replace foreigners with

Americans on their road gangs. The railroads claimed "adverse legislation" made it necessary to adopt all the "economical methods possible." Negroes and Japanese worked cheaper.

MAY 16.—M. Westenhaber, Sterling, patented a ditch digger for which a contracting firm offered him \$20,000.

MAY 17.—The Kansas Federation of Catholic Societies met at Hays.

MAY 18.—The intercollegiate track and field meet at Emporia was won by K. S. A. C.

—An additional 205,107 acres were added to the Garden City national forest, bringing the total to 302,387.

MAY 19.—The Rev. Josiah Brackbill McAfee, who founded the Leavenworth Collegiate Institute and helped organize the first Sunday School in Kansas, died at his home in Topeka. He helped compile *The History of Kansas Regiments in the War for the Suppression of the Great Rebellion*.

—The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Sons of Veterans and the Ladies of the G. A. R. met at Kansas City.

—The Knights of Pythias grand lodge met at Independence.

MAY 20.—The Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs met at Manhattan.

—The Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Kansas, met at Winfield.

MAY 21.—The Kansas Peace Officers Assn. was organized at Wichita.

MAY 25.—The Aerial Navigation Co. was formed at Girard to help Henry Laurens Call build a combination airship, motor car and motor boat.

MAY 26.—The K. U. baseball team won the Missouri Valley Conference championship by beating Washington University of St. Louis, 5 to 4, at Lawrence.

—The Kansas Pharmaceutical Assn. met at Wichita.

—The P. E. O. grand chapter met at Wichita.

—The Kansas Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks met at Parsons.

MAY 28.—The Central Kansas Baseball League was organized at Salina.

MAY 29.—The Kansas Society of Colonial Dames met at Wichita.

MAY 30.—The State Board of Health reported 52 deaths from consumption during April. In April, 1907, there were 78 deaths.

JUNE 1.—Four persons were drowned in a cloudburst near Wichita. A tornado near Hoxie did widespread damage.

JUNE 4.—A flood at Frankfort drove 500 persons from their homes.

JUNE 5.—The Kansas Spiritualists Assn. met at Wichita.

JUNE 6.—Kirwin, Scandia, Northbranch and Riverton reported cyclonic winds and cloudbursts.

JUNE 7.—The Kansas, Republican, Smoky Hill, Blue, Missouri and Solomon rivers were at flood stage. Parts of Manhattan, Marysville, North Topeka and Armourdale were flooded.

JUNE 11.—Under the caption, "Hark From the Tombs," the Emporia *Gazette* announced that the Populists were holding a rally in Emporia. Gen. Jacob Coxey was a "conspicuous visitor."

JUNE 16.—The Kansas Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor met at Coffeyville.

JUNE 23.—The Kansas Funeral Directors Assn. met at Kansas City.

—The Kansas Osteopathic Assn. met at Topeka.

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JUNE 25.—The Kansas Federation of Negro Women's Clubs met at Wichita.

—The Universalist Church state convention met at Hutchinson.

JUNE 27.—Thirty Grant and Haskell county farmers tried a Peruvian dry-land alfalfa. The government bought the seed and furnished each farmer enough for ten acres.

JUNE 29.—Four persons were drowned in a cloudburst at Wellington.

JUNE 30.—*The Last of the Plainsmen* by Zane Grey, a story of C. J. "Buf-falo" Jones, was published in New York. Grey contributed articles on Jones to *Everybody's Magazine* and *Forest and Stream*.

JULY 1.—The Kansas Homeopathic Medical Society met at Kansas City.

JULY 3.—The Supreme Court ousted J. H. Wilcox, mayor of Coffeyville, for failure to enforce the prohibitory law.

—The Supreme Court restrained the city of Wichita from accepting or using money collected from jointists in lieu of license fees.

—Hartford celebrated its semi-centennial with a picnic.

—The annual racing meet of the Wichita and Southwestern Fair Assn. opened at Wichita.

JULY 4.—Lost Springs dedicated a monument on the site of the old Santa Fe Trail station.

JULY 6.—The thermometer fell to 43° at McPherson.

—Wichita formally opened a \$100,000 Y. M. C. A. building.

JULY 7.—El Dorado held its first Chautauqua.

JULY 8.—The Kansas State Golf Assn. was organized at Wichita. Paul Hyde, Wichita, won the first annual state tournament.

JULY 11.—Corn was 70 cents a bushel on the Wichita market, the highest since the "Grasshopper Year."

JULY 13.—*Swat the Fly*, a pamphlet by Dr. S. J. Crumbine, was issued by the State Board of Health.

—The Pittsburg Chautauqua opened.

JULY 16.—The Lawrence Chautauqua opened.

—The Emporia Chautauqua opened.

JULY 18.—"Long of Kansas," third in a series of articles under the caption, "Senate Undesirables," by J. M. Oakison, appeared in *Colliers'*.

JULY 19.—W. H. Rossington, lawyer, politician and newspaperman, died at his home in Topeka. He was said to have handled more big cases and received larger fees than any other lawyer in Kansas.

—Standard Oil said Kansas oil fields had "seen their best days."

—The Kansas Postmasters Assn. met at Chanute.

JULY 20.—The Kansas State Tennis Assn. tournament at Wichita was won by Robert Bradford, El Dorado.

—The Kansas Publishers' Club met at Kansas City.

JULY 21.—An automobile posse at Sterling captured horse thieves after a 300-mile chase.

JULY 22.—The Kansas Retail Monument Dealers Assn. met at Wichita.

JULY 27.—Dr. S. J. Crumbine of the State Board of Health was appointed inspector of the U. S. Food and Drug Department.

JULY 28.—The Rock Island protested a state assessment of \$54,000,000. It was \$10,000 per mile more than other railroads.

JULY 30.—A Topeka Chautauqua Assn. was organized.

AUGUST 4.—Kansas held its first state-wide primary. Republicans nominated W. R. Stubbs, Governor; W. J. Fitzgerald, Lieutenant Governor; Charles E. Denton, Secretary of State; Mark Tulley, Treasurer; James N. Nation, Auditor; Fred S. Jackson, Attorney General; Edward T. Fairchild, Superintendent of Public Instruction. Democrats nominated Jeremiah D. Botkin, Governor; Harry McMillan, Lieutenant Governor; Willis H. Kemper, Secretary of State; Conway Marshall, Treasurer; Louis D. Eppinger, Auditor; George W. Freerks, Attorney General; Mrs. Ella S. Burton, Superintendent of Public Instruction. Socialists nominated George F. Hibner, Governor; M. G. Porter, Lieutenant Governor; Frank Curry, Secretary of State; F. S. Welch, Auditor; L. D. Barrett, Treasurer; David E. Crossley, Attorney General; Grace D. Brewer, Superintendent of Public Instruction. Prohibitionists nominated John W. Northrup, Governor; John S. Beecher, Lieutenant Governor; James H. Stevenson, Secretary of State; Edgar C. Fowler, Auditor; Thaddeus Knox, Treasurer; I. F. Bradley, Attorney General; Samuel Falley, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

AUG. 10.—Dr. Lucy B. Taylor, Lawrence, was said to be the first woman graduate of a dental college.

—Mrs. Emily Haines Harrison, spy and nurse in the Civil War, died at her home in Ellsworth. She was one of the few women qualified for a pension.

—The Kansas State Federation of Labor met at Pittsburg.

AUG. 11.—The Hogan Milling Co., Junction City, received a contract for 250,000 pounds of flour to be shipped in tin cans to the Philippines.

—The annual cattlemen's rodeo and picnic was held at Kingman.

—An Audubon Society was organized at Wichita. Only ten game birds and seven song birds were protected by law in Kansas.

AUG. 13.—The Seventh Day Adventists state convention met at Ottawa.

AUG. 14.—Gen. Frederick Funston was the new commandant at Fort Leavenworth.

AUG. 17.—The U. S. Sugar and Land Co., Garden City, began work on a \$250,000 irrigation project. Seventeen pumping stations would water 10,000 acres.

AUG. 18.—The Kansas Assn. of County Superintendents of Schools met at Topeka.

AUG. 19.—Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President, spoke at Pittsburg.

—A national association of alfalfa millers was organized at Wichita.

AUG. 20.—The Sunflower Archery Club of Atchison finished second in the national archery contest at Chicago.

—The experiment station at Hays had 2,000 bushels of Kharkov wheat and 400 bushels of improved Turkey wheat for distribution.

—The Kansas Holiness Assn. met at Wichita.

AUG. 26.—Apple and grape crops in northeastern Kansas were so large that farmers were buying presses and making cider and wine.

AUG. 28.—C. W. Trickett, Assistant Attorney General in Wyandotte county, was found guilty of accepting fees illegally.

—The Prince Hall Masons met at Topeka.

SEPTEMBER 1.—J. W. F. Hughes, Topeka, compiled a history of the active service calls of the Kansas National Guard since its organization. It was published with the Adjutant General's 1908 report.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1908

—The Kansas Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church met at Keene.

SEPT. 5.—Thirty new coal mines which would employ about 4,000 miners were opened in the Pittsburg area.

SEPT. 6.—K. S. A. C. held an "auto campaign" over the state to instruct farmers in combating the Hessian fly, which had cut the wheat yield by 13,000,000 bushels. They were urged to disk the ground as soon as the grain was harvested, then plow deep and keep disking until the volunteer wheat was killed and the egg-laying period past. The Hessian fly was believed to have been brought to America in straw shipped to Hessian soldiers during the Revolutionary War.

—The Abilene *Reflector* said the automobile brought better roads. Highways were dragged systematically, taxes were levied, and men were hired for maintenance.

SEPT. 7.—Walter Johnson, Humboldt, pitching for the Washington Senators, shut out the New York Yankees for the third time in four days. In the three games the Yankees made a total of only 13 hits.

—Baker raised \$37,589, assuring an additional \$12,000 from Andrew Carnegie, who had given \$25,000 for a library building.

—The Kansas Free Delivery Letter Carriers Assn. met at Salina.

SEPT. 8.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Hiawatha Daily World*; Ewing Herbert, editor and publisher.

SEPT. 9.—At Troy Cy Leland offered a merry-go-round proprietor \$25 to stop his machine while he made a speech. The proprietor refused; Leland knocked him down. The town marshal explained to the merry-go-round operator that "there is one thing you can't do and that is to defy Uncle Cy."

—Auto fire wagons were made in Kansas City. They were a combination hose, chemical and hook-and-ladder truck, 30-horsepower, built by the Anderson Coupling & Engine Co.

—The Twentieth Kansas met at Topeka. A reception was held for Gen. Fred Funston.

SEPT. 14.—St. Joseph's College, Hays, founded by the Capuchin Fathers, opened.

SEPT. 20.—Francis Huntington Snow, chancellor of the University of Kansas, 1890-1901, died at Delafield, Wis. He was one of the state's first naturalists and an early weather observer. He attracted students of science, gave invaluable service to farmers, and made large collections in entomology, botany and geology.

SEPT. 22.—Dr. George I. Adams, Kansan, was appointed head of the U. S. Geological Survey in the Philippines.

—The Kansas State Firemen's Assn. met at Beloit.

SEPT. 23.—Topeka won the Western Baseball Assn. pennant.

SEPT. 24.—The United Spanish-American War Veterans of Kansas met at Abilene.

SEPT. 26.—"Kansas—This Land of Opportunity," by John K. Mumford, was published in *Harper's Weekly*.

SEPT. 29.—John Adams Halderman, who came to Kansas in 1854, was a member of the first territorial council and secretary to Gov. Andrew Reeder, died at Washington, D. C. He was consul at Bangkok in 1880 and minister to Siam in 1883.

SEPT. 30.—Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the New York *Post*, visited

places made famous by John Brown in Kansas. He was preparing to write a biography of Brown.

—The Kansas Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met at Topeka.

OCTOBER 1.—Abilene dedicated its Carnegie Library; Charles M. Harger made the acceptance speech.

—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas met at Pittsburg.

OCT. 2.—The Kansas Audubon Society was organized at Wichita.

OCT. 3.—The Luther League of Kansas met at Topeka.

OCT. 6.—The *Angler*, Kansas fish car, began distribution of 150,000 fish for lakes and streams.

—The Improved Order of Red Men of Kansas held its 25th annual session at Atchison.

OCT. 8.—Garden City held a frontier and plainsmen festival.

—The Presbyterian Synod of Kansas met at Iola.

OCT. 9.—"Personal Views of An Empire Builder," by C. C. Hutchinson, Portland, Ore., was published in the *Idaho Daily Statesman*. Hutchinson platted Ottawa and Hutchinson, and the latter city was named for him.

—The Kansas Society of Friends met at Lawrence.

OCT. 12.—The Peerless Prophets' Jubilee opened at Wichita. Entertainment included air flights, auto parades, cattle-roping and broncho-riding.

—The Kansas Photographers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand encampment met at Salina.

—The Kansas Baptist Convention met at Pittsburg.

OCT. 14.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand lodge and the Rebekah state assembly met at Salina.

—The Kansas State Temperance Union held its 25th annual meeting at Topeka.

—The Kansas College Presidents Assn. met at Topeka.

OCT. 15.—The Kansas Library Assn. met at Kansas City.

—The Kansas-Nebraska Conference of the Mennonite Church met at Catlin.

OCT. 16.—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Peabody.

OCT. 17.—The German Baptist Brethren Church (Dunkards), Colorado-Kansas Conference, met at Garden City.

OCT. 20.—The First Presbyterian Church at Atchison celebrated its 50th anniversary.

—The Kansas Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution met at Independence.

OCT. 21.—Earl A. Ames, Olathe, Rolla Eastman, Harper, and Thomas Herman, Blue Mound, were awarded Carnegie medals for heroism. On Christmas Day, 1906, they had saved a student of the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Olathe from drowning. Eastman and Herman were both drowned in the rescue attempt, and the medals were presented to their fathers. Ames also received \$2,000 for his education.

OCT. 22.—The Kansas Christian Convention held its 25th annual meeting at Topeka.

OCT. 23.—Superintendents of schools of first and second class cities met at Emporia.

OCT. 25.—George Ellsworth Putnam, K. U. athlete and Rhodes scholar, broke the Oxford hammer-throw record.

OCT. 26.—A touring car made by the Smith Co., Topeka, and owned by the Denver Transportation Co., reached the summit of Pikes Peak in a heavy snowstorm. It was the first car to make the trip in winter weather.

OCT. 28.—The Kansas Music Teachers Assn. was reorganized at Wichita.

OCT. 30.—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Assn. held its 25th annual meeting at Topeka.

NOVEMBER 3.—William Howard Taft, R., Ohio, was elected President of the United States. The following state officers, all Republican, were elected:

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1908

Walter R. Stubbs, Lawrence, Governor; W. J. Fitzgerald, Dodge City, Lieutenant Governor; Charles E. Denton, Attica, Secretary of State; Mark Tulley, Independence, Treasurer; James M. Nation, Erie, Auditor; Fred S. Jackson, Eureka, Attorney General; Edward T. Fairchild, Ellsworth, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Henry F. Mason, Garden City, C. A. Smith, Cawker City, and Alfred Washburn Benson, Ottawa, Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

—Two Kansans were elected Governors of other states: James H. Brady in Idaho and H. S. Hadley in Missouri.

Nov. 5.—The Young Women's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Wichita.

Nov. 9.—The case of Fred D. Warren, managing editor of *Appeal to Reason*, Socialist paper at Girard, was continued until the next term of federal court. Warren was charged with sending "threatening and scurrilous" matter through the mails. His attorneys were Clarence Darrow, Chicago, and Louis C. Boyle, Kansas City, neither of whom was present when the case was ordered continued.

—Carlot poultry shippers of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Iowa met at Kansas City, Mo.

Nov. 10.—*The Benediction of the Seas*, a painting by John Noble, Wichita, was exhibited in Paris.

Nov. 11.—The Kansas-Missouri Hotel Men's Assn. met at Topeka.

Nov. 12.—Shawnee county officers raided a winery belonging to a Bohemian colony near Rossville and seized 250 gallons of grape wine.

Nov. 14.—The Church of the River Brethren met at Abilene.

Nov. 22.—Sale of nursery stocks in the San Jose scale-infected district around Wichita was prohibited.

—The Kansas Assn. of Charities and Corrections met at Wichita.

Nov. 26.—K. U. won the Missouri Valley Conference football championship by beating Missouri, 10 to 4, at Kansas City, Mo.

Nov. 27.—Farmers along the Smoky Hill river held a flood prevention meeting at Abilene.

—The Kansas Architects Assn. met at Topeka.

Nov. 29.—Five men at Topeka were arrested for playing cards and checkers on Sunday.

DECEMBER 1.—The Kansas State Historical Society met at Topeka.

DEC. 3.—Ward Burlingame, private secretary to four Governors and three U. S. Senators, died at his home in Topeka. He helped found the Topeka *Leader* and the Topeka *Commonwealth*, and worked on Leavenworth papers. He was the author of *Burlingame's Book on Kansas*.

—The cornerstone of Butler county's courthouse was laid.

—The Kansas Branch of the National Tuberculosis Society was organized at Topeka.

—The State Board of Health met with city and county officials at Topeka.

—The United Mine Workers of America, District 14, met at Pittsburg.

DEC. 5.—W. R. Stubbs, Governor-elect, made John S. Dawson his private secretary.

—Edward White of the Twentieth Kansas, who was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for "distinguished gallantry in action" in the Philippines, died at Kansas City.

DEC. 8.—Prof. Erasmus Haworth, K. U., was elected president of the American Assn. of Mining Schools at Pittsburg, Pa.

—The Kansas State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met at Larned.

DEC. 9.—The State Board of Agriculture reported: "Agriculturally this has been Kansas' greatest year, and in no preceding 12 months have the returns from the farms been so great in value."

—Hugh Cameron, "the Kansas Hermit," died at Topeka. He walked from Kansas City to Lawrence in 1854, staked out a claim and later named it "Camp Ben Harrison." In 1896 he made a pilgrimage to Albuquerque, carrying a message of forgiveness to former U. S. Sen. Edmund G. Ross from the people of Kansas. Civil-War Kansans had blamed Ross for saving President Andrew Johnson from impeachment. Cameron at one time lived in a tree near Lawrence.

DEC. 13.—A \$30,000 Christian Church at Lawrence was dedicated.

DEC. 15.—Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter was the author of *In Old Quivira*, published by Crane & Co., Topeka.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Clerks and County Commissioners met at Hutchinson.

DEC. 17.—The Kansas Glass Manufacturers Assn. met at Independence and voted down a wage increase demanded by the union.

DEC. 18.—*The Miracle of the Smoky*, by Mrs. Eva Morley Murphy, Goodland, was published by Crane & Co., Topeka.

—*As Is Written*, published by Crane & Co., included stories by Margaret Hill McCarter, Esther M. Clark, Bessie A. Stanley, Prof. William A. McKeever, F. D. Coburn and Jay E. House.

DEC. 22.—Buffalo meat from C. J. "Buffalo" Jones' ranch sold at Topeka for 15 to 40 cents a pound.

DEC. 23.—Five hundred Oklahoma convicts at Lansing were ordered moved to Oklahoma.

DEC. 28.—The State Farmers' Institute opened at Manhattan.

—About 4,000 pairs of pheasant and 310 pairs of quail had been released in 15 months.

—O. C. Brett won the Kansas Chess Assn. tournament at Topeka.

DEC. 29.—The Kansas Music Teachers Assn. met at Wichita.

—The Kansas State Horticultural Society met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Auctioneers Assn. met at Hutchinson.

DEC. 30.—Representatives from Great Bend, Hutchinson, Arkansas City, McPherson, Salina, Strong City and Newton met at Newton and organized the Kansas State Baseball League.

DEC. 31.—The Kansas Academy of Science met at Topeka.

THE YEAR IN BRIEF

AGRICULTURE. A summary of crop statistics for 1908:

Crop	Acres	Bushels	Value
Winter wheat	6,831,811	76,408,560	\$63,597,490.19
Spring wheat	107,540	400,362	287,655.55
Corn	7,057,535	150,640,516	82,642,461.72
Oats	831,159	16,707,979	7,118,847.22
Rye	34,799	361,476	249,058.21
Barley	247,971	2,657,122	1,314,343.11
Emmer (Speltz)	50,469	934,941	437,606.67
Buckwheat	316	3,945	3,587.30
Irish potatoes	81,646	5,937,925	4,431,864.17
Sweet potatoes	4,818	481,760	413,686.13

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<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Castor beans	65	585	585.00
Cotton	278	69,500†	6,950.00
Flax	58,084	383,941	360,010.46
Tobacco	32	4,800†	480.00
Broomcorn	35,345	11,595,740†	372,578.75
Millet and Hungarian	225,267	416,413†	1,841,231.50
Sugar beets	14,513	53,178†	265,890.00
Sorghum: for syrup	12,175	927,269*	426,958.90
Sorghum: for forage	402,719	.....	2,851,481.00
Milo maize	55,255	106,268†	515,269.00
Kafir	630,096	1,794,032†	6,856,845.50
Jerusalem corn	3,231	8,251†	35,402.50
Timothy	413,148	1,429,119†	9,534,290.00
Clover	182,789		
Bluegrass	232,172		
Alfalfa	878,283		
Orchard grass	2,956		
Other tame grasses	77,550	1,145,643†	5,495,083.50
Prairie grass, fenced	13,744,680		
Totals	32,216,702	.....	\$189,059,656.38

* gallons

† pounds

‡ tons

Other farm products:

<i>Product</i>	<i>Quantities</i>	<i>Value</i>
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter .....	.....	\$67,705,158.00
Wool clip	361,121 lbs.	72,224.20
Cheese	248,529 lbs.	35,126.10
Butter	42,205,266 lbs.	9,413,317.00
Poultry and eggs sold .....	.....	9,306,651.00
Milk sold .....	.....	1,145,992.00
Garden and horticultural products marketed .....	.....	786,379.00
Wood marketed .....	.....	102,989.00
Honey and beeswax	746,553 lbs.	105,960.84
Total .....	.....	\$88,674,297.14
Total value, all farm products .....	.....	\$277,733,953.52

A summary of livestock statistics for 1908:

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses	928,956	\$95,682,468.00
Mules and asses	144,997	17,399,640.00
Milk cows	687,432	21,310,392.00
Other cattle	1,953,435	42,975,570.00
Sheep	136,191	531,144.90
Swine	2,705,057	19,611,663.25
Total .....	.....	\$197,510,878.15

Grand total, farm products and livestock

\$475,244,831.67

BANKS. On September 1, 1908, the State Bank Commissioner listed 748 state banks and four trust companies with total resources and liabilities of \$102,685,094.33. Seven private banks reported \$1,039,247.28. During the two-year period since September, 1906, 146 new state banks with a capital of \$2,624,000 were incorporated. Eleven state banks and one private bank became national banks.

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CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. The biennial report of the board of trustees of State Charities and Corrections gave the following statistics for the year ending June 30, 1908:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Ave. Popul.</i>
Topeka State Hospital.....	\$158,034	1,085
Osawatomie State Hospital.....	187,354	1,294
State Hospital for Epileptics, Parsons.....	79,215	377
Boys Industrial School, Topeka.....	45,952	192
Girls Industrial School, Beloit.....	37,923	189
State School for the Deaf, Olathe.....	51,388	240
State School for the Blind, Kansas City.....	25,031	85
State School for Feeble Minded Youth, Winfield.....	61,441	404
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Atchison.....	34,694	152

CHARTERS. Following is a tabulation of charters filed with the Secretary of State during 1908:

	<i>No.</i>
Banks, Building and Loan, Trust and Insurance Companies.....	52
Cemeteries, Embalming and Monument Companies.....	18
Churches and Affiliated Organizations.....	91
Coal, Oil, Gas (Drilling) and Mining Companies.....	26
Construction Companies.....	10
Co-operatives.....	9
Creameries.....	8
Fairs, Agricultural and Civic Organizations.....	10
Gas (Service), Light, Water and Power Companies.....	15
Grain, Milling and Elevator Companies.....	54
Hotels and Hospitals.....	3
Ice and Cold Storage Companies.....	13
Libraries.....	5
Livestock, Poultry, Produce and Packing Companies.....	3
Lodges, Clubs, Unions and Benevolent Societies.....	35
Lumber Companies.....	8
Mercantile and Manufacturing Companies.....	113
Printing and Publishing Companies.....	11
Railroads.....	2
Real Estate and Investment Companies.....	17
Schools and Colleges.....	6
Scientific and Cultural Organizations.....	10
Sports and Recreational Organizations.....	11
Street Railway, Telephone, Telegraph and Transfer Companies....	39
Total.....	569

EDUCATION. For the year ending June 30, 1908, the Superintendent of Public Instruction reported that Kansas had 8,689 organized school districts with 10,537 teachers. The average salary of men teachers was \$60.48 per month, of women \$48.70. The average school term was 28.4 weeks. Expenses for school purposes totaled \$7,335,443.54.

Statistics for the four state schools for 1907-1908 were as follows:

	<i>K. U.</i>	<i>K. S. A. C. Emporia</i>	<i>Normal</i>	<i>Fort Hays</i>	<i>Normal</i>
Enrollment.....	2,063	2,192	2,196	357	
Counties represented.....	92	99	96	29	
Out-of-state students.....	144	26	40	3	
Faculty.....	194	100	61	13	
Legislative appropriations....	\$282,052	\$211,536	\$122,150	\$64,267	

FINANCIAL. The balance in the state treasury on June 30, 1907, was \$760,266.95, to which was added during the fiscal year \$2,691,355.14 from direct taxes and \$2,504,607.99 from other sources, or a total of \$5,956,229.08 from all sources including the original balance. Disbursements totaled \$4,910,768.43 which left a balance of \$1,045,460.65 in the treasury on June 30, 1908. Taxable property reported by county clerks included: value of farm

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lands, \$1,175,533,036; value of city lots, \$360,335,341; personal property, \$474,061,660; public service corporations, assessed by the State Board of Equalization, \$402,996,996.36. The total valuation of all property as fixed by the board was \$2,448,401,075.89. The total state tax levy was \$2,203,561.18.

INSURANCE. The 39th annual report of the Superintendent of Insurance gave the following statistics for 1908:

Type	No.	Risks Written	Premiums Collected	Losses Paid
Life Insurance	53	\$34,614,329	\$4,841,807	\$1,183,293
Joint Stock Fire	79	345,384,354	4,072,531	2,441,153
Kansas Mutual Fire	23	34,669,754	440,660	177,490
Casualty	45	Not Given	629,107	295,878
Fraternal	71	50,657,135	3,562,573	2,777,040

LABOR AND INDUSTRY. There were 502 labor organizations in the state. Grouped industrially they were: building trades, 133; railroad organizations, 130; mine workers, 77; iron workers, 47; miscellaneous trades, 115. Pittsburg had the most, 36; Topeka had 33 and Wichita, 25.

A total of 687 factories in 74 cities were inspected. Of 40,303 wage earners, 595 were children between 14 and 16 years of age. Twenty-three accidents, of which ten were fatal, were reported.

The effect of the Eastern panic threw 10,000 persons out of work during the early summer months. There were 31 strikes; 25 of them settled successfully.

A report of industries showed that 89 separate branches had a total capital of \$125,875,-848. The number of wage earners was 52,309, and total wages paid were \$30,497,667. The total value of products from these industries was \$233,984,332.

POPULATION. The 16th biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture gave the population for 1908 as 1,656,799, an increase of 6,639 over 1907. The ten largest cities were Kansas City, 80,839; Topeka, 43,279; Wichita, 40,660; Leavenworth, 22,117; Pittsburg, 17,267; Coffeyville, 17,251; Atchison, 16,691; Independence, 15,763; Parsons, 15,746; Fort Scott, 15,025. Vital statistics from county assessors showed 9,098 marriages, 25,162 births and 8,090 deaths for the year ending March 1, 1908. County health officers reported 1,301 cases of diphtheria with 194 deaths; 1,136 cases of typhoid fever with 346 deaths, and 1,142 cases of tuberculosis with 995 deaths.

RAILROADS. The 20th biennial report of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners listed 15 railroads operating in Kansas. Total track mileage within the state was 11,458.37 miles. Passenger revenue for the two-year period, 1907-1908, was \$13,433,029.16; freight revenue, \$38,324,540.38. The total operating expense was \$36,262,700.85. Total wages paid to 37,021 employees were \$23,545,002.19.

1909

JANUARY 1.—Governor Hoch called for contributions to the Red Cross for earthquake sufferers in Italy.

—There were 20 independent oil refineries in Kansas.

—The Kansas State Checker Assn. was organized at Wichita. C. J. Williams, Mount Hope, won the championship.

JAN. 3.—Henry Salem Hubbell, formerly of Garden City, sold his painting, *Elizabeth and Her White Angora*, to the French government.

JAN. 4.—The Kansas Poultry Assn. met at Newton.

JAN. 5.—The Santa Fe was building 1,500 miles of telephone lines which would be used for train dispatches.

JAN. 6.—The Kansas Authors Club met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Assn. of Blacksmiths, Wagonmakers and Horseshoers met at Wichita.

JAN. 8.—Members of the Kansas and Oklahoma penitentiary boards decided

that Oklahoma convicts should be removed from the Kansas penitentiary by January 31.

JAN. 11.—Walter R. Stubbs was inaugurated Governor of Kansas.

—The Kansas Veterinary Medical Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 12.—The Legislature convened.

—The Kansas Red Cross sent \$1,000 to earthquake sufferers in Italy.

—The Kansas Master Bakers Assn. was organized at Topeka.

—The Kansas Swine Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 13.—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Retail Furniture Dealers Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 14.—The Copeland Hotel, political rendezvous often referred to as "Copeland county," burned at Topeka. I. E. Lambert, Emporia lawyer and former U. S. District Attorney, lost his life, and A. W. "Farmer" Smith was severely burned.

—The Kansas Good Roads Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Dairy Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Retail Monument Dealers Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 16.—An assistant in the Department of Agriculture declared that the tree station at Dodge City was "a failure . . . no experiments have been made . . . no records kept . . . the forester is a politician."

JAN. 18.—The Kansas Publishers Club met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Baseball League met at Hutchinson.

JAN. 20.—The Kansas Bottlers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Retail Assn. met at Hutchinson.

JAN. 21.—Representatives of 47 counties, affected by a Supreme Court decision that the Barnes high school law of 1905 was illegal, met at Topeka to plan how to collect a levy for the current year. The law provided that a county could levy a tax for support of high schools. The money was apportioned to school districts according to average daily attendance.

—An industrial fellowship was offered at K. U. by the Holophane Glass Co. It would yield \$1,500 annually, plus ten per cent of profits from any discoveries.

JAN. 23.—Carry A. Nation was ejected from Oxford Music Hall, London, when she created a scene.

JAN. 25.—Kansas glassmen at Independence adopted a minimum scale of \$21 a week for blowers and \$15 a week for gatherers. Eight plants were represented.

JAN. 26.—Chester M. Vaniman, formerly of McPherson, now in Paris, invented a three-decker flying machine which made a successful flight.

JAN. 27.—The Kansas House and Senate, in joint session, elected J. L. Bristow, Salina, U. S. Senator.

—The Bar Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

JAN. 28.—The Kansas Assn. of County Attorneys met at Topeka.

JAN. 29.—Pawnee Rock, historic Santa Fe Trail landmark was presented to the state.

—Miss Esther Clark recited her poem, "The Call of Kansas," at the first annual dinner of the Kansas Society of Chicago.

—The Kansas Society of New York for the first time included women in its celebration of the state's birthday.

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—The Kansas Day Club met at Topeka.

—The Woman's Kansas Day Club met at Topeka.

JAN. 31.—A series of articles by William Allen White under the caption, "The Old Order Changeth," began in *American Magazine*.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Kansas Magazine*, Wichita; Thomas Blodgett, publisher. A magazine of the same name was published in 1872-1873.

—The Kansas-Missouri Baseball League was organized at Kansas City, Mo.

FEBRUARY 1.—The Kansas Editorial Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Society of Labor and Industry met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Miners Assn. met at Topeka.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Manhattan Daily Nationalist*; S. W. McGarrah, proprietor.

FEB. 4.—The Kansas Grain Dealers Assn. met at Kansas City.

—The Young Men's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Lawrence.

FEB. 6.—The town of Ulysses was moved to escape payment of \$35,000 bonds plus \$10,000 interest for waterworks and other improvements. The indebtedness was greater than the assessed valuation of the property.

FEB. 8.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Manhattan Daily Mercury*; Charles M. Vernon, editor and publisher.

FEB. 9.—Junction City celebrated its 50th anniversary.

FEB. 11.—The Parkhurst-Davis wholesale grocery building at Topeka burned, causing one death and a loss of \$250,000.

FEB. 12.—The Central Kansas Baseball League was reorganized at Salina.

FEB. 15.—The Royal Arch Masons grand chapter and the Royal and Select Masters grand council met at Wichita.

FEB. 17.—The Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons grand lodge met at Wichita.

FEB. 19.—Peacherino, a town in Stanton county, was organized.

FEB. 20.—*History of the Indian Raids in Lincoln County*, by C. Bernhardt, was published.

FEB. 22.—The soda ash plant of the Hutchinson Chemical and Alkali Co. began operation, with a daily capacity of 120 tons.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *The Hammer*, Girard monthly; W. Thomas Withrow, publisher; "a magazine of caustic criticism."

—The Kansas Democratic Editorial Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Mail Clerks Assn. was organized at Topeka.

FEB. 23.—The Ancient Order of United Workmen grand lodge met at Salina.

FEB. 26.—Richard A. Ballinger, formerly of Larned, was chosen Secretary of the Interior in President Taft's cabinet.

MARCH 1.—Four hundred delegates from Arkansas valley towns met at Syracuse to discuss flood control and soil culture.

MAR. 4.—Governor Stubbs appointed J. N. Dolley, Maple Hill, Bank Commissioner; John T. White, Ada, State Grain Inspector; Joseph S. Longshore, Topeka, State Oil Inspector, and Charles I. Martin, Fort Scott, Adjutant General.

MAR. 5.—The K. U. basketball team defeated Nebraska at Kansas City, Mo., to win the Missouri Valley Conference championship.

MAR. 7.—Hutchinson dedicated a \$37,000 Christian Church.

MAR. 8.—The United Mine Workers of America, District 14, met at Pittsburg.

MAR. 9.—Woodmen of the World from Nebraska, North and South Dakota and Kansas met at Leavenworth.

—The Interstate Assn. of Operating Threshers was organized at Wichita.

MAR. 10.—Dr. S. J. Crumbine of the State Board of Health asked railroads to abolish common drinking cups in Kansas and suggested that paper cups be used on trains.

—The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Clay Center.

MAR. 12.—At Hiawatha 31 Percheron horses sold for an average of \$526.

—The Legislature adjourned. Acts were passed to appropriate \$1,500 to Decatur county for a monument to citizens killed in an Indian raid in 1878; create a commission to construct a Memorial building at Topeka; maintain Pawnee Rock; establish a division of forestry at K. S. A. C. and appropriate \$18,000 for forestry; create the bank depositors' guaranty fund; regulate child labor; authorize cities to establish parks; provide for fire protection and the construction of levies in first class cities; regulate drilling of artesian wells and construction of reservoirs; protect the American eagle; prohibit expectoration in public places; prohibit misrepresentation in newspaper advertising; prohibit deception in sale of fruit trees; provide for hotel regulation and inspection; protect school children and schoolhouses; provide for improvement of highways; prohibit business colleges from selling tuitions and scholarships without permission from the Superintendent of Public Instruction; define duties of the State Board of Health regarding public baths, barber shops and other public places; prohibit the sale of tobacco and cigarettes to minors; change the name of the State Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth to the State Home for Feeble Minded and that of the Parsons State Hospital to the State Hospital for Epileptics; create the office of State Dairy Commissioner; adopt the U. S. standard of weights, measures and measuring devices; prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors and provide punishment for violation.

—The Kansas College Athletic Assn. met at Topeka.

—Warren N. Clark, Kansas Wesleyan, won the Kansas Intercollegiate Oratorical Assn. contest at Ottawa.

MAR. 14.—Edmund Needham Morrill, Hiawatha, former Governor, 1895-1897, and U. S. Representative, 1885-1891, died at San Antonio, Tex. He was born February 12, 1834, at Westbrook, Me., and came to Kansas in 1857. Morrill served in the Free-State Legislature and was a state senator for two terms. He fought in the Civil War with Company C, Seventh Kansas Cavalry.

MAR. 16.—The Kansas Independent Telephone Assn. met at Topeka.

MAR. 17.—Governor Stubbs appointed a commission to select 10,000 acres for a K. S. A. C. experiment station.

—The South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Coffeyville.

MAR. 18.—Halstead won the state high school basketball tournament at Lawrence. Beloit won the girls' tournament.

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Assn. met at Jewell City.

MAR. 22.—Al G. Field and his minstrels appeared at Topeka.

—Kansas received \$425,000 appropriated by Congress for Civil War claims, covering interest and discount on bonds issued by the state to equip and supply troops. The 1909 Legislature appropriated \$200,000 of this money for a G. A. R. Memorial building.

—The U. S. Supreme Court held that Goose Island, lying in the Missouri river between the two Kansas Cities, belonged to Kansas.

—The Kansas Laundrymen's Assn. was organized at Topeka.

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MAR. 24.—The Northwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Belleville.

—The Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Kingman.

MAR. 30.—The Presbyterian Synod of Kansas met at Topeka.

APRIL 3.—The Kansas Gideons met at Topeka.

APR. 4.—The 75th rendition of Handel's *The Messiah* was given at Lindsborg.

APR. 5.—The U. S. Attorney General ruled that without an act of Congress national banks could not participate in the state guaranty fund created by the 1909 Legislature.

—Snyder Solomon Kirkpatrick, U. S. Representative, 1895-1897, died at his home in Fredonia.

APR. 6.—City elections were held over Kansas. In Clay Center candidates favoring municipal ownership of electric lights were re-elected. Most elections were quiet, with few issues.

APR. 7.—Old settlers at Lawrence planted a buckeye on the grave of Thomas Barber and read Whittier's poem, "Plant a Buckeye on His Grave." Barber was killed by Proslavery men in 1856.

—A Reno county fruit-grower grubbed up a seven-acre peach orchard which had borne only one good crop in eight years.

APR. 11.—Two persons were killed and several injured by a tornado which demolished two churches, two stores, and damaged every building in Aurora.

APR. 13.—The Kansas State Sportsmen's Assn. met at Larned. Elias Arnold, Larned, broke 50 straight targets to win the state trapshooting championship.

APR. 16.—Dickinson won a state track meet of county high schools at Emporia.

APR. 18.—*The Psychological Method in Teaching*, by Prof. William A. McKeever, Manhattan, was adopted by Kansas and Oklahoma teachers.

—Maj. Alvarado Fuller, Topeka, had invented an auto-submarine boat. He held 60 patents in the U. S. and Europe. Fuller was a retired army officer associated with the Kansas National Guard.

APR. 22.—The Kansas Conference of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod met at Lindsborg.

APR. 23.—The old Wea Baptist Mission, Paola, burned. It was built about 1830.

APR. 26.—Governor Stubbs established a fellowship in industrial chemistry at K. U.

APR. 27.—Charles H. Chandler, Topeka, was appointed State Architect.

—The Kansas Art League of Photography was organized at Wichita.

APR. 28.—U. S. Marines balked at duty on the *U. S. S. Kansas* because it had been christened with water. To satisfy the crew, the captain bought a bottle of champagne and with due ceremony smashed it on the prow.

APR. 29.—Parsons had a \$150,000 fire.

—One person was killed and one injured by a tornado between Douglass and Augusta.

MAY 2.—Ex-Governor Crawford's theory of blasting subsoil to make it absorb rain was being tried. The Dupont Powder Co. awarded cash prizes to

two Kansans for an exhibit of Crawford's theory and methods. Farmers of neighboring states were said to have experimented with it successfully.

MAY 3.—K. U. won a dual track meet from K. S. A. C. at Lawrence.

MAY 4.—The Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs met at Hutchinson.

MAY 5.—The Kansas Medical Society met at Emporia.

—The Kansas State Sunday School Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 8.—Wireless stations were installed at Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth.

MAY 9.—The Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs dedicated a monument in Oak Grove cemetery, Kansas City, to the memory of Mary Tenney Gray, "mother of the woman's club movement in America."

MAY 10.—Four workmen were killed and 20 injured when a press mill exploded in the powder works at Turck, Cherokee county.

MAY 11.—Edward Payson Weston, 71, transcontinental pedestrian, walked from Topeka to Junction City, 73 miles, in 24 hours.

—The Kansas Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks met at Topeka.

—The Knights Templar grand commandery met at Independence.

—The Kansas Dental Assn. met at Wichita.

—The Kansas Fraternal Order of Eagles met at Hutchinson.

—The General Assn. of Congregational Ministers and Churches of Kansas met at Newton.

—The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, met at Ottawa. The Woman's Relief Corps held its 25th annual meeting.

MAY 12.—The Kansas Homeopathic Medical Society met at Topeka.

—The Knights of Columbus grand council met at Salina.

—The Order of the Eastern Star grand chapter met at Hutchinson.

—The Kansas Society of Colonial Dames met at Wichita.

MAY 13.—The John Brown battlefield at Osawatomie was given to the state by the Woman's Relief Corps.

MAY 14.—Tornadoes at Hollis and Great Bend killed four and injured 55. Damage at Hollis was estimated at \$50,000.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Treasurers met at Lawrence.

MAY 17.—The Knights of Pythias grand lodge met at Garden City.

MAY 18.—Judge Frank Doster declared the prohibition law passed by the 1909 Legislature was unconstitutional because it "confiscated property without due process of law."

—K. S. A. C. won the fourth annual intercollegiate track and field meet at Emporia.

—The Kansas Women's Press Assn. met at Topeka.

—The international convention of the Church of the River Brethren met at Abilene.

MAY 19.—Almost a thousand persons attended a barn dance dedicating the "largest barn ever constructed in Kansas" at Towanda. It was built by J. W. Robison, Percheron horse breeder, and had steam heat, acetylene gas lights and its own water plant. The barn was 64 x 120 ft. and had 50 horse stalls.

MAY 21.—Harry Kemp, tramp poet, entered a lion's den at Lawrence and read a poem, written for the occasion, to the beast.

MAY 23.—The Kansas Assn. of Opticians met at Kansas City.

MAY 25.—William H. Carruth, K. U., was elected honorary president of the National League of Unitarian Laymen at Boston.

—The Kansas Osteopathic Assn. met at Topeka.

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—The Kansas Pharmaceutical Assn. met at Independence.

MAY 26.—Carry A. Nation criticized a girl for selling cigars at the National Hotel, Topeka, and was ejected.

—The Kansas Retail Jewelers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Kansas, held its 50th annual convention at Kansas City.

—The Kansas Bankers Assn. met at Wichita.

MAY 27.—The J. M. Kepple ranch of 3,080 acres, Osborne county, was sold for \$137,000.

—Floyd Perry "Father" Baker, veteran newspaperman, died at Topeka. He founded the *State Record*, Topeka, and was connected with the Topeka *Commonwealth*. With his sons he established the Kansas Newspaper Union in 1888.

MAY 28.—The Dunkards held their national convention at Pleasant Grove near Lawrence.

—The United Commercial Travelers grand lodge met at Pittsburg.

MAY 29.—The new liquor law went into effect, and Topeka was "the driest it had ever been." The law repealed all previous prohibition laws and provided that licenses were to be sold to no one.

MAY 31.—The G. A. R. and the W. R. C. erected a monument on the courthouse square at Lincoln in memory of settlers captured or killed by Indians in what is now Lincoln county.

JUNE 3.—Over 5,000 sheep and goats were unloaded near Lawrence, the first of several trainloads shipped from southern California ranches for fattening.

—Baker University celebrated its 50th anniversary.

JUNE 4.—The Kansas Children's Home Society inherited \$10,000 from a Franklin county farmer. The bequest was "to the man I rode with July 10, 1907," a worker for the Society.

—The Kansas Spiritualists Assn. met at Wichita.

JUNE 5.—James Richardson, McPherson, gave \$15,000 and a half section of land valued at \$30,000 to Southwest Kansas College, Winfield.

JUNE 8.—Prof. Ernest Nichols, native of Leavenworth and K. S. A. C. graduate, was elected president of Dartmouth College.

JUNE 9.—Kansas ranked fourth in salt production, said the U. S. Geological Survey.

—The Kansas Abstractors Assn. met at Topeka.

JUNE 15.—The Kansas Funeral Directors Assn. met at Pittsburg.

JUNE 16.—The Kansas Federation of Negro Women's Clubs met at Leavenworth.

JUNE 22.—The Kansas State Golf Assn. held its second annual tournament at Topeka. T. B. Griffith, Wichita, won the championship.

JUNE 30.—Standard Oil announced a three-cent cut in crude oil and made a new classification of oils into "light" and "heavy." All above 30 per cent gravity were light. High grade crude sold for 38 cents.

JULY 1.—Nine of the 11 window glass manufacturers in Kansas organized at Independence.

JULY 2.—J. W. Robison, founder of the Towanda Percheron Stock Farm, died at his home in El Dorado. He advocated rotating corn with wheat, thereby earning the nickname "Wheat" Robison. He was one of the first Kansans to grow alfalfa. He had served as president of the State Board of Agriculture and as state senator.

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JULY 3.—The Kansas State Assn. of the Deaf was organized at Wichita.

JULY 5.—Twenty-five boys, wards of the Kansas City juvenile court, were guests of Ottawa for a week's camping on Taury creek.

—The Winfield Chautauqua opened. Billy Sunday, baseball evangelist, spoke.

JULY 8.—The Marais des Cygnes river at Ottawa overflowed; many families were homeless, and most of the business section was flooded.

JULY 11.—A *Certain Rich Man*, by William Allen White, Emporia, was published by the Macmillan Co.

JULY 13.—The Abilene Chautauqua opened.

JULY 14.—Kansas City voted to adopt the commission form of government.

—The Kansas Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor met at Wichita.

—The Kansas Retail Monument Dealers Assn. met at Junction City.

JULY 15.—The Attorney General ruled that the State Board of Health could order railroads to discontinue use of the common drinking cup in Kansas.

—A State Registry Board was organized to guard against fake registration of stallions.

—Three hundred prisoners at the State Penitentiary were tested for tuberculosis by the tuberculin method. Twenty per cent showed infection.

—The Kansas State Bankers Assn. was organized at Topeka.

JULY 16.—William Jennings Bryan spoke at the Emporia Chautauqua.

—The Kansas Assn. of Blacksmiths, Wagonmakers and Horseshoers met at Emporia.

JULY 18.—The Hiawatha Chautauqua opened.

JULY 19.—Robert H. Bradford, El Dorado, won the Kansas State Tennis Assn. tournament at Wichita.

JULY 22.—J. F. Jarrell, editor of the *Holton Signal*, started two new weeklies in Jackson county: the *Denison News* and the *Mayetta Star*.

JULY 23.—Chautauquas were held at Manhattan, Cottonwood Falls, Salina, Holton, Paola and Clay Center.

JULY 27.—The Negro Knights of Pythias met at Hutchinson.

JULY 31.—President Taft appointed William Heimke, Leavenworth, minister to San Salvador.

AUGUST 6.—John Boyle, Goodland, received a consignment of the spineless cacti produced by Burbank which he hoped to adapt to Kansas soil and climate.

—A new air pressure pump used near Garden City proved successful. Six wells, 150 feet deep, produced 500 gallons of water a minute.

AUG. 7.—The Attorney General filed suit in the Supreme Court asking that the Bank Commissioner and State Treasurer be compelled to enforce the bank guaranty law, and asking for an injunction restraining persons and banks from interfering.

—There were 44 consolidated school districts in Kansas.

—H. Miles Moore, one of the founders of Leavenworth, died there. He was active in planning the Topeka constitutional convention, was Attorney General for Kansas territory, and representative from Leavenworth county. He wrote a history of Leavenworth county.

—A committee from Mexico studied irrigation methods at Garden City.

AUG. 10.—The annual cattlemen's rodeo and picnic was held at Kingman.

AUG. 11.—The Kansas State Federation of Labor met at Leavenworth.

AUG. 12.—James L. Warner, Girard, invented a "violin-piano."

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1909

—The Kansas Creamery Assn. was organized at Wichita.

AUG. 15.—Lyons won the Kansas State Baseball League pennant.

AUG. 19.—The Kansas Holiness Assn. met at Wichita.

—The Seventh Day Adventists state convention met at Council Grove.

AUG. 23.—The State Board of Health sent a tuberculosis exhibit in a special car over the state.

AUG. 25.—The Free Methodist Church state convention met at Solomon.

AUG. 31.—The Kansas Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church met at Miltonvale.

SEPTEMBER 1.—Fire insurance rates in Kansas were reduced 12 per cent.

—Governor Stubbs made David Leahy, Wichita, his private secretary.

SEPT. 3.—The Twentieth Kansas met at Salina.

—The United Spanish-American War Veterans of Kansas met at Salina.

SEPT. 7.—The Kansas Rural Free Delivery Letter Carriers Assn. met at Ottawa.

SEPT. 9.—Washburn College received a \$60,000 bequest from the estate of J. W. Moore, Topeka.

SEPT. 10.—Edward Moody McCook, who represented Arapahoe county, now Colorado, in the 1861 Kansas Legislature, died at Chicago. He made the trip from Pikes Peak to Lecompton on horseback.

SEPT. 12.—Dr. B. D. Eastman, first superintendent of the Topeka State Hospital, died at Topeka. He was founder of the New England Psychological Society, an authority on asylum buildings and equipment, and a leading specialist on nervous diseases.

SEPT. 13.—The Kansas State Fair opened at Topeka.

SEPT. 21.—The Kansas State Firemen's Assn. met at McPherson.

SEPT. 22.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas met at Clay Center.

SEPT. 27.—The Kansas Christian Convention met at Hutchinson.

—The Swedish Lutheran churches of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas met at Salemsburg.

—The Kansas Postmasters Assn. met at Kansas City.

—The Kansas Laundrymen's Assn. met at Parsons.

SEPT. 28.—The Kansas Photographers Assn. met at Kansas City.

SEPT. 29.—The Kansas Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met at Leavenworth.

—The Kansas Master Bakers Assn. met at Leavenworth.

OCTOBER 4.—The Improved Order of Red Men of Kansas met at Ottawa.

OCT. 5.—The Topeka Dental College opened.

—The Kansas State Temperance Union met at Topeka.

OCT. 8.—Sixteen were killed and eight injured when a Santa Fe work train backed into a freight train in North Topeka.

—Harvey Kennedy, Decatur county, threshed 200 pounds of alfalfa seed from 25 acres which he sold for \$1,500.

—The Kansas Society of Friends met at Wichita.

OCT. 11.—The Cudahy Packing Co., indicted in April for failing to properly stamp packages of oleo at Leavenworth, was fined \$5,000 and agreed to pay back taxes of \$82,777.50 and special taxes of \$10,000.

—The Kansas Baptist Convention held its 50th annual meeting at Concordia.

OCT. 12.—The Kansas Fraternal Aid Assn. met at Lawrence.

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand encampment met at Wichita.

OCT. 13.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand lodge and the Rebekah state assembly met at Wichita.

OCT. 14.—Infantile paralysis was epidemic. Nothing was known of the disease, which was believed not to be contagious.

—One person was killed and 32 were injured when a Missouri Pacific freight train and an M. K. & T. passenger collided at Moody.

—The Kansas Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution met at Topeka.

—The Presbyterian Synod of Kansas met at Parsons.

OCT. 15.—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Kansas City, Mo.

OCT. 17.—St. Francis Hospital, Topeka, was dedicated.

OCT. 18.—Five persons and 32 horses died when Tipler's barn burned at Wichita.

—The semi-centennial of the Wyandotte constitution was celebrated at Kansas City.

OCT. 20.—The deserted town of Shipton, near Salina, was purchased by Fred Warnow for \$2,620.

—The Kansas Library Assn. met at Ottawa.

—The Kansas Anti-Horse Thief Assn. met at Pittsburg.

—The Kansas Conference of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Alma.

OCT. 23.—Seven thousand trees had been cut down in Wyandotte county because of San Jose scale.

NOVEMBER 1.—Wichita's \$75,000 First Baptist Church was dedicated.

—The Dodge City Mercantile Co. burned with a loss of \$140,000.

Nov. 2.—Topeka voted to adopt the commission form of government.

Nov. 3.—George E. McCue, Garden City Negro, received a Carnegie medal and \$500 for saving a baby's life. The baby's buggy had rolled onto the railroad tracks, and McCue risked his own life to push the baby to safety.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Superintendents of Schools met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Red Cross met at Topeka.

Nov. 4.—Thomas Benton Murdock, El Dorado, died at Kansas City. He founded the *Walnut Valley Times*, El Dorado, in 1870, and the *El Dorado Republican* in 1883. He had been editor of the *Topeka Commonwealth*, had served in the Senate and was in every Republican state convention for 40 years. At the time of his death he was State Fish and Game Warden.

—The Kansas State Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

Nov. 9.—Eva Aldrich, Emporia, received a patent for a dishwashing machine.

—The Kansas Good Roads Assn. met at Fort Scott.

Nov. 13.—The Kansas Engineers Assn. was organized at Fort Scott.

Nov. 15.—The Wichita chief of police stopped motion pictures of the Dalton raid on Coffeyville shown by Emmett Dalton, only survivor of the raiders.

—A \$23,000 Christian Church was dedicated at Manhattan.

Nov. 17.—The Kansas-Missouri Hotel Men's Assn. met at Kansas City, Mo.

Nov. 18.—Dwight Eisenhower, 19 years old, spoke on "The Student in Politics" at a Democratic banquet at Abilene.

—W. E. Connelley's *Ingalls of Kansas* was published by the Hall Lithographing Co., Topeka.

—The Young Women's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Winfield.

Nov. 27.—A third reclamation project near Garden City would irrigate 8,000 acres. The price of water rights was \$25 an acre.

—The Kansas Assn. of Charities and Corrections met at Hutchinson.

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1909

Nov. 29.—The Wichita *Beacon* let a contract for a \$300,000 ten-story building.

DECEMBER 1.—H. U. Mudge, formerly of Topeka, was elected president of the Rock Island.

—K. S. A. C.'s two-year old Angus, King Ellsworth, was adjudged the best steer in America at the International Stock Show, Chicago.

DEC. 2.—The Topeka Club, angered because it had been reproved for violating the prohibition law, barred Governor Stubbs from attending dinner there.

DEC. 4.—A *Charles M. Sheldon Yearbook*, compiled and edited by Charles Crane, was published by Crane and Co., Topeka.

DEC. 7.—The Kansas State Board of Health met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Historical Society met at Topeka.

—The Kansas-Oklahoma Implement and Hardware Dealers Assn. met at Wichita.

DEC. 10.—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 11.—The Supreme Court held that the Superintendent of Insurance must authorize the Bankers' Deposit Guaranty and Surety Co. to do business in Kansas. The company was organized by the state's national banks when they were denied participation in the bank guaranty law.

DEC. 14.—The Kansas State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met at Lyndon.

—The Kansas Engineers Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 20.—William Alexander Harris, U. S. Representative, 1893-1895, and U. S. Senator, 1897-1903, died at Chicago. Harris was born in Loudon county, Va., October 29, 1841. He came to Kansas in 1865 as resident engineer for the Union Pacific. In 1868 he was agent for the sale of the Delaware reservation. He developed a famous herd of Scotch Cruickshank Shorthorns and was one of the founders of the American Shorthorn Assn. in 1893. He was the Democratic nominee for Governor in 1906 and, despite the fact that he had been living in Chicago for 18 months, was only narrowly defeated. A memorial bust was erected to his memory at K. S. A. C.

DEC. 22.—Sedgwick county sprayed trees to destroy San Jose scale and sent property owners the bill.

DEC. 27.—The director of the experiment station at Hays said few prairie dogs were left in western Kansas between the Union Pacific and Santa Fe railroads.

—The Kansas Auctioneers Assn. met at Abilene.

—The Kansas Bee Keepers Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 28.—The Kansas State Horticultural Society met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Academy of Science met at Ottawa.

—The Kansas Music Teachers Assn. met at Wichita.

DEC. 29.—The Farmers' Institute opened at Manhattan.

THE YEAR IN BRIEF

AGRICULTURE. A summary of crop statistics for 1909:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Winter wheat	6,384,875	80,226,704	\$75,338,254.62
Spring wheat	65,859	732,036	602,935.21
Corn	7,711,879	147,005,120	83,066,905.22
Oats	962,004	25,588,220	10,254,229.61
Rye	30,053	355,807	256,491.04

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1909

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Barley	228,821	3,786,455	1,724,530.49
Emmer (speltz)	64,589	1,448,601	581,184.91
Buckwheat	325	4,187	4,147.91
Irish potatoes	90,339	7,026,896	5,008,738.87
Sweet potatoes	4,725	553,228	461,218.96
Castor beans	9	90	90.00
Cotton	35	8,750†	815.00
Flax	47,629	354,647	383,550.28
Tobacco	38	4,245†	424.50
Broomcorn	55,574	17,094,535†	1,181,867.62
Millet and Hungarian	223,252	424,943†	1,966,914.00
Sugar beets	11,015	102,462†	512,310.00
Sorghum: for syrup	14,159	1,056,303*	518,193.41
Sorghum: for forage	462,315	.....	3,248,001.50
Milo maize	102,492	202,328†	959,258.75
Kafir	636,201	1,776,155†	7,150,080.50
Jerusalem corn	3,290	8,775†	36,169.25
Timothy	450,205	2,052,927†	14,343,933.25
Clover	190,446		
Bluegrass	233,472		
Alfalfa	993,539		
Orchard grass	3,847	1,497,793†	7,456,780.50
Other tame grasses	94,305		
Prairie grass, fenced	14,709,974	.....	.....
Totals	33,775,266	.....	\$215,057,025.39

* gallons

† pounds

‡ tons

Other farm products:

<i>Product</i>	<i>Quantities</i>	<i>Value</i>
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter .....	.....	\$66,632,387.00
Wool clip	455,882 lbs.	86,617.58
Cheese	159,157 lbs.	24,307.51
Butter	43,744,589 lbs.	11,187,252.97
Poultry and eggs sold .....	.....	9,563,362.00
Milk sold .....	.....	1,130,540.00
Garden and horticultural products marketed .....	.....	3,610,359.00
Wood marketed .....	.....	89,066.00
Honey and beeswax	1,108,101 lbs.	157,247.46
Total .....	.....	\$92,481,139.52
Total value, all farm products .....	.....	\$307,538,164.91

A summary of livestock statistics for 1909:

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses	958,335	\$108,291,855.00
Mules and asses	173,609	22,742,779.00
Milk cows	671,662	23,508,170.00
Other cattle	2,018,965	50,474,125.00
Sheep	159,271	716,719.50
Swine	2,157,048	19,413,432.00
Total .....	.....	\$225,147,080.50
Grand total, farm products and livestock .....	.....	\$532,685,245.41

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1909

BANKS. On September 29, 1909, the State Bank Commissioner's tenth biennial report listed 816 state banks and three trust companies with total resources and liabilities of \$121,100,568.70. Four private banks reported \$649,334.89.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. The biennial report of the board of trustees of State Charities and Corrections gave the following statistics for the year ending June 30, 1909:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Ave. Popul.</i>
Topeka State Hospital.....	\$167,939	1,108
Osawatomie State Hospital.....	213,852	1,308
State Hospital for Epileptics, Parsons.....	82,467	412
Boys Industrial School, Topeka.....	58,258	219
Girls Industrial School, Beloit.....	46,729	200
State School for the Deaf, Olathe.....	55,717	230
State School for the Blind, Kansas City.....	27,375	87
State School for Feeble Minded Youth, Winfield.....	67,373	382
State Orphans' Home, Atchison.....	43,196	188

CHARTERS. Following is a tabulation of charters filed with the Secretary of State during 1909:

	<i>No.</i>
Banks, Building and Loan, Trust and Insurance Companies.....	112
Cemeteries, Embalming and Monument Companies.....	16
Churches and Affiliated Organizations.....	71
Coal, Oil, Gas (Drilling) and Mining Companies.....	27
Construction Companies.....	22
Co-operatives.....	5
Creameries.....	5
Fairs, Agricultural and Civic Organizations.....	31
Gas (Service), Light, Water and Power Companies.....	20
Grain, Milling and Elevator Companies.....	45
Hotels and Hospitals.....	7
Ice and Cold Storage Companies.....	5
Libraries.....	7
Livestock, Poultry, Produce and Packing Companies.....	7
Lodges, Clubs, Unions and Benevolent Societies.....	64
Lumber Companies.....	18
Mercantile and Manufacturing Companies.....	146
Printing and Publishing Companies.....	16
Railroads.....	6
Real Estate and Investment Companies.....	28
Schools and Colleges.....	5
Scientific and Cultural Organizations.....	15
Sports and Recreational Organizations.....	25
Street Railway, Telephone, Telegraph and Transfer Companies.....	30
Total.....	733

EDUCATION. For the year ending June 30, 1909, the Superintendent of Public Instruction reported that Kansas had 8,718 organized school districts with 13,230 teachers. The average salary of teachers ranged from \$47.14 a month in one-teacher schools to \$83.85 in first class city high schools. The average school term was 26.2 weeks in one-teacher schools to 36 weeks in city and county high schools. There were 1,062 rural teachers with only one year of high school work. The public school enrollment was 397,936. Expenses for school purposes were \$8,336,352.

Statistics for the five state schools for 1908-1909 were as follows:

	<i>K. U.</i>	<i>K. S. A. C.</i>	<i>Emporia Normal</i>	<i>Fort Hays Normal</i>	<i>Pittsburg Manual</i>
Enrollment.....	2,210	2,308	2,183	402	519
Counties represented.....	92	.....	98	34	42
Out-of-state students.....	216	.....	57	7	.....
Faculty.....	191	109	60	15	14
Legislative appropriation.....	\$413,420	\$248,399	\$176,500	\$20,000	\$100,000

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1909

FINANCIAL. The balance in the state treasury on June 30, 1908, was \$1,045,460.65, to which was added during the fiscal year \$2,662,874.98 from direct taxes and \$3,271,473.73 from other sources, including the original balance. Disbursements totaled \$5,802,779.84, which left a balance of \$1,177,029.52 in the treasury on June 30, 1909. Taxable property reported by county clerks included: value of farm lands, \$1,208,869,578.60; value of town lots, \$377,220,702.50; personal property, \$508,335,780; public service corporations, \$416,406,215.97. The total valuation of all property as fixed by the State Board of Equalization was \$2,511,260,285.26. The total state tax levy was \$3,139,074.99.

GOVERNMENT. A list of state and federal officers, and members of the Legislature as taken from the *Laws of Kansas*:

STATE OFFICERS, ELECTIVE

OFFICE	Name	Residence
Governor.....	W. R. Stubbs	Lawrence
Lieutenant Governor.....	W. J. Fitzgerald.....	Dodge City
Secretary of State.....	C. E. Denton.....	Attica
State Treasurer.....	Mark Tulley.....	Independence
State Auditor.....	J. M. Nation.....	Erie
Attorney General.....	F. S. Jackson.....	Eureka
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	E. T. Fairchild.....	Ellsworth
Superintendent of Insurance.....	Chas. W. Barnes.....	Osage City
Railroad Commissioner.....	George W. Kanavel.....	Sedgwick
Railroad Commissioner.....	F. J. Ryan.....	Leavenworth
Railroad Commissioner.....	Chas. A. Ryker.....	Hutchinson
State Printer.....	T. A. McNeal.....	Topeka

UNITED STATES SENATORS

NAME	Residence	NAME	Residence
Charles Curtis.....	Topeka	J. L. Bristow.....	Salina

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

DISTRICT	Name	Residence
First.....	D. R. Anthony, Jr.....	Leavenworth
Second.....	Charles F. Scott.....	Iola
Third.....	Phil. P. Campbell.....	Pittsburg
Fourth.....	J. M. Miller.....	Council Grove
Fifth.....	W. A. Calderhead.....	Marysville
Sixth.....	Wm. A. Reeder.....	Logan
Seventh.....	E. H. Madison.....	Dodge City
Eighth.....	Victor Murdock.....	Wichita

THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES COURTS KANSAS DISTRICT

OFFICE	Name	Residence
Judge United States Circuit Court.....	William C. Hook.....	Leavenworth
Judge United States District Court.....	John C. Pollock.....	Winfield
District Attorney.....	H. J. Bone.....	Ashland
United States Marshal.....	W. H. Mackey, Jr.....	Junction City
Clerk United States Circuit Court.....	George F. Sharritt.....	Topeka
Clerk United States District Court.....	Morton Albaugh.....	Kingman

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1909

KANSAS SUPREME COURT

OFFICE	Name	Residence
Chief Justice.....	William A. Johnston....	Minneapolis
Associate Justice.....	A. W. Benson.....	Ottawa
Associate Justice.....	Rousseau A. Burch.....	Salina
Associate Justice.....	Henry F. Mason.....	Garden City
Associate Justice.....	Clark A. Smith.....	Cawker City
Associate Justice.....	Silas Porter.....	Kansas City
Associate Justice.....	Charles B. Graves.....	Emporia
Clerk of the Court.....	D. A. Valentine.....	Clay Center
Court Reporter.....	L. J. Graham.....	Topeka

DISTRICT COURTS OF KANSAS

DISTRICT	Name	Residence
First.....	James H. Gillpatrick....	Leavenworth
Second.....	W. A. Jackson.....	Atchison
Third.....	Alston W. Dana.....	Topeka
Fourth.....	Charles A. Smart.....	Ottawa
Fifth.....	Frederick A. Meckel....	Cottonwood Falls
Sixth.....	John C. Cannon.....	Mound City
Seventh.....	J. W. Finley.....	Erie
Eighth.....	R. L. King.....	Marion
Ninth.....	C. E. Branine.....	Newton
Tenth.....	Winfield H. Sheldon....	Paola
Eleventh.....	Corb A. McNeill.....	Columbus
Twelfth.....	William T. Dillon.....	Belleville
Thirteenth.....	Granville P. Aikman....	El Dorado
Fourteenth.....	Thomas J. Flannelly....	Independence
Fifteenth.....	Richard M. Pickler.....	Smith Center
Sixteenth.....	Elmer C. Clark.....	Parsons
Seventeenth.....	W. H. Pratt.....	Phillipsburg
Eighteenth.....	Thomas C. Wilson.....	Wichita
Nineteenth.....	Carroll L. Swarts.....	Winfield
Twentieth.....	Jermain W. Brinckerhoff	Lyons
Twenty-first.....	Sam Kimble.....	Manhattan
Twenty-second.....	William I. Stuart.....	Troy
Twenty-third.....	J. C. Ruppenthal.....	Russell
Twenty-fourth.....	Preston B. Gillett.....	Kingman
Twenty-ninth.....	Edward L. Fischer.....	Kansas City
Thirtieth.....	Rollin R. Rees.....	Minneapolis
Thirty-first.....	Gordon L. Finley.....	Dodge City
Thirty-second.....	W. H. Thompson.....	Garden City
Thirty-third.....	Charles E. Lobdell.....	Larned
Thirty-fourth.....	Charles W. Smith.....	Stockton
Thirty-fifth.....	Robert C. Heizer.....	Osage City
Thirty-sixth.....	Oscar Raines.....	Oskaloosa
Thirty-seventh.....	Oscar Foust.....	Iola
Thirty-eighth.....	Arthur Fuller.....	Pittsburg

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1909

KANSAS STATE SENATE, 1909

Dist.	NAME	Post Office	County
1	S. M. Brewster.....	Troy.....	Doniphan
2	John D. Myers.....	Holton.....	Jackson
3	Vinton Stillings.....	Leavenworth.....	Leavenworth
4	T. A. Milton.....	Kansas City.....	Wyandotte
5	J. L. Brady.....	Jawrence.....	Douglas
6	George H. Hodges.....	Olathe.....	Johnson
7	J. A. Milligan.....	Garnett.....	Anderson
8	E. E. Anderson.....	Garland.....	Bourbon
9	E. F. Porter.....	Pittsburg.....	Crawford
10	C. S. Huffman.....	Columbus.....	Cherokee
11	D. M. Bender.....	Parsons.....	Labette
12	J. F. Overfield.....	Independence.....	Montgomery
13	L. S. Cambern.....	Erie.....	Neosho
14	F. L. Travis.....	Iola.....	Allen
15	H. E. Ganse.....	Burlington.....	Coffey
16	J. H. Stavely.....	Lyndon.....	Osage
17	Clad Hamilton.....	Topeka.....	Shawnee
18	Oscar Fagerberg.....	Olsburg.....	Pottawatomie
19	W. P. Brown.....	Blue Rapids.....	Marshall
20	J. B. Lower.....	Haddam.....	Washington
21	F. C. Hostrup.....	Manhattan.....	Riley
22	H. W. Avery.....	Wakefield.....	Clay
23	T. M. Potter.....	Peabody.....	Marion
24	C. A. Stannard.....	Emporia.....	Lyons
25	Fremont Leidy.....	Leon.....	Butler
26	John T. Denton.....	Grenola.....	Elk
27	A. F. Smith.....	Burden.....	Cowley
28	George H. Hunter.....	Wellington.....	Sumner
29	J. H. Stewart.....	Wichita.....	Sedgwick
30	T. P. Murphy.....	Halstead.....	Harvey
31	F. H. Quincy.....	Salina.....	Saline
32	W. W. Caldwell.....	Concordia.....	Cloud
33	A. S. Cooke.....	Beloit.....	Mitchell
34	R. T. Fowler.....	Lucas.....	Russell
35	G. L. Chapman.....	Great Bend.....	Barton
36	Emerson Carey.....	Hutchinson.....	Reno
37	Francis C. Price.....	Ashland.....	Clark
38	W. M. Glenn.....	Tribune.....	Greeley
39	Fred Robertson.....	Atwood.....	Rawlins
40	J. T. Reed.....	Smith Center.....	Smith

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

NAME	Office	Post Office
W. J. Fitzgerald.....	President.....	Dodge City
E. F. Porter.....	President pro tem.....	Pittsburg
Z. E. Wyant.....	Secretary.....	Waverly
G. A. Swallow.....	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Meriden

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1909

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1909

Dist.	NAME	Post Office	County
1	C. W. Reeder.....	Troy.....	Doniphan
2	E. H. Johnson.....	Atchison.....	Atchison
3	E. J. Kelly.....	Effingham.....	Atchison
4	W. A. Clark.....	Winchester.....	Jefferson
5	E. D. Flagg.....	Perry.....	Jefferson
6	John Hannon.....	Leavenworth.....	Leavenworth
7	C. E. Snyder.....	Leavenworth.....	Leavenworth
8	H. G. Parker.....	Lansing.....	Leavenworth
9	John B. Hutchison.....	Kansas City.....	Wyandotte
10	George R. Allen.....	Kansas City.....	Wyandotte
11	Jos. L. Landrey.....	Kansas City.....	Wyandotte
12	S. B. Haskin.....	Olathe.....	Johnson
13	A. C. Mitchell.....	Lawrence.....	Douglas
14	John M. Newlin.....	Lawrence.....	Douglas
15	F. H. Stannard.....	Ottawa.....	Franklin
16	T. W. Harrison.....	Ottawa.....	Franklin
17	F. J. Merrill.....	Paola.....	Miami
18	H. P. Clay.....	Prescott.....	Linn
19	J. B. Rhodes.....	Colony.....	Anderson
20	W. T. Watson.....	Iola.....	Allen
21	C. F. Louderback.....	Fort Scott.....	Bourbon
22	J. M. Davis.....	Bronson.....	Bourbon
23	H. W. Shideler.....	Girard.....	Crawford
24	A. H. McCormick.....	Pittsburg.....	Crawford
25	Ralph Deacon.....	Weir.....	Cherokee
26	S. C. Westcott.....	Galena.....	Cherokee
27	A. F. Cranston.....	Parsons.....	Labette
28	Sigmund Lehman.....	Chetopa.....	Labette
29	D. A. Cline.....	Coffeyville.....	Montgomery
30	H. E. Brighton.....	Caney.....	Montgomery
31	T. F. Morrison.....	Chanute.....	Neosho
32	Robert Loofburrow.....	Neodesha.....	Wilson
33	H. H. Schlichting.....	Rose.....	Woodson
34	M. L. Stockton.....	Gridley.....	Coffey
35	Byron Laubach.....	Osage City.....	Osage
36	W. J. Bryden.....	Lyndon.....	Osage
37	D. M. Howard.....	Rossville.....	Shawnee
38	L. M. Penwell.....	Topeka.....	Shawnee
39	Robert Stone.....	Topeka.....	Shawnee
40	John S. Hopkins.....	Holton.....	Jackson
41	S. L. Ryan.....	Hiawatha.....	Brown
42	W. P. Lambertson.....	Fairview.....	Brown
43	James Meek.....	Centralia.....	Nemaha
44	James M. Rhodes.....	Frankfort.....	Marshall
45	John Kuoni.....	Marysville.....	Marshall
46	C. E. Morris.....	Westmoreland.....	Pottawatomie
47	E. W. Westgate.....	Manhattan.....	Riley
48	W. H. Kennett.....	Milford.....	Geary
49	J. N. Dolley.....	Maple Hill.....	Wabaunsee
50	J. Jay Buck.....	Emporia.....	Lyon
51	R. D. Carpenter.....	Hartford.....	Lyon
52	John A. Edwards.....	Eureka.....	Greenwood
53	Oscar Bonnett.....	Howard.....	Elk
54	Edgar J. Fisher.....	Cedar Vale.....	Chautauqua
55	W. J. Cunningham.....	Arkansas City.....	Cowley
56	G. H. Buckman.....	Winfield.....	Cowley
57	F. H. Cron.....	El Dorado.....	Butler
58	G. C. Maxwell.....	Douglass.....	Butler
59	J. H. Mercer.....	Bazaar.....	Chase
60	H. G. Kyle.....	Marion.....	Marion
61	M. F. Amrine.....	Council Grove.....	Morris
62	Chas. A. Case.....	Abilene.....	Dickinson
63	R. J. Morton.....	Green.....	Clay
64	J. J. Veatch.....	Morrowville.....	Washington
65	H. N. Boyd.....	Belleville.....	Republic
66	John P. Wood.....	Aurora.....	Cloud
67	John T. White.....	Ada.....	Ottawa
68	J. W. Burke.....	Salina.....	Saline
69	Chas. Lander.....	Lindsborg.....	McPherson
70	H. P. Krehbiel.....	Newton.....	Harvey
71	E. B. Jewett.....	Wichita.....	Sedgwick
72	Cliff Matson.....	Wichita.....	Sedgwick
73	George Rogers.....	Wichita.....	Sedgwick
74	E. W. Phillips.....	Mulvane.....	Sumner

THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1909

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Concluded*

Dist.	NAME	Post Office	County
75	H. F. Harbaugh.....	South Haven.....	Sumner
76	W. M. Moore.....	Anthony.....	Harper
77	W. L. Brown.....	Kingman.....	Kingman
78	Samuel Griffin.....	Medicine Lodge.....	Barber
79	L. C. Miller.....	Pratt.....	Pratt
80	W. Y. Morgan.....	Hutchinson.....	Reno
81	C. Fred Fehr.....	Arlington.....	Reno
82	M. B. Walker.....	Great Bend.....	Stafford
83	W. P. Feder.....	Great Bend.....	Barton
84	C. F. Foley.....	Lyons.....	Rice
85	W. F. Sekavee.....	Wilson.....	Ellsworth
86	Louis Banker.....	Russell.....	Russell
87	Thomas H. Crawford.....	Lincoln.....	Lincoln
88	B. F. McMillan.....	Barnard.....	Mitchell
89	John A. Morton.....	Osborne.....	Osborne
90	F. E. Berke.....	Burr Oak.....	Jewell
91	Peter Pyle.....	Kensington.....	Smith
92	John M. Gray.....	Kirwin.....	Phillips
93	George Yoxall.....	Woodston.....	Rooks
94	Wm. Grabbe.....	Hays.....	Ellis
95	Louis Shaumburg.....	La Crosse.....	Rush
96	D. A. Ely.....	Larned.....	Pawnee
97	F. N. Cole.....	Kinsley.....	Edwards
98	J. W. Davis.....	Greensburg.....	Kiowa
99	W. V. Jackson.....	Coldwater.....	Comanche
100	Lot Ravenscraft.....	Ashland.....	Clark
101	A. J. Imel.....	Spearville.....	Ford
102	W. A. Morgan.....	Jetmore.....	Hodgeman
103	O. L. Lennen.....	Ness City.....	Ness
104	J. J. Keraus.....	WaKeeney.....	Trego
105	John R. Ashcroft.....	Hill City.....	Graham
106	Chas. Darling.....	Norton.....	Norton
107	J. D. Flanigan.....	Oberlin.....	Decatur
108	A. B. Shoemaker.....	Lucerne.....	Sheridan
109	D. M. Dennis.....	Orion.....	Gove
110	Ike W. Crumly.....	Colby.....	Thomas
111	James Malone.....	Herndon.....	Rawlins
112	J. W. Finley.....	St. Francis.....	Cheyenne
113	Wm. H. Stone.....	Goodland.....	Sherman
114	E. J. Guilbert.....	Gill.....	Logan
115	Ed. Carter.....	Sharon Springs.....	Wallace
116	Robert Eadie.....	Horace.....	Greeley
117	Frank A. Hines.....	Scott City.....	Scott
118	O. P. Jewett.....	Dighton.....	Lane
119	Richard J. Hopkins.....	Garden City.....	Finney
120	R. A. Beckett.....	Deerfield.....	Kearny
121	Paul Rich.....	Coolidge.....	Hamilton
122	Robert Crarey.....	Fletcher.....	Stanton
123	San Francisco.....	Cimarron.....	Gray
124	J. E. McNair.....	Meade.....	Meade
125	J. S. Stout.....	Hugoton.....	Morton

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NAME	Office	Post Office
J. N. Dolley.....	Speaker.....	Maple Hill
R. J. Hopkins.....	Speaker pro tem.....	Garden City
W. T. Beck.....	Chief Clerk.....	Holton
D. B. Dyer.....	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Smith Center

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INSURANCE. The 40th annual report of the Superintendent of Insurance gave the following statistics for 1909:

<i>Type</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Risks Written</i>	<i>Premiums Collected</i>	<i>Losses Paid</i>
Life Insurance	59	\$39,219,973	\$5,183,918	\$1,217,000
Joint Stock Fire.....	84	370,451,235	4,525,893	2,634,319
Kansas Mutual Fire.....	22	38,260,090	482,864	207,782
Casualty	51	Not Given	812,447	312,179
Fraternal	67	47,942,080	3,781,069	2,850,017

LABOR AND INDUSTRY. According to the State Bureau of Labor and Industry there were 54,948 wage earners employed in 1,553 establishments reporting. There were 629 children under 16 years of age employed. Twenty-six branches of industry were represented.

Thirty-one industries reported one or more strikes during the year; 34 were settled successfully, nine unsuccessfully. Wages lost amounted to \$382,895.63, and benefits paid out totaled \$73,285.54. Wages generally ranged from 85 cents a day for garment workers to \$5.35 a day for bricklayers.

Factory inspections covered 1,560 establishments employing 47,256 persons. Five hundred safety recommendations were issued. Forty-six fatal accidents were reported.

Kansas ranked tenth in coal production. Most miners had an eight-hour day and earned an average daily wage of \$2.57. Mines were located in Osage, Crawford, Cherokee, Leavenworth and Atchison counties. During 1909, there were 8,058 miners employed. There were 38 fatal accidents in the mines.

Manufacturing and industrial concerns, 1,918 reporting, employed 51,628 persons; paid them \$31,338,827, and produced goods valued at \$264,133,757.

POPULATION. The 17th biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture gave the population for 1909 as 1,707,491, an increase of 50,692 over 1908. The State Board of Health reported 13,485 deaths, 21,926 births, and 14,670 marriages for the year ending March 1, 1909. Consumption caused the most deaths, 761. There were 1,399 cases of typhoid fever reported with 392 deaths. The first prevalent epidemic of anterior poliomyelitis occurred in 1909 with 61 cases and 18 deaths. Only 20 per cent of the nonfatal cases recovered completely.

RAILROADS. No report.

1910

JANUARY 3.—Attorneys for the state, in answer to the injunction of the national banks in the guaranty case, decided that the U. S. Circuit Court had jurisdiction.

JAN. 4.—The Kansas State Checker Assn. tournament was won by W. A. Pitcher, Wichita.

—The Kansas Veterinary Medical Assn. met at Manhattan.

JAN. 5.—The Kansas Assn. of Blacksmiths, Wagonmakers and Horseshoers met at Newton.

JAN. 6.—Cattle shipped in from Texas and Mexico were starving and freezing to death in western Kansas.

JAN. 7.—The Bankers' Deposit Guaranty and Surety Co., organized to insure national banks in Kansas, was authorized to transact business and deposited \$100,000 with the Superintendent of Insurance.

—The Goodland Aviation Co. was chartered.

JAN. 8.—Robert Coleman Foster, a member of the Wyandotte constitutional convention, died at Denison, Tex.

JAN. 10.—The U. S. Senate confirmed the appointment of Charles C. Eber-

hardt, Salina, as consul general at large and inspector for South America, Central America, the West Indies and Curacao.

—The Kansas Poultry Assn. held its annual exhibit at Wichita.

—The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 12.—The Kansas Retail Monument Dealers Assn. met at Chanute.

—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture met at Topeka.

JAN. 16.—There were 93 cases of typhoid fever reported in Kansas City in November and December, 1909. Residents were ordered to boil drinking water.

JAN. 17.—The U. S. Supreme Court held that the Bush act of 1898, which required outside corporations to pay a charter fee for benefit of state schools, was invalid. Western Union had brought suit against the state.

JAN. 18.—The Missouri Pacific bought control of the Kansas City Northwestern railroad.

JAN. 19.—James N. Fike, Thomas county, had 10,240 acres sowed to wheat in 1909 which yielded 120,000 bushels.

—K. U. held its first journalism conference. Charles M. Harger, Abilene, was elected president; Dean Walter Williams, Missouri University, secretary-treasurer. Arthur Brisbane of the Hearst Publications spoke.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Clerks and Commissioners met at Pittsburg.

—The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 20.—The Consolidated Alfalfa Co., operating 11 mills in Kansas, held its first meeting at Newton, and "ate, drank and smoked alfalfa."

JAN. 21.—Charles A. Scott, K. S. A. C., was appointed State Forester. The stations at Ogallah, Hays, Dodge City and Manhattan were combined.

JAN. 23.—Edwin Tucker, founder of Eureka, died there.

JAN. 25.—The Kansas Assn. of County Assessors met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Chess Assn. met at Topeka. H. W. Moore, Topeka, and O. C. Brett, Humboldt, tied for first place.

JAN. 27.—K. U. defeated K. S. A. C., 44 to 19, at Lawrence to win the state basketball championship.

—The Bar Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

JAN. 29.—W. A. White and J. W. Gleed, K. U. regents, advocated the abolishment of football there until the conference agreed to run the game under "civilized rules."

—The Kansas Day Club met at Topeka.

—The Woman's Kansas Day Club met at Topeka.

JAN. 30.—Moses Harmon, former editor of *Lucifer, the Light Bearer*, a free love publication, died at Los Angeles. He served several years in prison because of his beliefs. At the time of his death he was publisher of the *American Journal of Eugenics*.

JAN. 31.—For the first time a woman not yet admitted to practice law appeared before the U. S. Supreme Court. Miss Lyda B. Conley, Wyandot Indian, argued a suit to prevent sale of Huron cemetery in Kansas City, reserved by the Wyandot nation in 1855. The Court ruled against Miss Conley, but "it is a matter of record that the judicial reserve was affected and penetrated by the force of that moving drama." Congress had authorized sale of the two-acre tract in 1906, but the sale had been blocked by the Conleys, who had

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kept guard over the graves. Miss Conley said she expected to "retain possession." The fight later became a political issue.

FEBRUARY 1.—William Baker, U. S. Representative, 1891-1897, died at Lincoln. He was a Populist and a leader in the Farmers' Alliance movement.

—C. W. Parker, Abilene, bought a \$20,000 Paulhan airplane in Paris. He planned to build planes in a Leavenworth factory.

FEB. 2.—Pittsburg adopted the commission form of government.

FEB. 3.—The Stubbs fellowship in chemistry at K. U. was awarded to E. Ray Weidlein, Augusta.

FEB. 7.—The Kansas Society of Labor and Industry met at Topeka.

FEB. 8.—Vol. I, No. 1, Emporia *Daily Journal*; Edgar Martindale, editor. Martindale announced he would "make Bill White feel like a canine two-stepping down the alley with a red, white and blue tomato can appended." White extended the "right hand of fellowship."

—The Kansas Grain Dealers Assn. met at Kansas City.

FEB. 9.—The Kansas Authors Club met at Topeka.

FEB. 10.—The Young Men's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka. Twenty-two associations in the state owned their buildings.

FEB. 11.—Walt Mason, Emporia, syndicated his poems to 100 newspapers in the United States, Mexico and Alaska.

FEB. 12.—The Kansas Lincoln Day Club met at Topeka.

FEB. 14.—The Royal Arch Masons grand chapter and the Royal and Select Masters grand council met at Hutchinson.

FEB. 16.—The Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons grand lodge met at Hutchinson.

—The Kansas Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union met at Emporia.

FEB. 18.—Emporia adopted the commission form of government.

FEB. 22.—An Oberlin dealer sold \$35,000 worth of alfalfa seed which he bought from farmers at \$7.50 to \$8 a bushel.

—The Kansas Democratic Club met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Democratic Editorial Assn. met at Topeka.

FEB. 24.—The corn-ear worm had cost Kansas farmers \$5,500,000 in two years, Prof. T. J. Headlee of K. S. A. C. stated.

FEB. 25.—Two engineering buildings were dedicated at K. U.

—The Kansas Engineers Assn. met at Lawrence.

FEB. 26.—Lillian Russell played at Topeka in *The First Night*.

—The Swedish Evangelical Mission of Kansas met at Enterprise.

FEB. 28.—Frank N. Wise, Paola, sold 22 head of mules to a Kansas City buyer for \$5,280.

—Samuel Dexter Houston, Free-Stater, legislator, member of the Wyandotte convention, and appointee of Lincoln as receiver of the land office at Junction City, died at Salina. He led the movement which located K. S. A. C. at Manhattan.

MARCH 3.—The Kansas Creamery Assn. met at Emporia.

—The Kansas Audubon Society met at Wichita.

MAR. 6.—The Kansas Editorial Assn. met at Wichita.

MAR. 7.—The Kansas Master Plumbers Assn. met at Kansas City.

MAR. 9.—The Kansas Real Estate Dealers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Atchison.

MAR. 10.—Towns were going to the commission form of government. Iola and Wellington were recent converts.

MAR. 11.—W. J. Purvis and C. A. Wilson of the Goodland Aviation Co. had invented an airship.

—John A. Shields, Ottawa University, won the Kansas Intercollegiate Oratorical Assn. contest at Wichita.

—The Kansas Student Editorial Assn. met at Wichita.

—The annual conference of high schools and academies met at Lawrence.

MAR. 12.—Clay County High School won the state basketball tournament at Lawrence. Chanute won the girls' championship.

—The Kansas College Athletic Assn. met at Emporia.

MAR. 14.—W. S. Gearhart, State Engineer, held the first of a series of meetings to plan construction of a road through central Kansas.

MAR. 15.—J. E. Hamby, J. T. Moorehead and Bruce Hall pleaded guilty to a charge of driving Major Stokes, Negro, off his claim in Stevens county in January, 1908. The case was tried in federal court at Wichita.

MAR. 16.—The Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Wichita.

—The South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Fort Scott.

MAR. 17.—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Assn. met at Yates Center.

MAR. 22.—The Leavenworth county courthouse burned.

MAR. 23.—A prairie fire near Abilene burned nine farm homes at a loss of \$50,000.

MAR. 24.—The Lincoln Conference, comprising pastors of African M. E. churches in Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Colorado, met at Topeka.

MAR. 26.—Prairie fires swept through five townships in Rawlins county causing \$50,000 damage.

—The Wichita Independent Telephone Co. was bought by the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Co. (Bell) for \$171,000.

—The Kansas State Fair Assn. met at Topeka.

MAR. 28.—David Josiah Brewer, Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court since 1889, died at Washington, D. C. Brewer came to Kansas from Connecticut in 1859 and settled in Leavenworth. He served as judge of the probate, criminal and district courts. In 1884 he was named U. S. Circuit Judge. He was classed as a "strict constructionist" in the Supreme Court's memorial. The *Leavenworth Home Record* said: "He had the rare combination of judicial faculty and poetic sensibility."

MAR. 29.—The Kansas Laundrymen's Assn. met at Wichita.

MAR. 30.—Governor Stubbs proclaimed April 24 Anti-Tuberculosis Sunday.

—The Northwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Plainville.

MAR. 31.—James Richard Mead, hunter, trader, legislator and writer, died at his home in Wichita. He platted Wichita.

APRIL 1.—The biennial contract between the United Mine Workers and the Southwest Coal Operators' Assn. expired. Kansas mines were shut down pending a new contract.

APR. 2.—Illinois, Iowa and eastern Kansas farmers bought over \$1,000,000 worth of Dickinson county land during March.

APR. 5.—The Kansas State Sunday School Assn. met at Kansas City.

APR. 7.—Phillipsburg had a \$64,000 fire.

—Topeka established the commission form of government.

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APR. 13.—John C. Hogin, Belleville, was appointed judge of the 12th district; Benjamin Mason, Salina, judge of the 30th district.

—The Kansas State Bankers Assn. met at Topeka.

APR. 14.—An electric power line was being built from Atchison to Troy, supplying farmers along the route.

APR. 15.—A \$100,000 physical education building at Emporia Normal was dedicated.

—The Kansas Society of Colonial Dames met at Topeka.

APR. 16.—“The Kick in Kansas and Nebraska,” by Samuel G. Blythe, and “The Farmer and His Bank,” by Charles M. Harger, Abilene, were published in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

APR. 19.—Colleges in the Missouri Valley Conference, meeting at Kansas City, voted to retain football. Freshmen were prohibited from playing in inter-collegiate games; coaches were to be regular members of the teaching staff employed for the academic year; games could not be played away from campuses, and the American type of football would be played in preference to Rugby.

—The Kansas Assn. of Optometrists met at Topeka.

APR. 21.—Samuel Ritter Peters, U. S. Representative, 1883-1889, died at Newton.

APR. 22.—Six automobiles made a 24-hour run from Hutchinson to Pueblo, Colo., over the new Santa Fe Trail. Passengers were officers of the Santa Fe Trail Assn. and newspapermen. Cars which made the trip were a Chalmers-Detroit, Sellers roadster, Kissel Kar, Packard, Auburn and Franklin. The trip was made to advertise the Arkansas valley and to promote good roads.

APR. 26.—George Ezekiel Cole, State Auditor, 1895-1897, 1899-1903, died at Topeka.

—A \$12,000 opera house at LaCrosse, built by popular subscription, opened with *St. Elmo*.

—The Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs met at Abilene.

APR. 27.—The Prohibition party held its state convention at Ottawa.

—The Kansas Independent Telephone Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Conference of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod met at Kansas City, Mo.

APR. 28.—K. U. voluntarily withdrew from the Kansas College Athletic Conference and joined the Missouri Valley Conference. Schools on K. U.'s schedule would have to meet Missouri Valley requirements or cancel the games.

APR. 30.—A snowy heron was killed at Herndon.

—The Kansas Gideons met at Topeka.

MAY 1.—A three-month drought ended with a state-wide rain.

MAY 2.—The Kansas State Sportsmen's Assn. met at Hutchinson. P. K. Karnes, Elmo, won the state trapshooting tournament by breaking 46 of 50 targets.

MAY 4.—Robert W. Young, Junction City, was awarded a Carnegie medal and \$1,000 for saving the life of Ray Benham, Abilene. The boy was crossing railroad tracks at Abilene when a slow-moving freight train knocked him under the cars. Young jumped under, grabbed the boy and held onto a brake beam until the train was stopped.

—The Peet Soap Co., Kansas City, had a million dollar fire.

—The Kansas Medical Society met at Topeka.

MAY 6.—Kansas City won the state high school tennis tournament at Lawrence. Lawrence won the track and field meet.

MAY 7.—In a final settlement, the \$100,000 estate of Eliza Chrisman, wealthy Topeka widow who died in 1900, was left to Baker University.

MAY 10.—The Kansas Fraternal Order of Eagles met at Coffeyville.

—The Knights of Columbus grand council met at Lawrence.

—The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Ladies of the G. A. R. and the Sons of Veterans met at Hutchinson.

—The Knights Templar grand commandery met at Hutchinson.

—The General Assn. of Congregational Ministers and Churches of Kansas met at Topeka. The name was changed to the Kansas Congregational Conference.

MAY 11.—*The Call of Kansas and Other Kansas Poems*, by Esther M. Clark, Chanute, was published. "The Call of Kansas," printed here, first appeared in the Lawrence *Journal* on May 14, 1907, as "The Voice of the Prairie."

Surfeited here with beauty, and the sensuous-sweet perfume
Borne in from a thousand gardens and orchards of orange bloom;
Awed by the silent mountains, stunned by the breakers roar—
The restless ocean pounding and tugging away at the shore—
I lie on the warm sand beach and hear, above the cry of the sea,
The voice of the prairie, calling,

Calling me.

Sweeter to me than the salt sea spray, the fragrance of summer rains;
Nearer my heart than these mighty hills are the windswept Kansas plains;
Dearer the sight of a shy, wild rose by the roadside's dusty way
Than all the splendor of poppy-fields, ablaze in the sun of May.
Gay as the bold poinsettia is, and the burden of pepper trees,
The sunflower, tawny and gold and brown, is richer to me than these.
And rising ever above the song of the hoarse, insistent sea,
The voice of the prairie, calling,

Calling me.

Kansas, beloved Mother, today in an alien land,
Yours is the name I have idly traced with a bit of wood in the sand.
The name that, flung from a scornful lip, will make the hot blood start;
The name that is graven, hard and deep, on the core of my loyal heart.
O higher, clearer and stronger yet, than the boom of the savage sea,
The voice of the prairie, calling,

Calling me.

—The Order of the Eastern Star grand chapter met at Kansas City.

MAY 12.—The Kansas Assn. of County Treasurers met at Wichita.

MAY 15.—Governor Stubbs refused to call out the militia, requested by operators, to frighten striking miners. He believed they deserved more pay.

MAY 17.—The Kansas Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks met at Iola.

—The Kansas Dental Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Knights of Pythias grand lodge met at Ottawa.

—Survivors of the Eighth Kansas regiment held their 25th annual reunion at Atchison.

MAY 19.—The Kansas Women's Press Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas League of Municipalities was organized at Wichita.

MAY 20.—Emporia Normal won both doubles and singles in the state college tennis tournament at Emporia.

MAY 21.—*The Old Order Changeth*, by William Allen White, was published by the Macmillan Co.

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MAY 24.—A train with 11 Pullman cars full of landseekers left Wichita for Wyoming.

—The Kansas Osteopathic Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Pharmaceutical Assn. met at Salina.

MAY 26.—The Kansas Bankers Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 28.—K. U. won the Missouri Valley Conference track and field meet at Des Moines.

MAY 31.—The cornerstone of Grace Cathedral (Episcopal) was laid at Topeka.

—The Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Kansas, met at Topeka.

JUNE 3.—The U. S. Court of Appeals in the bank guaranty case decided in favor of the state. In August, 1909, the Attorney General filed suit in the Supreme Court asking that the Bank Commissioner and the State Treasurer be compelled to enforce the guaranty law, and asking for an injunction restraining persons and banks from interfering. Later the law was attacked in a suit in the U. S. Circuit Court on "every conceivable point" when state and national banks filed suits to tie up the law. The Court granted a temporary injunction preventing the Bank Commissioner and the State Treasurer from enforcing provisions of the law. The Attorney General alleged that the Court had no jurisdiction and that Judge Pollock erred in granting the injunction, and appealed to the U. S. Court of Appeals which set aside the injunction order.

—The United Commercial Travelers grand lodge met at Kansas City, Mo.

—The Kansas Spiritualists Assn. met at Wichita.

JUNE 7.—A dry-farming congress met at Hays with 1,500 farmers attending and 20 counties represented.

JUNE 9.—The Kansas Abstractors Assn. met at Kansas City.

JUNE 13.—The Kansas Esperanto Assn. was organized at Wichita.

JUNE 14.—Fred Clarke, manager of the Pittsburg baseball champions and a Kansas farmer, had invented a canvas cover for infields during rain, and a cap with sun glasses in the bill.

—The Kansas State Board of Health met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor met at Topeka.

JUNE 15.—The Kansas Assn. of Public Health Officers met at Topeka.

JUNE 18.—Theodore Scheffer, K. S. A. C. zoology instructor, resigned to work for the U. S. Biological Survey. His research on the gopher and the mole had been praised by the agency.

JUNE 21.—The Kansas Retail Jewelers Assn. met at Kansas City, Mo.

—The Twentieth Kansas and the United Spanish-American War Veterans of Kansas met at Kansas City.

—Tom Griffith, Wichita, won the Kansas State Golf Assn. tournament at Hutchinson.

JUNE 22.—William Smith Culbertson, Emporia, won a \$450 essay contest at Yale.

JUNE 23.—Three thousand persons from Shawnee, Wabaunsee and Osage counties attended the annual Stahl picnic near Auburn.

—The Kansas Funeral Directors Assn. met at Hutchinson.

JUNE 24.—Webb McNall, Superintendent of Insurance, 1897-1901, Populist, legislator and newspaper man, died at his home in Gaylord.

JUNE 28.—All but 7,249 of the 300,000 acres of land given to the state by the federal government had been sold.

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JUNE 30.—Bleaching flour does not affect its digestibility, K. S. A. C. scientists told the State Board of Health.

JULY 1.—Three persons were killed and several injured in a Santa Fe train wreck at Cedar Point.

JULY 8.—The Winfield Chautauqua opened.

JULY 10.—Thomas Sears Huffaker died at Council Grove. He came to Kansas in 1840 and settled at Council Grove in 1850, where he took charge of the Kaw Indian Mission School. The Kaws named him "Ta-poo-ska," meaning "white teacher."

—The Supreme Court refused to pass on the constitutionality of the bank guaranty law until some national bank actually made an effort to participate in the guaranty fund. Thus the test case brought by the Attorney General was a failure.

JULY 12.—Infantile paralysis was prevalent in northwest Kansas.

—The Kansas Real Estate Dealers Assn. met at Garden City.

JULY 15.—Harry and Sam Lyman, Topeka, were the champion roque players of Kansas.

JULY 16.—Hutchinson made showing of fight pictures a misdemeanor. The Jeffries-Johnson pictures were barred at Fort Riley to "prevent race trouble at the post."

JULY 18.—Twelve thousand persons attended the annual birthday picnic given by Balie P. Waggener at Atchison.

JULY 28.—The Carry A. Nation Drunkards' Wives' Home, Kansas City, had no inmates. Mrs. Nation asked to reclaim the property. She would use proceeds for her school for neglected children at Eureka Springs, Ark.

AUGUST 1.—D. K. Cartter, Cottonwood Falls, owned the pacer, Giftline, which broke the mile record at Grand Rapids in 2:02½.

AUG. 2.—Kansas held its second primary. Republicans nominated W. J. Stubbs, Lawrence, Governor; Richard J. Hopkins, Garden City, Lieutenant Governor; Charles H. Sessions, Topeka, Secretary of State; W. E. Davis, Dodge City, Auditor; Mark Tulley, Independence, Treasurer; John S. Dawson, Hill City, Attorney General; Edward T. Fairchild, Ellsworth, Superintendent of Public Instruction. Democrats nominated George H. Hodges, Olathe, Governor; Lot Ravenscraft, Ashland, Lieutenant Governor; Jonathan S. Miller, Pittsburg, Auditor; Ray L. Taylor, Wichita, Secretary of State; Thomas F. Morrison, Chanute, Attorney General; Balthasar M. Dreiling, Hays, Treasurer; David M. Bowen, Pittsburg, Superintendent of Public Instruction. Socialists nominated S. M. Stallard, Fort Scott, Governor; Charles R. D. S. Oakford, Garden City, Lieutenant Governor; Vernie V. Oakford, Garden City, Secretary of State; Thomas H. McGill, Hill City, Auditor; Marcus J. Wells, Woodson, Treasurer; David E. Crossley, Clay Center, Attorney General; Terence Vincent, Girard, Superintendent of Public Instruction. Prohibitionists nominated William C. Cady, Kansas City, Governor; M. C. Platz, Holton, Secretary of State; Ray Heritage, Gridley, Lieutenant Governor; O. A. Herbert, Peabody, Treasurer; T. W. Bertenshaw, Kansas City, Auditor; A. G. Drake, Chetopa, Attorney General; S. W. Bond, Miltonvale, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

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AUG. 4.—The Christian Endeavor Society of the First Congregational Church, Topeka, resolved to join in the request to Alice Roosevelt Longworth to refrain from smoking cigarettes.

AUG. 8.—Hundreds of birds were killed in an electrical storm at Winfield.
—The Kansas State Federation of Labor met at Winfield.

AUG. 9.—The Kansas Short Grass Motorcycle Club met at Rexford to start a tour to Colorado Springs and Denver.

—The annual cattlemen's rodeo and picnic began at Kingman.
—The Kansas Assn. of County Superintendents of Schools met at Manhattan.

AUG. 10.—The Kansas Holiness Assn. met at Wichita.

AUG. 13.—*The Price of the Prairie*, by Margaret Hill McCarter, was published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

—The Department of Justice paid \$75,000 to descendants of Cherokee Indians at Coffeyville.

AUG. 20.—Elberta peaches were shipped from Atchison by the carload, selling at 85 cents to \$1.25 a bushel.

—Dwight Eisenhower, Abilene, wrote U. S. Senator Bristow at Salina for an appointment either to Annapolis or West Point.

AUG. 24.—Veterinarians reported that of 2,500 cows examined since March 1, ten per cent were infected with tuberculosis.

—Eighty-five Oklahoma Indians enrolled at Haskell.
—The Prince Hall Masons met at Coffeyville.

AUG. 26.—There were 282 Farmers' Institutes in Kansas with over 10,000 members.

AUG. 28.—Hutchinson won the Kansas State Baseball League pennant.

AUG. 30.—A John Brown monument was dedicated at Osawatimie.
—The Kansas Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church met at Miltonvale.

SEPTEMBER 1.—Eugene Taylor, Dodge City, threshed 43,000 bushels of wheat from his 2,000-acre ranch. Sam Ward, another Ford county farmer, marketed 19,000 bushels of 62-pound test wheat from 960 acres.

—Silkville, near Williamsburg, was sold by Troutman & Stone, Topeka lawyers, for \$130,000.

SEPT. 2.—James J. Bulger replaced Corb McNeill as judge of the 11th district.

SEPT. 5.—A. J. Harwi, legislator and pioneer hardware dealer of Atchison, died there. His estate was estimated at \$1,500,000.

—L. F. Naftzger, president of the Fourth National Bank of Wichita, resigned, "in the interest of the bank and Wichita," and sold his holdings "at a sacrifice." Naftzger had been charged with aiding post office thieves in disposing of stolen goods.

SEPT. 6.—The Southwestern Old Soldiers Assn. held its 25th annual reunion at Arkansas City.

SEPT. 7.—John Flack, cashier of the Abilene State Bank, defaulted, leaving a discrepancy of \$20,000.

—The Kansas Society of Friends met at Lawrence.

SEPT. 10.—The Kansas State Fair opened at Topeka.

SEPT. 12.—The State Fair opened at Hutchinson.

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—A federal grand jury at Wichita returned indictments against L. F. Naftzger, former president of the Fourth National Bank of Wichita, and Frank S. Burt, ex-chief of police of Wichita. They were accused of receiving stamps stolen from post offices.

SEPT. 14.—Ezra Meeker was in Topeka with oxen and a prairie schooner which he claimed made a trip over the Oregon Trail in 1850.

SEPT. 15.—Sunday Morning, owned by W. B. Craig, Riley, won the \$2,500 Kansas-Oklahoma trotting futurity at the Hutchinson State Fair, making two straight heats in 2:25.

—The Universalist Church state convention met at Seneca.

—The Sixth Kansas Cavalry Veterans Assn. met at Olathe.

SEPT. 19.—Coal miners and operators agreed on a new contract at Kansas City, Mo. The mines had been closed five months since the old contract expired; 30,000 miners in District 14 had been idle.

SEPT. 20.—The Kansas State Firemen's Assn. met at Eureka.

—The Kansas Livestock Assn. met at Emporia.

SEPT. 21.—An inter-county fair, comprising Logan, Gove, Thomas and Sheridan counties, opened at Oakley. The fair association owned 160 acres, an exhibit building, race track, stalls, pens, grandstand and baseball diamond.

SEPT. 22.—A school of industrial journalism, the only institution of its kind, was established at K. S. A. C.

SEPT. 23.—Sixteen persons were killed and 13 injured when a Rock Island passenger train ran into a wash-out near Clayton.

SEPT. 27.—The Kansas Master Bakers Assn. met at Wichita.

SEPT. 28.—Soccer was introduced at Friends University, said to be the first game in Kansas.

—The Kansas Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met at Fort Scott.

OCTOBER 4.—The state bank guaranty law went into effect again following a mandate from the U. S. Court of Appeals. This reversed the decision of Judge Pollock of the U. S. District Court, who had enjoined state officials from enforcing the law.

—The Improved Order of Red Men of Kansas met at Pittsburg.

—The Kansas Photographers Assn. met at Topeka.

OCT. 5.—Dwight Eisenhower, Abilene, placed second in a field of eight young men who took a preliminary examination for West Point and the U. S. Naval Academy at Topeka. Eisenhower's grades were as follows: U. S. History, 73; General History, 79; Spelling, 90; Geometry, 77; Algebra, 94; Grammar, 99; Geography, 90; Arithmetic, 96; Average, 87 2/8.

OCT. 8.—The Miller Town Co., Lyon county, was organized when the Miller Bros. ranch was sold to a number of Bohemians who needed a trading point. A lumberyard and stores were erected.

OCT. 10.—A Cadillac won a five-day reliability race sponsored by the *Kansas Magazine* and conducted under rules of the American Automobile Assn. The cars covered a 1,000-mile route through northern Oklahoma and eastern and central Kansas. Five other cars finished on schedule—a Lexington, Reo, Auburn 40, Cartercar and Crawford.

—The Kansas Christian Convention met at Topeka.

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—The Kansas Baptist Convention met at Atchison.

—The Kansas Postmasters Assn. met at Kansas City.

OCT. 11.—The Southwest Medical Assn., including Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas, met at Wichita.

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand encampment met at Junction City.

OCT. 12.—The Kansas League of Municipalities met at Wichita.

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand lodge and the Rebekah state assembly met at Junction City.

OCT. 13.—William Eugene Stanley, Governor of Kansas, 1899-1903, died at his home in Wichita. He was born in Knox county, Ohio, December 28, 1844. Educated for the law, he settled in Jefferson county in 1870, then moved to Wichita in 1874. He served in the Legislature in 1881 and in 1898 was elected Governor on the Republican ticket. In 1903-1904 he was a member of the Dawes commission.

—The Kansas Library Assn. met at Abilene.

—The Presbyterian Synod of Kansas met at Salina.

OCT. 14.—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Lawrence.

OCT. 17.—The Missouri Valley Unitarian Church conference met at Wichita.

OCT. 19.—The State Civic Federation was organized to fight Sunday baseball.

—The Kansas Anti-Horse Thief Assn. met at Hutchinson.

—The Kansas Conference of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Topeka.

OCT. 20.—The Kansas State Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

OCT. 21.—The Kansas College Presidents Assn. met at Topeka.

OCT. 23.—The postal savings bank system established one bank in each state; in Kansas at Pittsburg.

OCT. 25.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas met at Hutchinson.

OCT. 26.—The U. S. Supreme Court dismissed the petition of the national banks of Kansas for a review of the case in which Judge Pollock held that the bank guaranty law was unconstitutional.

—Coffeyville, home of Walter Johnson, Washington American League pitcher, honored him with a banquet.

—The Kansas Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution met at Lawrence.

OCT. 28.—Three thousand persons attended a meeting at Topeka to refute statements by Mayor J. B. Billard that 90 per cent of the citizens used liquor.

OCT. 29.—Clark county had the highest per capita tax valuation with \$3,356; Cherokee the lowest, \$727. The state average was \$1,611.78.

NOVEMBER 1.—Kansas, Oklahoma and California Mennonites met at Buhler.

NOV. 8.—Walter Roscoe Stubbs, Republican, Lawrence, was re-elected Governor. Republicans won all state offices and congressional seats, and 62 seats in the House. Other officers elected were: Richard J. Hopkins, Garden City, Lieutenant Governor; Charles H. Sessions, Topeka, Secretary of State; W. E. Davis, Dodge City, Auditor; Mark Tulley, Independence, Treasurer; John S. Dawson, Hill City, Attorney General; Edward T. Fairchild, Ellsworth, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Silas W. Porter and Judson S. West, both of Kansas City, Associate Justices.

NOV. 13.—The Southwestern Professional Baseball League was organized at Parsons.

NOV. 15.—Chase county school children gathered 50 bushels of black walnuts and shipped them to western Kansas schools for planting.

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Nov. 17.—The Swedish Evangelical Mission Church conference held its 25th annual meeting at Salina.

Nov. 22.—The Kansas Bee Keepers Assn. met at Topeka.

Nov. 24.—K. U. and Missouri played to a 5 to 5 tie in their annual Thanksgiving football game at Kansas City, Mo.

Nov. 28.—F. D. Warren, Girard, editor of the *Appeal to Reason*, who was sentenced to six months in federal prison at Leavenworth and fined \$1,000 for violating the postal laws, lost his appeal in the U. S. Circuit Court. Girard citizens, in a mass meeting, protested.

—The Kansas Assn. of Charities and Corrections met at Beloit.

Nov. 29.—The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, Topeka, declared 40 barrels of liquor were consumed daily in Topeka.

DECEMBER 1.—Doniphan county had a record apple crop. Prices ranged from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a bushel.

—Joint operation of the telegraph and telephone facilities of the American Telegraph and Telephone Co. and Western Union was inaugurated in Kansas.

DEC. 6.—*The History of Sedgwick County*, edited by Orsemus Hills Bentley, Wichita, was published in Chicago.

—The Kansas Music Teachers Assn. met at Emporia.

—The Kansas State Historical Society met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Temperance Union met at Topeka.

DEC. 9.—Dr. S. J. Crumbine, Topeka, was appointed head of the K. U. medical school.

—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 10.—K. S. A. C. won 24 prizes at the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago.

DEC. 11.—Five hundred members of the Anti-Horse Thief Assn. patrolled Hutchinson following the shooting of Thomas Fowler, deputy sheriff.

DEC. 13.—High school principals organized the Kansas State High School Athletic Assn. at Emporia.

—The Kansas Retail Assn. was organized at Wichita.

—The Kansas State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met at Olathe.

DEC. 14.—The Kansas Assn. of County Clerks and Commissioners met at Wichita.

DEC. 15.—Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, widow of Senator Morgan and mother of W. Y. Morgan, Hutchinson News, died at Cottonwood Falls. The Morgans established the *Chase County Leader*, Cottonwood Falls, in 1871, and published it until 1903. Mrs. Morgan was prominent in women's state organizations and was mayor of Cottonwood Falls in 1889 when women of the town enforced the prohibition law.

DEC. 17.—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Assn. launched a campaign for a suffrage amendment.

DEC. 18.—John F. Willits, first Populist candidate for Governor and member of the Populist Legislature, died at his home in McLouth.

DEC. 20.—The Smith Auto Co., Topeka, was declared bankrupt by Judge Pollock of the U. S. District Court.

DEC. 21.—The Kansas State Horticultural Society met at Topeka.

DEC. 23.—Prof. Erasmus Haworth, K. U., investigated fissures which had

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recently appeared near Dodge City. The largest was 300 yards long, three feet wide and over 40 feet deep.

DEC. 26.—The Farmers' Institute began at K. S. A. C.

DEC. 27.—The Kansas Academy of Science met at Topeka.

DEC. 29.—Governor Stubbs called a conference at Kansas City on sewage pollution of the Missouri river. He invited delegates from Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska.

DEC. 30.—Eugene V. Debs offered to edit the *Appeal to Reason*, Girard, while Fred D. Warren, the editor, served his jail sentence.

—*The Trip to the West Indies*, by Edgar Watson Howe, Atchison, had been published by Crane & Co., Topeka.

DEC. 31.—Edgar Watson Howe, who founded the *Atchison Globe* in 1877, retired to his country home, Potato Hill, to publish a magazine and write books and plays. He gave his son, Eugene, a half interest in the *Globe*, and a larger sum that he received from the sale of the other half to his other children, Jim and Mateel.

THE YEAR IN BRIEF

AGRICULTURE. A summary of crop statistics for 1910:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Winter wheat	4,770,551	60,282,581	\$52,243,918.61
Spring wheat	99,891	734,758	542,046.71
Corn	8,589,682	152,810,884	76,402,327.52
Oats	1,707,312	53,993,474	18,441,607.62
Rye	22,407	246,809	174,391.75
Barley	329,336	4,627,225	2,034,022.25
Emmer	70,984	1,119,009	504,458.39
Buckwheat	340	3,893	3,893.00
Irish potatoes	83,909	4,895,425	4,131,775.02
Sweet potatoes	4,334	494,570	435,127.56
Castor beans	47	458	572.50
Cotton	3	600†	60.00
Flax	56,044	462,725	925,450.00
Tobacco	211	230,950†	25,261.00
Broomcorn	111,308	39,561,123†	1,604,603.43
Millet and Hungarian.....	240,736	407,557†	2,240,908.50
Sugar beets	8,171	70,890†	354,450.00
Sorghum: for syrup.....	12,879	1,136,784*	511,072.32
Sorghum: for forage.....	512,621	.....	4,167,947.00
Milo maize	100,700	202,073†	1,033,239.00
Kafir	619,808	1,799,534†	8,011,283.00
Jerusalem corn	6,918	17,843†	83,975.00
Timothy	420,267	1,973,908†	17,450,735.00
Clover	179,441		
Bluegrass	212,882		
Alfalfa	926,492		
Orchard grass	4,295		
Other tame grasses.....	73,074	1,589,964†	11,086,031.50
Prairie grass, fenced.....	14,230,156		
Totals	33,394,799	\$202,409,156.68

* gallons

† pounds

‡ tons

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Other farm products:

<i>Product</i>	<i>Quantities</i>	<i>Value</i>
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter.....		\$78,377,112.00
Wool clip.....	375,250 lbs.	75,050.00
Cheese.....	105,568 lbs.	16,004.42
Butter.....	39,797,552 lbs.	10,704,361.96
Poultry and eggs sold.....		10,789,832.00
Milk sold.....		1,314,565.00
Garden and horticultural products marketed.....		1,097,565.00
Wood marketed.....		72,513.00
Honey and beeswax.....	379,551 lbs.	58,182.09
Total.....		\$102,505,185.47

Total value, all farm products..... \$304,914,342.15

A summary of livestock statistics for 1910:

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses.....	966,747	\$113,109,399.00
Mules and asses.....	189,969	25,455,846.00
Milk cows.....	641,570	23,738,090.00
Other cattle.....	1,878,641	50,723,307.00
Sheep.....	175,250	806,150.00
Swine.....	1,753,825	21,045,900.00
Total.....		\$234,878,692.00

Grand total, farm products and livestock..... \$539,793,034.15

BANKS. On August 15, 1910, the tenth biennial report of the State Bank Commissioner listed 853 state banks and three trust companies in Kansas with total resources and liabilities of \$122,565,912.26. Four private banks reported \$607,342.86. During the two-year period since September, 1908, a total of 128 state banks were incorporated and authorized by the banking department. Twenty-five banks had suspended business.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. The report of the Board of Control of State Charitable Institutions gave the following statistics for the year ending June 30, 1910:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Ave. Popul.</i>
Topeka State Hospital.....	\$176,455	1,214
Osawatomie State Hospital.....	214,929	1,301
State Hospital for Epileptics, Parsons.....	89,971	431
Boys Industrial School, Topeka.....	58,329	237
Girls Industrial School, Beloit.....	47,521	201
State School for the Deaf, Olathe.....	59,302	230
State School for the Blind, Kansas City.....	29,168	85
State School for Feeble Minded Youth, Winfield.....	70,884	419
State Orphans' Home, Atchison.....	45,826	190

CHARTERS. Following is a tabulation of charters filed with the Secretary of State during 1910:

	<i>No.</i>
Banks, Building and Loan, Trust and Insurance Companies.....	60
Cemeteries, Embalming and Monument Companies.....	20
Churches and Affiliated Organizations.....	70
Coal, Oil, Gas (Drilling) and Mining Companies.....	27
Construction Companies.....	19
Co-operatives.....	7
Creameries.....	3
Fairs, Agricultural and Civic Organizations.....	24
Gas (Service), Light, Water and Power Companies.....	17
Grain, Milling and Elevator Companies.....	22

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CHARTERS.—Continued:

Hotels and Hospitals.....	5
Ice and Cold Storage Companies.....	6
Libraries.....	5
Livestock, Poultry, Produce and Packing Companies.....	7
Lodges, Clubs, Unions and Benevolent Societies.....	52
Lumber Companies.....	24
Mercantile and Manufacturing Companies.....	132
Printing and Publishing Companies.....	11
Railroads.....	6
Real Estate and Investment Companies.....	19
Schools and Colleges.....	5
Scientific and Cultural Organizations.....	8
Sports and Recreational Organizations.....	9
Street Railway, Telephone, Telegraph and Transfer Companies....	26
Total.....	584

EDUCATION. The 17th biennial report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction gave the public school enrollment of Kansas as 398,746, of which 29,492 were high school students. A total of 58 counties offered free tuition in high schools. There were six counties that had no high schools. Salaries of 13,467 teachers in the state ranged from \$46.92 for women in one-teacher schools to \$88.82 for first class city high schools. Expenses for school purposes were \$9,800,070.

Statistics for the five state schools for 1909-1910 were as follows:

	K. U.	K. S. A. C.	Emporia Normal	Fort Hays Normal	Pittsburg Manual
Enrollment.....	2,303	2,305	2,224	449	723
Counties represented.....	94	.....	97	34	42
Out-of-state students.....	234	38	47	3	65
Faculty.....	215	146	75	14	30
Expenditures.....	\$393,777	\$381,837	\$184,254	\$31,435	\$65,443

FINANCIAL. The balance in the state treasury on June 30, 1909, was \$1,177,029.52, to which was added during the fiscal year \$2,622,407.82 from direct taxes and \$3,437,752.16 from other sources, or a total of \$7,237,189.50 from all sources, including the original balance. Disbursements totaled \$6,211,023.85 which left a balance of \$1,026,165.65 in the treasury on June 30, 1910. Taxable property reported by county clerks included: value of farm lands, \$1,362,226,606; value of town lots, \$427,259,060; personal property, \$555,-163,375. The State Board of Equalization assessed railroad, telegraph, telephone, street and interurban railway property at \$420,242,404. The total value of all property as fixed by the board was \$2,752,108,678. The total state tax levy was \$2,889,713.65.

INSURANCE. The 41st annual report of the Superintendent of Insurance gave the following statistics for 1910:

Type	No.	Risks Written	Premiums Collected	Losses Paid
Life Insurance.....	65	\$41,175,336	\$5,587,639	\$1,324,729
Joint Stock Fire.....	81	357,253,042	4,278,255	2,521,174
Kansas Mutual Fire.....	21	39,553,288	457,092	217,102
Casualty.....	62	Not Given	983,302	530,398
Fraternal.....	66	51,913,670	3,982,112	2,955,721

LABOR AND INDUSTRY. The State Bureau of Labor and Industry reported that 502 labor organizations in Kansas had a total membership of 30,041, and included 44 trades in 78 cities and towns.

Wage-earner statistics included figures on the buildings and trades and railroad employees. There were 26,411 tradesmen reported by contractors and mechanics in 92 cities and towns.

Eighty-three organizations reported 95 strikes, 69 by mine workers. The total duration of the strikes was 7,837 days; wage earners involved, 10,696; days lost, 1,012,189, and wages lost, \$2,672,451.66.

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Twenty-one cases of child labor were prosecuted with 15 convictions and \$537.40 in fines. There were 67 cases of violation of the eight-hour law.

Working conditions of 55,224 wage earners were "greatly improved" as the result of 3,225 inspections covering 176 towns in 83 counties. Dangerous machinery, suitable wash rooms, fire escapes and ventilation figured in the 480 improvement orders.

POPULATION. The 17th biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture gave the population for 1910 as 1,696,361, a decrease of 11,130 since 1909. The ten largest cities in Kansas were Kansas City, 91,300; Wichita, 54,133; Topeka, 45,143; Leavenworth, 24,342; Coffeyville, 18,174; Atchison, 16,691; Hutchinson, 16,572; Pittsburg, 15,073; Parsons, 14,490; Lawrence, 13,779. The State Board of Health reported 14,638 deaths and 22,320 births. There were 157 cases of poliomyelitis reported with 56 deaths, 1,019 cases of tuberculosis with 715 deaths, and 2,079 cases of typhoid fever with 326 deaths.

RAILROADS. The 21st biennial report of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners said there were 11,662.60 miles of track owned within the state. For the two-year period ending December 31, 1910, passenger revenue in Kansas totaled \$17,161,816.67, and freight revenue totaled \$49,950,819.25. Total operating expenses were \$47,583,571.98. Sixteen railroads operating in the state paid \$38,490,430.25 in wages to 58,715 employees.



